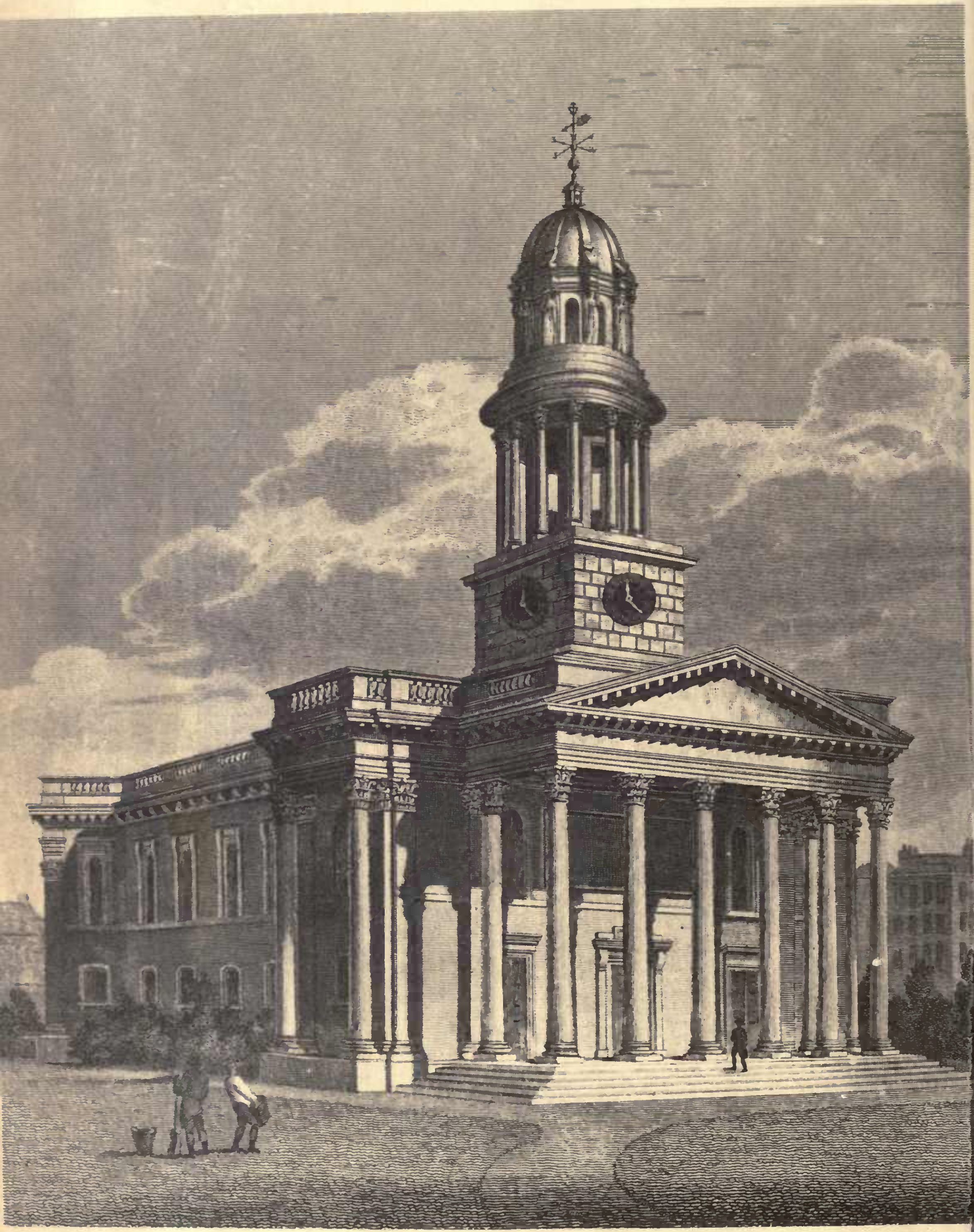
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
3 1761 01690537 4

(18)

12

MARYLEBONE AND ST. PANCRAS.



ST. MARYLEBONE CHURCH.

MARYLEBONE
AND
ST. PANCRAS:

THEIR HISTORY, CELEBRITIES, BUILDINGS, AND INSTITUTIONS.

BY

GEORGE CLINCH

(Of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum),
Author of "Bloomsbury & St. Giles's," &c.

152136
6-9-19

With Numerous Illustrations.

LONDON:
TRUSLOVE & SHIRLEY, 143, OXFORD STREET, W.
1890.

DA
685
M2C5

PRINTED BY
TRUSLOVE AND BRAY, KNIGHT'S HILL ROAD,
WEST NORWOOD, S.E.

PREFACE.

THE wide area occupied by the districts of Marylebone and St. Pancras contains rich and extensive materials for a book of local history. Indeed it would be impossible to put a detailed and exhaustive history of these most interesting places in a volume of the size which is now before the reader. Such a work would require, not one, but many such volumes.

To tell the truth, the author has not attempted anything of the nature of an exhaustive history. He has endeavoured to make a selection from the large mass of material at his disposal, using such parts of it as seemed likely to be generally and permanently acceptable to his readers; and, while no important branch of the subject has been omitted intentionally, many branches have been treated with brevity in consequence of the obvious limitations of space in a volume of this scope and size, and some, upon which one would desire to linger awhile, have, for the same reason, been condensed and modified.

It may be explained here that only the southern portion of St. Pancras has been included in this book, the great historical interest which centres in and immediately around the old church, demanding too much space to allow of any account of the more northern portions.

The accounts of the Royal Toxophilite Society and the Foundling Hospital are, to some extent, based upon accounts which have recently appeared in "Bloomsbury and St. Giles's," by the present writer.

It is a frequent complaint that life is not long enough to allow of as much reading as one would like, or, rather, that so much is crowded into one's life as to leave time only for limited literary recreation. I is for this reason that the present writer hesitates to occupy as much of his readers' time and attention as the subject might seem to demand; and, in attempting to meet this popular wish for a summarized account, he humbly begs the indulgence of those who may have expected a more elaborate and comprehensive book upon two most important and influential metropolitan districts.

In attempting to shape his book to this end, the author has received the greatest and most valuable help (especially in the pictorial part) from his friend, Mr. A. Bernard Sykes, several of whose sketches, specially executed for the purpose from old water colour drawings in the Crace Collection, British Museum, are used in the illustration of the volume.

The author cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing his sincere thanks to those kind friends who have afforded him information and useful hints; and, without singling out for mention any particular name, he feels that it would be unpardonable were he not to record his deep thanks and hearty appreciation of the many kindnesses he has received in this way.

It would be equally ungracious were he to omit a brief reference to the authorities he has made use of in the compilation of this work. Stow, Lysons, Cunningham, Thomas Smith *(Topographical and Historical Account of Marylebone)*, and a valuable collection of drawings, cuttings, and documents relating to the parish of St. Pancras, gathered together by Mr. R. Percival, and now preserved in the British Museum Library—these, and many other sources, have provided material which is indispensable for such a book as that with which the author has essayed to amuse or instruct his readers.

CONTENTS.

MARYLEBONE.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

EARLY HISTORY:—Ancient name of Marylebone.—Domesday Account.—The Manor.—Marylebone Park.—Fox-hunting and hare-hunting.—Marylebone Manor-house.—Oxford House, and the Harleian Manuscripts.—The Tybourne.—The Hole-bourne.—The Westbourne.—The source and ancient course of the Tybourne River.—Conduits.—Annual inspection of the Conduits.—The Lord Mayor's Banqueting House.—Origin of the name Tybourne.—Thorney Island 3

CHAPTER II.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY: - St. Marylebone Old Church.—The site of St. John's Church. Thefts of Church Goods.—Rebuilding of the Church.—Dedication to St. Mary, the Virgin.—Hogarth's picture of the interior of the Church.—"The Rake's Progress."—Vault of the Forset Family.—Demolition of the Church in 1740.—Rebuilding of the Church in 1741.—Inadequate accommodation.—Suggestions for a new Church.—Epitaphs, &c., in Marylebone Old Church.—Sir Edmund Douce.—James Gibbs, architect.—Baretti.—Storace.—John Allen, apothecary.—Caroline Watson, engraver.—Celebrated names in the Burial Register.—St. Marylebone New Church.—Architectural features.—St. Mary's Church.—All Souls' Church.—Holy Trinity Church.—Christ Church.—St. Peter's Church, Vere Street.—St Paul's Church, Great Portland Street.—St. John's Wood Chapel.—Dissenting Chapels.—French Chapel 15

CHAPTER III.

MARYLEBONE GARDENS, TAVERNS, &c.:—Marylebone Gardens.—The French Gardens.—Illuminations, fireworks, and music, at Marylebone Gardens.—"The Forge of Vulcan."—Dr. William Kenrick's lectures.—The Marylebone Spa.—James Figg and "The Boarded House."—Bowling Greens.—"The Rose of Normandy."—"The Queen's Head and Artichoke."—"The Yorkshire Stingo."—"The Old Farthing Pie House."—"The Jew's Harp" 31

CHAPTER IV.

PAGE

MODERN HISTORY :—Regent's Park.—Old Marylebone Park.—Willan's Farm.—Other Farms. —Construction of "the Regent's Park."—Proposed Triumphal Arch.—St. Dunstan's Villa.—Regent's Canal.—St. John's Wood.—Lisson Green.—Lisson Fields.—The New Road.—Cavendish Square.—Portman Square.—Manchester Square.—Dorset Square.—Blandford Square.—Bryanston and Montague Squares 50

CHAPTER V.

TYBURN TREE AND PRIMROSE HILL :—The name Tyburn.—"Deadly Never Green."—Fuller's derivation.—The journey to Tyburn.—St. Giles's Bowl.—Tom Clinch.—Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw.—Celebrated Executions : Holy Maid of Kent, Robert Southwell, Mrs. Turner, John Felton, Hacker, Axtell, Okey, Barkstead, Corbet, Thomas Sadler, Sir Thomas Armstrong, John Smith, Jack Sheppard, Lord Ferrers, John Wesket, Dr. Hensey, John Rann, Dr. Dodd, Elizabeth Gaunt, John Austen.—Hangmen : Derrick, Gregory Brandon, "Esquire Dun," John Ketch.—Primrose Hill and Barrow Hill.—Green Berry Hill.—Murder of Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey.—Duels. —Capt. Macnamara and Col. Montgomery.—Barrow Hill.—Origin of name . . 67

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS :—The Marylebone Volunteers.—The Royal York St. Marylebone Volunteers.—The Royal Toxophilite Society, Regent's Park.—Sir Ashton Lever.—The Archers' Hall.—The Marylebone Cricket Club.—Thomas Lord.—M. Garnerin's balloon ascent —The Zoological Society.—The Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.—The Middlesex Hospital 79

CHAPTER VII.

MARYLEBONE CELEBRITIES, &c. :—Joanna Southcott.—Mrs. Siddons.—Anecdote of Handel. —Thomas Holcroft.—Horatia "Nelson."—Marylebone Celebrities :—Mary Lamb, Edward Gibbon, Henry Fuseli, "Berners Street Hoax."—Faraday, Wilkie, Flaxman, James Barry, Dr. Johnson, George Romney, John Constable, Thomas Hood, Landseer, Thomas Moore, Barry Cornwall, Lyell, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Macready, Nollekens, Anna Jameson, Samuel Lover, Benjamin West, Thomas Stothard, J. M. W. Turner, Thomas Campbell, Frederick Marryat, Sydney Smith, J. G. Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott, Henry Hallam, Admiral Lord Hood, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, William Pitt, Lady Hester Stanhope.—Miscellanea.—Cato Street Conspiracy.—Verley's Charity.—Marylebone Rates, &c. 93

ST. PANCRAS.

CHAPTER VIII.

PAGE

EARLY HISTORY:—The Brill; Dr. Stukeley's theory of its having been a Roman camp — Defensive works in 1643. — Pastoral character of the district. — Value of land. — The name St. Pancras.—Manors of Cantelows (Kentish Town), Totenhall, Pancras, and Ruggemere.—King John's Palace.—The Adam and Eve.—"The Paddington Drag."—The Pinder of Wakefield.—Battle Bridge and King's Cross 115

CHAPTER IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY:—The old Church of St. Pancras.—Quaint description in 1593.—Antiquity of St. Pancras Church.—French Refugees.—Benefactions to the church. —Renovation in 1848.—Altar Stone.—Epitaphs.—Epigram in St. Pancras Churchyard. —Anecdote of the Poet Chatterton.—The New Church of St. Pancras.—St. James's Church, Hampstead Road.—Whitefield's Tabernacle. — "Resurrection-Men." — Monuments.—Demolition of the Tabernacle, 1890.—Presbyterian Church, Regent Square. —Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square 129

CHAPTER X.

SPRINGS AND WELLS OF ST. PANCRAS: — Lamb's Conduit. — William Lamb. — Public rejoicings. — The Lamb Public House. — The River Holebourne.—Black Mary's Hole. --Bagnigge Wells.—The Pinder of Wakefield.— Nell Gwynne. — Properties of the waters. — Bagnigge Wells Tea-gardens.—"The Bagnigge Organfist."—Pancras Wells — The Adam and Eve, Pancras.—St. Chad's Well.—Portrait of St. Chad.—Tottenham Court Fair.—Smock Race 144

CHAPTER XI.

POPULAR EXHIBITIONS AND ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL: — The Colosseum. — Panoramic View of London.—The Swiss Cottage.—The Glyptotheca.—Classic Ruins.—Stalactite Cavern.—Cyclorama of Lisbon.—The Diorama.—The Cosmorama.—The Royal Hospital of St. Katharine: foundation, benefactions, statutes, &c. — Raymond Lully.—The Hospital Church.—Removal to Regent's Park 164

CHAPTER XII.

INSTITUTIONS, THEATRES, &c.:—University College. — St. Pancras Volunteers. — The Royal Panarmonion Gardens.—Thorrington's Suspension Railway.—The Tottenham Theatre.—The Cabinet Theatre 179

CHAPTER XIII.

PAGE

CHARITIES, HOSPITALS, &c.:—Charities: Heron's Charity; Miller's Gift; Stanhope's Gift; Charles's Gift; Cleeve's Gift; Coventry's Gift; Platt's Gift; Church Lands; Donor unknown.—Ancient Bequests.—Charity School.—The Foundling Hospital.—Thomas Coram.—Hatton Garden Premises.—William Hogarth's Pictures.—Raphael's Cartoon.—G. F. Handel.—"The Messiah."—Benjamin West, R.A.—The Small Pox Hospital.—The Royal Free Hospital.—North London, or University College Hospital . . . 186

CHAPTER XIV.

CELEBRITIES AND MISCELLANEA:—St. Pancras Celebrities: Frank Buckland, John Leech, Barry Cornwall, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin, Thackeray, Shelley, Charles Kean, Samuel Warren, Dr. Dodd, George Smith.—Anecdote of Toplady.—Miscellanea;—Capper's Farm, Pugilism, Items from Old Newspapers 207

Index 215

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

St. Marylebone Church . . . . *Frontispiece.*

PAGE

Plan of Marylebone Estate, when purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, 1708 . . . . *facing* 4

Plan of the Estate of Lord Harley and Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, 1719 . . . . . *facing* 6

Marylebone Manor House, 1791 . . . . ,, 8

The School House at Marylebone . . . . . . ,, 10

Map of Marylebone and its Vicinity, from Morden & Lea's Map of London, 1732 . . . . *facing* 12

Interior of the old Church of Marylebone (from Hogarth's "Rake's Progress") . . . . *facing* 16

Old Mary-le-bone Church, before 1740 17

View of St. Marylebone Church, 1750 . . . . *facing* 18

Churches, &c., in Marylebone and St. Pancras . . . ,, 28

Plan of Marylebone Gardens, 1756 . . . . . . ,, 32

The Grand Walk, Marylebone Gardens, 1755 . . . ,, 34

The Queen's Head and Artichoke, 1819 . . . . ,, 40

The old Rose of Normandy 43

The Rose of Normandy, 1840 44

Rose of Normandy, built 1850 44

The Queen's Head and Artichoke, 1796 45

Yorkshire Stingo, 1770 46

The old Farthing Pie House, 1724 47

Jew's Harp Inn, Regent's Park, 1784 48

Plan of the Regent's Park . . . . *facing* 50

View in Regent's Park . . . . ,, 52

View in Regent's Park . . . . ,, 54

Map of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, 1833 . . . ,, 64

The Idle 'Prentice executed at Tyburn . . . . . ,, 72

Pastimes of Primrose Hill . . . . ,, 76

PAGE
The entrance of Great Portland Street, 1808 78
View in the Regent's Park: Subscription Archery Rooms *facing* 84
Bird's eye view of Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park . ,, 88
Zoological Gardens . . . . ,, 88
Portrait of Joanna Southcott 94
Joanna Southcott's Seal, 1806 95
Mrs. Siddons in the character of the Tragic Muse (from an engraving after Sir Joshua Reynolds) . . *facing* 98
Devonshire Place and Wimpole Street, 1799 . . . ,, 106
Portrait of Arthur Thistlewood 107
The Stable in Cato Street, 1820 108
Cæsar's Camp at St. Pancras 114
The Brill, near the Foundling Hospital 116
Part of old Tottenham Court . . . . . . *facing* 118
King John's Palace, near Tottenham Court . . . . ,, 120
Part of the Adam and Eve, 1811 122
Corner of Gray's Inn Lane and Battle Bridge . *facing* 125
Elevation of King's Cross, 1830 . . . . ,, 126
S.W. view of St. Pancras Church, 1750 130
A south view of the Church of St. Pancras . . *facing* 132
New Church of St. Pancras . . . . ,, 137
Tottenham Court Road Turnpike, about 1800 (from an engraving after Rowlandson) . . . . . *facing* 138
Whitefield's New Chapel, 1764 . . . . ,, 140
The East Side of Fitzroy Square, 1807 143
Old Bagnigge Wells Tea Gardens 152
Saint Pancras Wells, from an old drawing in black and white . . . . *facing* 156
St. Chad's Well, Gray's Inn Lane, 1850 159
Smock Race at Tottenham Court Fair (1738) . . *facing* 162
The Colosseum, Regent's Park . . . . ,, 166
St. Katharine's Hospital . . . . ,, 176
University of London School, 1833 . . . . . . ,, 180
The Foundling Hospital, 1750 . . . . ,, 194
The Inoculating Hospital at Pancras . . . . . . ,, 202

MARYLEBONE.

CHAPTER I.

MARYLEBONE: EARLY HISTORY.

Ancient name of Marylebone.—Domesday account.—The Manor.—Marylebone Park.—Fox-hunting and hare-hunting.—Marylebone Manor-house.—Oxford House and the Harleian Manuscripts.—The Tybourne.—The Hole-bourne.—The Westbourne.—The source and ancient course of the Tybourne River.—Conduits.—Annual inspection of the Conduits—The Lord Mayor's Banqueting House.—Origin of the name Tybourne.—Thorney Island.

IN ANCIENT times the name of Marylebone was Tyburn, a name derived from a stream so called which flowed through it. The manor of Tyburn, containing five hides of land, is described in the Domesday Book as parcel of the ancient demesnes of the abbess and convent of Barking, who held it under the Crown. The land, says the survey, is three carucates. Two hides are in demesne, on which is one plough; the villans employ two ploughs. There are two villans, holding half a hide, one villan who holds half a virgate, two bordars* who have 10 acres, and three cottars. There is pasture for the cattle of the village, woods for 50 hogs, and 40*d.* arising from the herbage. In the whole valued at 52*s.*; in King Edward's time at 100*s.*

Robert de Vere, who held this manor under the Abbey of Barking, gave it in marriage with his daughter Joan, to William de Insula, Earl Warren and of Surrey, whose son John dying without issue, it descended to Richard Earl of Arundel, son of his sister Alice.

After the death of Richard the succeeding earl, who was beheaded in 1394, his estates became the joint property of his daughters and co-heirs. William Marquis of Berkeley, who had an interest in this inheritance, as descended from Joan Fitzalan, through the Mowbrays, is said to have given the manor of Marylebone to Sir Reginald Bray, prime minister to King Henry VII.; but probably it was only his share in it; for it appears that Thomas Hobson, about the year 1503, purchased three parts of this manor of Lord Bergavenny, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Surrey. It is most likely that he purchased the remaining part of Sir Reginald Bray. In the year 1544, Thomas Hobson, son (it is supposed) of the last-mentioned Thomas, exchanged this manor with the King for some church lands. Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, granted a lease of the manor of Tyburn to Edward Forset for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £16 11*s*. 8*d*.; and in 1595, to Robert Conquest and others (trustees, it is probable) on the same terms.

---

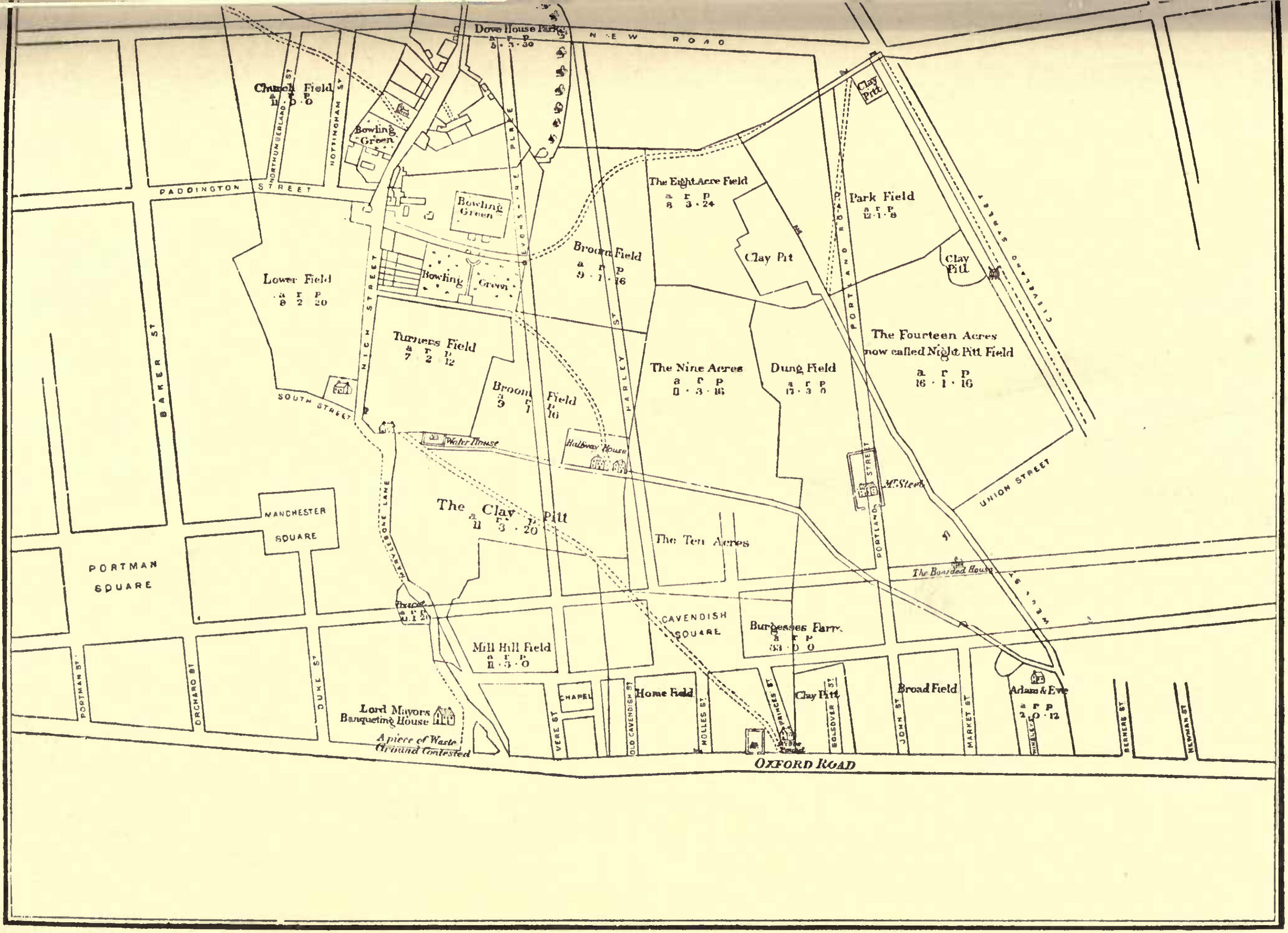
* *Bordarii*, in the Domesday Survey, meant persons supposed to be inferior to the *villani*, as being limited to a small number of acres. *Bordarii* were also servants employed about the house in fetching wood, drawing water, grinding corn, and the like domestic duties.

In the year 1611, King James granted the manor, with all its appurtenances, excepting the park, for the sum of £829 3*s*. 4*d*., to Edward Forset, Esq., in whose family it continued several years, and then passed into that of Austen, by the marriage of Arabella Forset with Thomas Austen, Esq. In the year 1710, it was purchased of John Austen, Esq., afterwards Sir John Austen, Bart., by John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. A plan of the Marylebone Estate, showing the fields, with their names and sizes, and the projected streets to be built over them, is here reproduced, from a valuable manuscript plan in the Crace Collection of topographical views, maps, and plans in the British Museum. It is dated 1708, which is probably the time when the preliminary negociations for the sale were being carried on.

The Duke's only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and thus the manor came into possession of the Harley family.

The manor came into the possession of the Portland family by the marriage of Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley with William, 2nd Duke of Portland. About the year 1813 an exchange was effected for some lands in Sherwood Forest valued at £40,000, and thus the Crown became again possessed of the manor of Marylebone.

The manor house of Marylebone, which was taken down in the year 1791, during the time it was vested in the Crown, is said to have been


Dove House Park
a r p
5 · 3 · 30
NEW ROAD
Church Field
a r p
11 · 0 · 0
Bowling Green
NORTHUMBERLAND ST
NOTTINGHAM ST
PADDINGTON STREET
Bowling Green
DEVONSHIRE PLACE
Bowling Green
The Eight Acre Field
a r p
8 · 3 · 24
Clay Pit
Park Field
a r p
12 · 1 · 8
Clay Pitt
Clay Pitt
CLEVELAND STREET
Lower Field
a r p
8 · 2 · 20
HIGH STREET
Broom Field
a r p
9 · 1 · 16
Turners Field
a r p
7 · 2 · 12
Broom Field
a r p
9 · 1 · 16
The Nine Acres
a r p
8 · 3 · 16
Dung Field
a r p
13 · 3 · 0
The Fourteen Acres
now called Night Pitt Field
a r p
16 · 1 · 16
BAKER ST
SOUTH STREET
Water House
Halfway House
HARLEY ST
PORTLAND ROAD
PORTLAND STREET
Mr Steel
UNION STREET
MANCHESTER SQUARE
The Clay Pitt
a r p
11 · 3 · 20
The Ten Acres
PORTMAN SQUARE
MARYLEBONE LANE
The Boarded House
WELLS ST
Parcel
a r p
1 · 1 · 20
CAVENDISH SQUARE
Burgesses Farm
a r p
33 · 0 · 0
Mill Hill Field
a r p
11 · 3 · 0
PORTMAN ST
ORCHARD ST
DUKE ST
Lord Mayors Banqueting House
A piece of Waste Ground Contested
VERE ST
CHAPEL
OLD CAVENDISH ST
Home Field
HOLLES ST
PRINCES ST
Clay Pitt
BOLSOVER ST
JOHN ST
Broad Field
MARKET ST
Adam & Eve
a r p
2 · 0 · 12
WINSLEY ST
BERNERS ST
NEWMAN ST
OXFORD ROAD

PLAN OF THE MARYLEBONE ESTATE

When purchased by the Duke of Newcastle 1708

used as one of the royal palaces. It will be found more particularly described below.

In early times a large tract of ground in Marylebone parish appears to have been used for hunting purposes. An early (probably the earliest) notice of the park, which was anciently known as Marybone Park, refers to its being used for that purpose. "The 3d of February, 1600-1, the Ambassadours from the Emperour of Russia, and other the Muscovites, rode through the Cittie of London, to Marybone Park, and there hunted at their pleasure, and shortly after returned homeward." — *The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth. By John Nichols, F.S.A., Vol. III. p.* 519.

It is extremely probable that some provision was made for hunting in and around this neighbourhood at an earlier date than that just mentioned. Stow gives an account of hare-hunting and fox-hunting in this district upon the occasion of the visitation of the conduits at Tyburn by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London in the year 1562. "And after dinner," he says, "they went to hunting the fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles's."

When King James I., in 1611, granted the manor of Marylebone to Edward Forset, Esq., he reserved the park, called Marybone Park, in his own hands. It continued in the possession of the Crown until the year 1646, when King Charles, by letters patent, dated at Oxford (May 6), granted it to Sir George Strode and John Wandesford, Esq., as security for a debt of £2318 11*s*. 9*d*. due to them for supplying arms and ammunition during the troubles. After the King's death, when the Crown lands in general were sold, this park, without any regard to the claim of the grantees above mentioned, was sold to John Spencer of London, Gentleman, on behalf of Col. Thomas Harrison's regiment of dragoons, on whom Marybone Park was settled for their pay. Sir John Ipsley was at this time ranger, by authority of the Protector. The purchase money was £13,215 6*s*. 8*d*., including £130 for the deer (124 in number, of several sorts) and £1774 8*s*. for the timber, exclusively of 2976 trees marked for the navy.

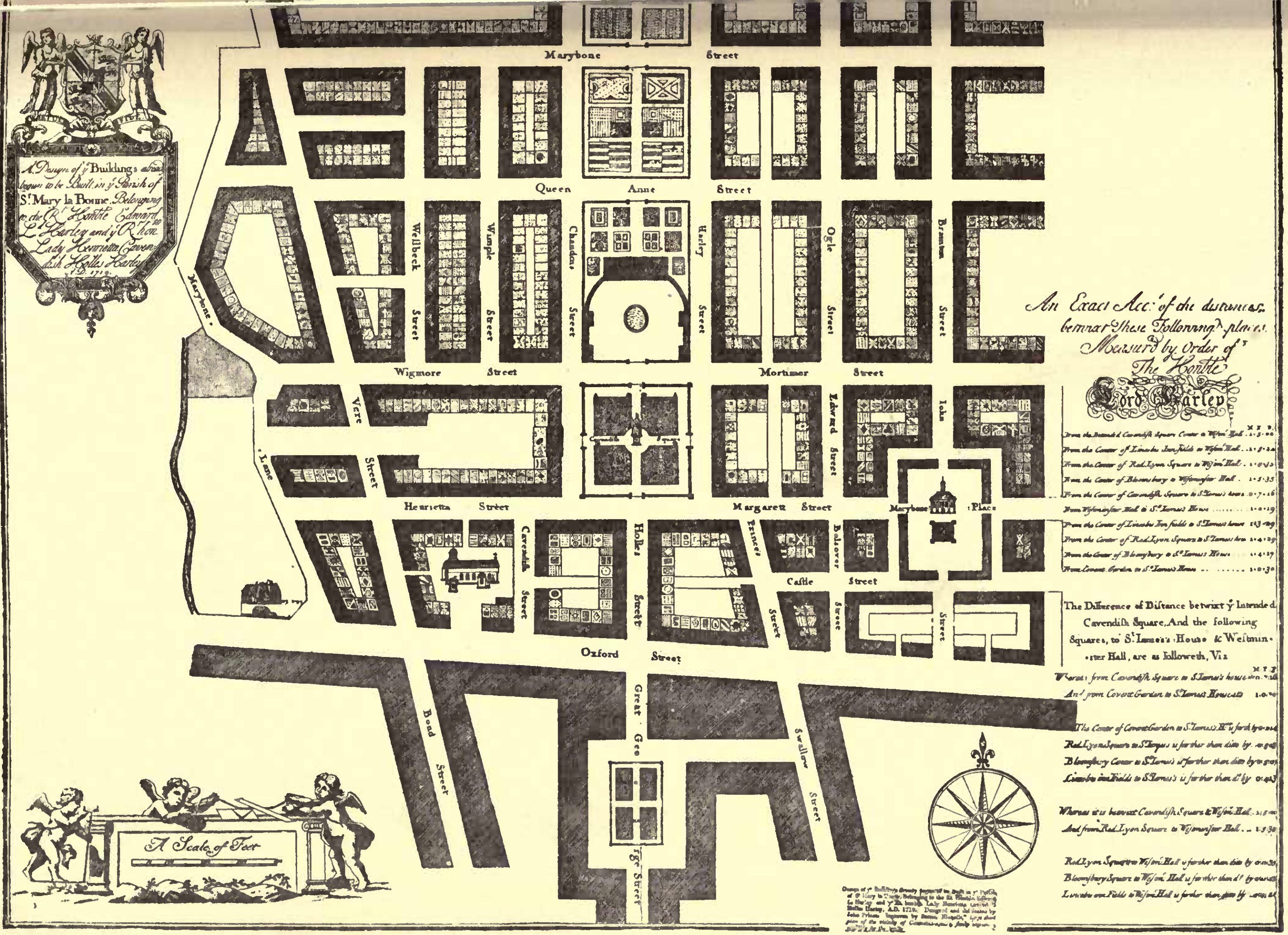
On the restoration of Charles the Second, Sir George Strode and Mr. Wandesford were re-instated in their possession of the park, which they held till their debt was discharged, except the great lodge and sixty acres of land, which had been granted for a term of years to Sir William Clarke, Secretary to the Lord General, the Duke of Albemarle. A compensation was made also to John Carey, Esq., for the loss of the rangership which he had formerly held. The site of the park (for it was disparked before the Restoration, and never afterwards stocked) was leased in 1668 to Henry Earl of Arlington ; in 1696 to Charles Bertie and others, in trust for the Duke of Leeds ; in 1724 to Samuel Grey, Esq. Mr. Grey's interest in the lease was purchased by Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb, Esqrs., who renewed it in 1730, 1735, and 1742. In 1754, a lease was granted to Lucy Jacomb, widow, and Peter Hinde, Esq., In 1765, William Jacombe, Esq.,. had a fresh lease for an undivided share, being 15 parts in 24. The term of this share was prolonged in 1772, and again in 1780, for eight years, to commence from January 24th, 1803. In the year 1789, Mr. Jacomb sold his interest in the estate to the Duke of Portland. In 1765 and 1772 Jacob Hinde, Esq., had new leases of the remaining undivided share, being 9 parts in 24. These leases expired in 1803. The Duke of Portland's lease expired in January 1811.

About the year 1813, the manor came again into the possession of the Crown, an exchange being effected for land of the value of £40,000, situated in Sherwood Forest.

The various leases which had been granted by the Crown falling in during the regency of George IV., Marylebone Park began to be laid out by Mr. James Morgan in 1812, from the plans of Mr. John Nash, and in honour of the Prince Regent, was called the Regent's Park.

MARYLEBONE MANOR HOUSE.

This mansion, which was attached to the royal park of Marylebone, was originally built in the reign of Henry VIII., and was occasionally used as one of the royal palaces during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. The earliest representation of the house is supposed to be a drawing made by Joslin, dated 1700, which was formerly in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham. It comprehends the field-gate and palace, its surrounding walls and adjacent buildings in Marylebone to the


A Design of ye Buildings already begun to be Built in ye Parish of S.t Mary la Bonne. Belonging to the R.t Hon.ble Edward L.d Harley and ye R.t hon. Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley A.D. 1719.
An Exact Acc.t of the distances betwixt these Following places Measur'd by Order of ye The Hon.ble Lord Harley
M F P
From the Intended Cavendish Square Center to Westm.r Hall . 1·5·00
From the Center of Lincolns Inn fields to Westm.r Hall . . 1·5·24
From the Center of Red Lyon Square to Westm.r Hall . 1·6·30
From the Center of Bloomsbury to Westminster Hall . 1·5·35
From the Center of Cavendish Square to S.t James's house . 0·7·16
From Westminster Hall to S.t James's House . . . . 1·0·19
From the Center of Lincolns Inn fields to S.t James's house 1·3·09
From the Center of Red Lyon Square to S.t James's hou. 1·4·29
From the Center of Bloomsbury to S.t James's House 1·4·27
From Covent Garden to S.t James's House . . . . 1·0·30
The Difference of Distance betwixt ye Intended Cavendish Square, And the following Squares, to S.t James's House & Westminster Hall, are as followeth, Viz
M F P
Whereas from Cavendish Square to S.t James's house
And from Covent Garden to S.t James's House 1·0·30
The Center of Covent Garden to S.t James's H.o is further by
Red Lyon Square to S.t James's is further than ditto by
Bloomsbury Center to S.t James's is further than ditto by
Lincolns inn Fields to S.t James's is further than d.o by 0·4·13
Whereas it is between Cavendish Square & Westm.r Hall . 1·5·00
And from Red Lyon Square to Westminster Hall . . 1·5·30
Red Lyon Square to Westm.r Hall is further than ditto by
Bloomsbury Square to Westm.r Hall is further than d.o by
Lincolns inn Fields to Westm.r Hall is further than ditto by
Marybone Street
Queen Anne Street
Wellbeck Street
Wimple Street
Chandos Street
Harley Street
Ogle Street
Bramton Street
Wigmore Street
Mortimer Street
Vere Street
Edward Street
John
Henrietta Street
Margarett Street
Marybone Place
Princes Street
Balsover Street
Castle Street
Cavendish Street
Holles Street
Cavendish Square
Marybone
Lane
Oxford Street
Bond Street
Great George Street
Swallow Street
A Scale of Feet

south-west, including a large mansion, which in all probability had been Oxford House, the grand receptacle of the Harleian Library. An engraving of the view was published 20th September, 1800, by J. T. Smith, of Great Portland Street.

It stood on the south side of what is now Marylebone Road, the exact site being that which is now occupied by Devonshire Mews. The following lines from J. T. Smith's "*Book for a Rainy Day*," may assist us to realize the exact form of the house:—"This house consisted of an immense body and two wings, a projecting porch in the front, and an enormously deep dormer roof, supported by numerous cantalevers, in the centre of which there was, within a very bold pediment, a shield surmounted by foliage with labels below it." The back or garden front consisted of a flat face with a bay window at each end, glazed in quarries, and the wall of the back front terminated in five gables. The first flight of the grand staircase consisted of sixteen steps, and the handrails were supported with richly carved perforated foliage, the date of which is ascribed by Mr. J. T. Smith to the period of Inigo Jones. The decorations of the staircase were executed in tessellated work. The mansion was wholly of brick, and surmounted by a large turret containing the clock and bell.

In the year 1703 a large school was established here by Mr. De la Place. That gentleman's daughter married the Rev. John Fountayne, Rector of North Tidmouth in Wiltshire, and the latter succeeded Mr. De la Place in the school. The school is said to have attained a considerable reputation among the nobility and gentry, whose sons there received an educational training previously to their removal to the universities.

There were at one time above a hundred pupils in Mr. Fountayne's establishment, and on Sunday morning as they walked to St. Marylebone Church, two and two, some in pea-green, others in sky-blue, and several in the brightest scarlet, and many with gold-laced hats, and flowing locks, they are described by an eye-witness as a sight worth seeing.

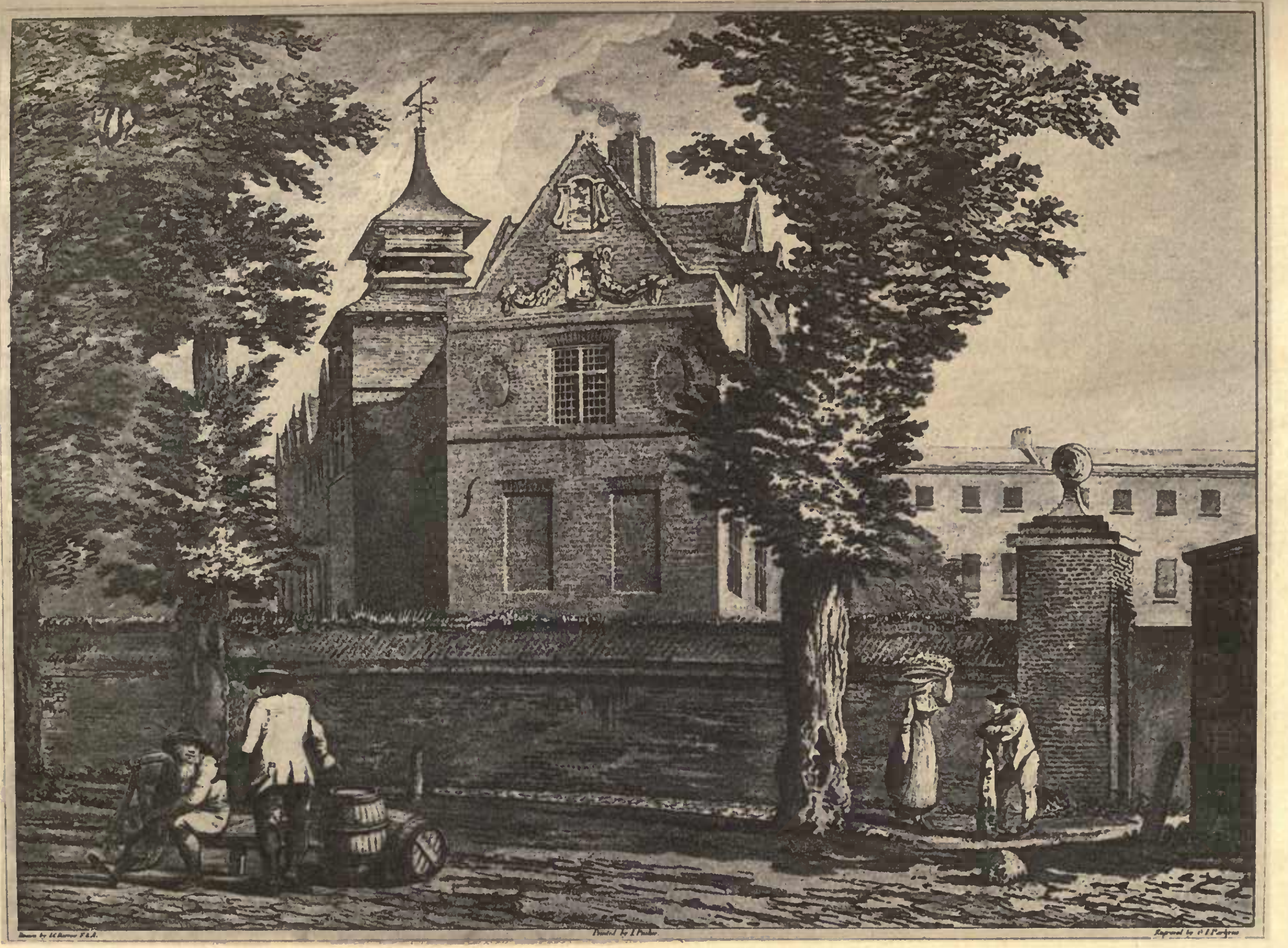
The school appears to have been continued until the year 1791, when the house was taken down and some livery stables were built on its site. Over the western entrance to these stables was placed a clock, which had originally occupied a prominent position in the old mansion, but which was removed some time before the year 1833. The old mansion was demolished under the superintendence of a Mr. John Brown, a builder who resided in the parish upwards of fifty years, and who died at the advanced age of eighty.

In the hall of this old manor-house there was many years ago a parrot, so aged that its few remaining feathers were for years confined to its wrinkled skin by a flannel jacket, which in very cold weather received an additional broadcloth covering of the brightest scarlet, so that Poll, like the Lord Mayor, had her scarlet days. Poll, who had been long accustomed to hear her mistress's general invitation to strangers who called to enquire after the boarders, relieved her of that ceremony by uttering, as soon they entered, " Do pray walk into the parlour and take a glass of wine," but this she finally did with so little discrimination, that when a servant came with a letter or a card for her mistress, he was greeted by the bird with equal liberality and politeness.

OXFORD HOUSE AND THE HARLEIAN MSS.

It has been erroneously supposed by some that the ancient manor house of Marylebone was indentical with Oxford House. Jesse, in his work, entitled "*London: its celebrated characters and remarkable places*," so speaks of it. He says, " Oxford House, the ancient manor house of Marylebone, and the residence at a later period of the Harleys, Earls of Oxford, stood as late as the year 1791, on the site of Devonshire Mews, New Road." It is improbable that the Earls of Oxford ever resided at Marylebone Manor House; but their noble library of books and manuscripts was deposited in a house built for that purpose in High Street, about 120 yards south of the Manor House. A drawing of the Manor house by Joslin about the year 1700, shows the house itself, its surrounding walls and adjacent buildings in Marylebone to the south-west, including a large mansion which was considered by Mr. John Thomas Smith (author of "*A Book for a Rainy Day*") to be probably Oxford House, the grand receptacle of the Harleian Library.

After the removal of that library to the British Museum, Oxford House was nearly rebuilt, with a modern front, by Mr. John Brown



Drawn by [illegible] F.S.A. Painted by [illegible] Engraved by [illegible]

MARYLEBONE MANOR HOUSE, 1791.

of Clipstone Street, and occupied as a boarding school for young ladies.

The celebrated Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, which now forms one of the many valuable collections in the Library of the British Museum, was collected in the latter part of the 17th century by Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, in the County of Hereford, Esq.; who on the 11th February 1700, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons; on the 24th May, 1711, was created Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; and five days afterwards promoted to the important station of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. The Harley family appears to have been remarkable for an appreciative taste for literature. The Earl's grandfather, Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath, had at his seat at Brampton Bryan Castle, a library of manuscripts and printed books, collected from one descent to another, and valued at £1000. This together with the castle and church of Brampton, &c., was, during the troublous times of the civil war, destroyed by the parliamentary army.

After his retirement from public business, the Earl of Oxford spent the remainder of his days in unwearied application for the gaining accessions to his library, not sparing any expense for that purpose. He kept many persons employed in purchasing manuscripts for him abroad, giving them such written instructions for their conduct in that respect, as sufficiently manifest the exact knowledge he had acquired as well of every curious manuscript as of the person, circumstances, and residence of its possessor. By these means the manuscript library was, in the year 1721, increased to near six thousand books; fourteen thousand original charters; and five hundred rolls.

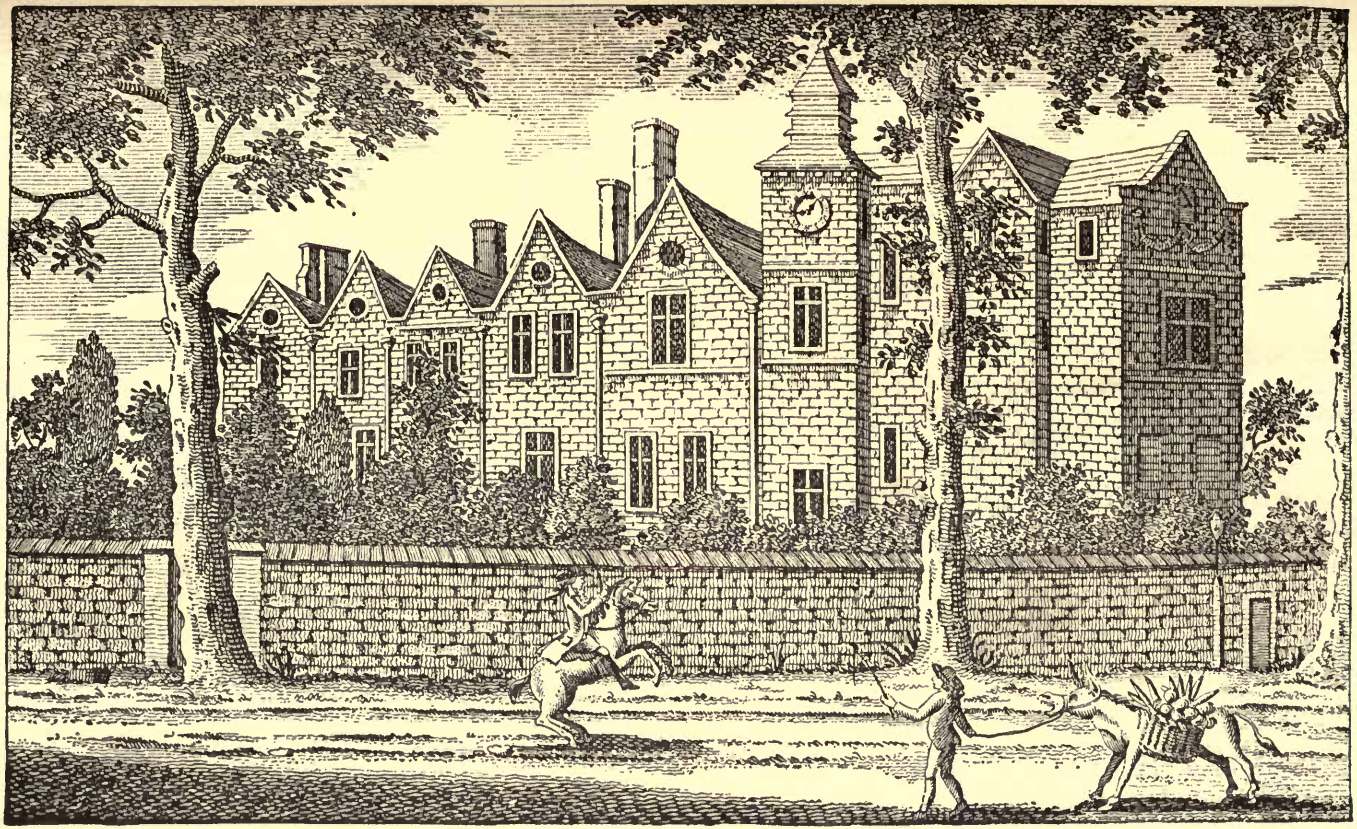
At his death, which occurred on the 21st May, 1724, his son and successor, Edward, the second Earl, followed his noble example, and devoted a great part of his fortune to the completion of what had been so auspiciously commenced. Upon the death of the second Earl, in June, 1741, the library became the property of his daughter and heiress, Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Portland, and on the institution of the British Museum, in 1753, it was purchased of the Duke and Duchess, by the country, for the sum of £10,000. The collection contains 7639 volumes, exclusive of 14,236 original rolls, charters, deeds, and other legal instruments.

The "Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum," a monument of industry and learning, was originally commenced in 1708, by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, the librarian to Robert and Edward, the first and second Earls of Oxford. He was employed on it until his death, in July, 1726, by which time he had reached No. 2408. It was resumed in 1733, by Mr. Casley, Keeper of the Cottonian Library, who continued it to No. 5709. Soon after the death of the Earl of Oxford, in June, 1741, the catalogue was committed to the care of Mr. Hocker, the Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower, who, in less than two years, completed it as far No. 7355. In this state the catalogue remained until the 22nd of July, 1800, when, at the express desire of the Record Commission, the Trustees engaged Rev. Rob. Nares, under librarian of the MS. Department, to revise and correct the latter part of the catalogue, beginning at No. 3100. This task, and the revision of the previous part of the catalogue, between Nos. 2408 and 3100, was performed by him, with the assistance of Rev. Stebbing Shaw and Mr. Douce; and the first three volumes were printed and published in 1808. The fourth volume, which consists of Indexes, was compiled by Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, and was published in 1812.

THE TYBOURNE.

The well-known names of Holborn, Marylebone, Tyburn, and Westbourne, owe their origin to, and preserve the memory of three streams or brooks, arising in the high ground about Hampstead and Highgate, and flowing in a south-ward direction to the Thames. Traces still remain of the streams, but in the crowded streets of London, except in the local names, little remains to be seen of them, although it is pretty certain that they have played an important part in the physical geography of the districts through which they ran.

The "Hole-bourne," from whence we get the ancient name Oldburn, and the modern name Holborn, arose in and around the ponds at Hampstead and Highgate, and after a meandering course through Kentish Town, Camden Town (where the two main branches united and made one channel), Somers Town, Battle Bridge, Farringdon Road, and Farringdon Street, and so into the Thames at the place where Blackfriars Bridge spans the river. It was subsequently called the Fleet River.



THE SCHOOL HOUSE AT MARYLEBONE.

The "Westbourne" had its origin in several small streams in the neighbourhood of West Hampstead, from whence it flowed through Kilburn, Bayswater, Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and into the Thames at the Hospital Gardens, Chelsea.

The "Tybourne," or Tyburn, in which we are more particularly interested, occupied an area lying between those through which the "Hole-hourne" and the "Westbourne" ran. Like them its source was in the northern heights of London, and its course was southward. It had two main sources; one at Shepherd's Well Conduit, now Fitzjohn Avenue, Hampstead; and the other near the site of Belsize Manor House. The streams flowing from these two sources united in the neighbourhood of Barrow Hill and Primrose Hill, and the course from thence was through Regent's Park, the water being conveyed across Regent's Canal by means of an aqueduct. The Tybourne formerly supplied the artificial waters of Regent's Park. From thence it proceeded across the boundary of Regent's Park and across Baker Street and Marylebone Road, where a depression is to be seen marking the channel.

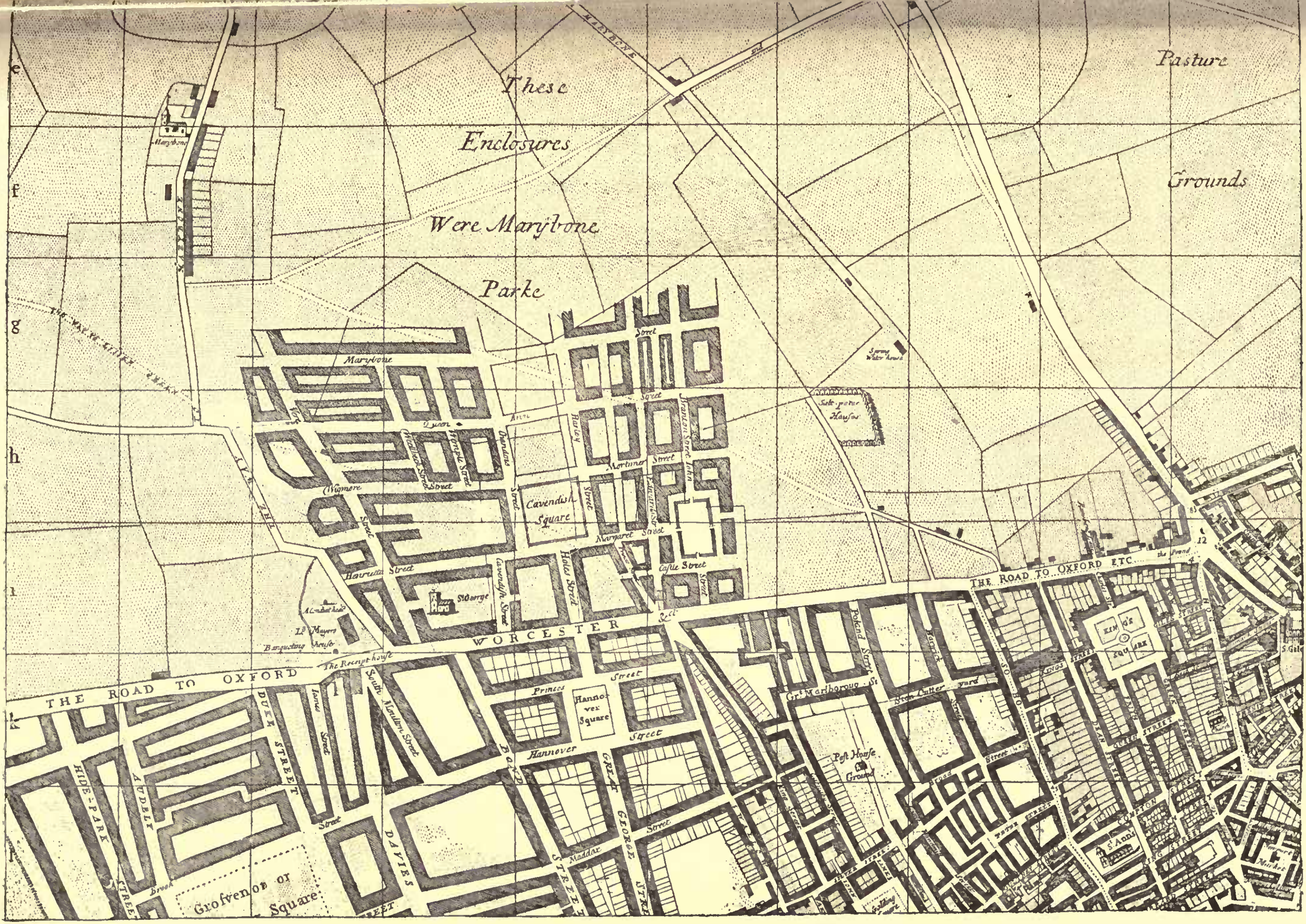
The ancient church of the parish, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was situated near the present courthouse, in the erection of which, in 1727, the site of the churchyard, indicated by remains of interments, was discovered. In the fourteenth century it fell into a ruinous state from neglect, its lonely situation rendered it subject to dilapidations, and its bells and ornaments were frequently stolen. Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, therefore granted a license to the parishioners, on petition dated October, 1400, to build a new church near where a chapel had been erected. This was dedicated to St. Mary, and remained until May, 1740, when being ruinous it was taken down. This new dedication gave a new name to the manor and parish, for being built near the stream, the name of Mary-le-bourne was given, which has become changed into Marylebone. In earlier times the name seems to have been simply Marybone, and it was sometimes written Marrow-bone.

From Marylebone Road to Oxford Street the course of the Tybourne is not marked in any known map, except one of great interest accompanying Mr. J. G. Waller's paper on "The Tybourne and the Westbourne" (*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Pt. I. of Vol. VI.*) To this map, and the valuable paper which it illustrates, we are much indebted for information and hints. A portion of the Tybourne is represented in a map by William Faden, 1785, as taking a sweep westwards, bending round again to the east, and terminating at the then stables of the Horse Guards, as near as possible that of Baker Street Bazaar. From hence it may be faintly traced towards Marylebone Lane (which accommodates itself to the curves of the stream), when it becomes again visible in the maps of Lea and Glynne and others.

The Tybourne was tributary to the ancient water-supply of the metropolis. In the 21st year of Henry III., liberty was granted to Gilbert Sandford to convey water from Tyburn by pipes of lead to the city, and there were subsequent extensions showing the early importance that the citizens of London attributed to a pure water-supply. Conduits about nine in number were here distributed, many of which are marked in the map of Lea and Glynne. One was nearly opposite South Street in a field east of Marylebone Lane; another close to what is now the police station, and a few years back still in use; another in the rear of the Banqueting House, now Stratford Place; and others on the south side of Oxford Street.

The Lord Mayor's Banqueting House was used by the city authorities for entertainments when they came to visit and inspect the conduits in the vicinity, and this ceremony was a day of some recreation to the mayor and aldermen, with their wives. It was usually held on the 18th of September, the citizens journeying upon horseback, and their ladies in waggons. Upon one of these occasions, in 1562, it is recorded by Strype that "The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and many worshipful persons rode to the conduit-heads to see them according to old custom; then they went and hunted a hare before dinner and killed her; and thence went to dinner at the Banqueting House, at the head of the conduit, where a great number were handsomely entertained by their chamberlain. After dinner they went to hunt the fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles', with great hollowing and blowing of horns at his death; and thence the Lord Mayor, with all his company, rode through London to his place in Lombard Street."

After the establishment of the New River system the Corporation


Pasture
Grounds
These
Enclosures
Were Marybone
Parke
Marybone
Spring Water house
Salt-peter Houses
Marybone
Street
Queen
Temple Street
Wellbeck Street
Street
Wigmore
Street
Oxendon
Cavendish Square
Harley
Street
Mortimer Street
Branton Street
John
Edwards Street
Margaret Street
Castle Street
Street
Henrietta Street
St George
Cavendish Street
Holes Street
WORCESTER
THE ROAD TO OXFORD ETC.
the Pound
A Conduit head
Ld Mayors Banqueting house
The Receipt house
THE ROAD TO OXFORD
South Moulton Street
James Street
DUKE STREET
HIDE-PARK
AUDLEY
Brook
Grosvenor Square
Street
DAVIES
BOND
Hannover
Princes Street
Hanno ver Square
Street
GREAT GEORGE
Street
Maddox
STREET
Grt Marlborough St
Poland Street
Berwick
Silver Cutter yard
Post House Ground
Street
SOHO
KINGS SQUARE
DEAN
GREEK STREET
FRITH
COMPTON
St Anns
Market
e
f
g
h
i
k
l

MAP OF MARYLEBONE AND ITS VICINITY IN 1732.

leased these conduits, which became part of a system of water-supply, called Marylebone Waterworks, and there was a large reservoir, called Marylebone Basin, north of Cavendish Square and parallel to Portland Place. Portland Chapel, afterwards St. Paul's Church, was built upon the site which the reservoir formerly occupied. The Banqueting House was pulled down in 1737. Traces of the former course of the Tybourne are to be seen in the names Brook Street, Conduit Street, &c., and in the direction which certain streets took in order to avoid the course of the river. Good illustrations of this are visible in South Street, part of Marylebone Lane, and South Molton Lane.

The stream flowed a little to the east of Berkeley Square, and, crossing Piccadilly, into the Green Park. Buckingham Palace is built upon a portion of its old course, and at a point a little south of that building the stream separated into two arms, one falling into the Thames a little south-west of the Houses of Parliament. The fall of water here was utilized for the Abbot's mill, hence the name Millbank, by which the spot is known to this day. The other arm, anciently forming the boundary of Westminster, fell into the Thames a little west of Vauxhall Bridge. The tract of ground bounded by these arms of the Tybourne and by the River Thames was called Thorney Island, the abundance of water around it in former times having been sufficient to give it a claim to the designation of an island. Mr. Waller considers the name to be equal to "the Isle of Thorns," and probably to have been derived from the whitethorn, which is very common still in our marshes, by the sides of ditches. Upon the space which represents the area of this ancient island stand the venerable building of Westminster Abbey, the ancient royal Palace of Westminster, and the more modern Houses of Parliament.

There is some reason to suppose that the name Tybourne, or Tyburn, was derived from the circumstance of the brook being double in its sources and in the latter part of its course. Another good explanation of the origin of the name is that it took the first part of the name, Ty, from the delta-like area of ground which the two arms bounded, and which, as we have already said, was known in olden days as Thorney Island. In the old English language "tye," "tigh," or "teage" indicated an enclosure of land, and as such the name would be specially applicable to a stream which enclosed an island between its branching arms, as this enclosed Thorney Island. The stream is referred to as "Teoburna" in a charter of King Edgar, dated 951, and for many years it gave the name of Tyburn to the manor through which it ran, and which was afterwards called Marylebone in allusion to its situation upon this very stream. In old records this stream was referred to under the name of Aye-brook, or Eye-brook, a name which might easily have become corrupted to Tyburn.

CHAPTER II.

MARYLEBONE: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

St. Marylebone Old Church.—The site of St. John's Church.—Thefts of Church Goods.—Rebuilding of the Church.—Dedication to St. Mary, the Virgin.—Hogarth's picture of the interior of the Church.—"The Rake's Progress."—Vault of the Forset Family.—Demolition of the Church in 1740.—Rebuilding of the Church in 1741.—Inadequate accommodation.—Suggestions for a new Church.—Epitaphs, &c., in Marylebone Old Church.—Sir Edmund Douce.—James Gibbs, architect.—Baretti.—Storace.—John Allen, apothecary.—Caroline Watson, engraver.—Celebrated names in the Burial Register.—St. Marylebone New Church.—Architectural features.—St. Mary's Church.—All Souls' Church.—Holy Trinity Church.—Christ Church.—St. Peter's Church, Vere Street.—St. Paul's Church, Great Portland Street.—St. John's Wood Chapel.—Dissenting Chapels.—French Chapel.

ST. MARYLEBONE OLD CHURCH.

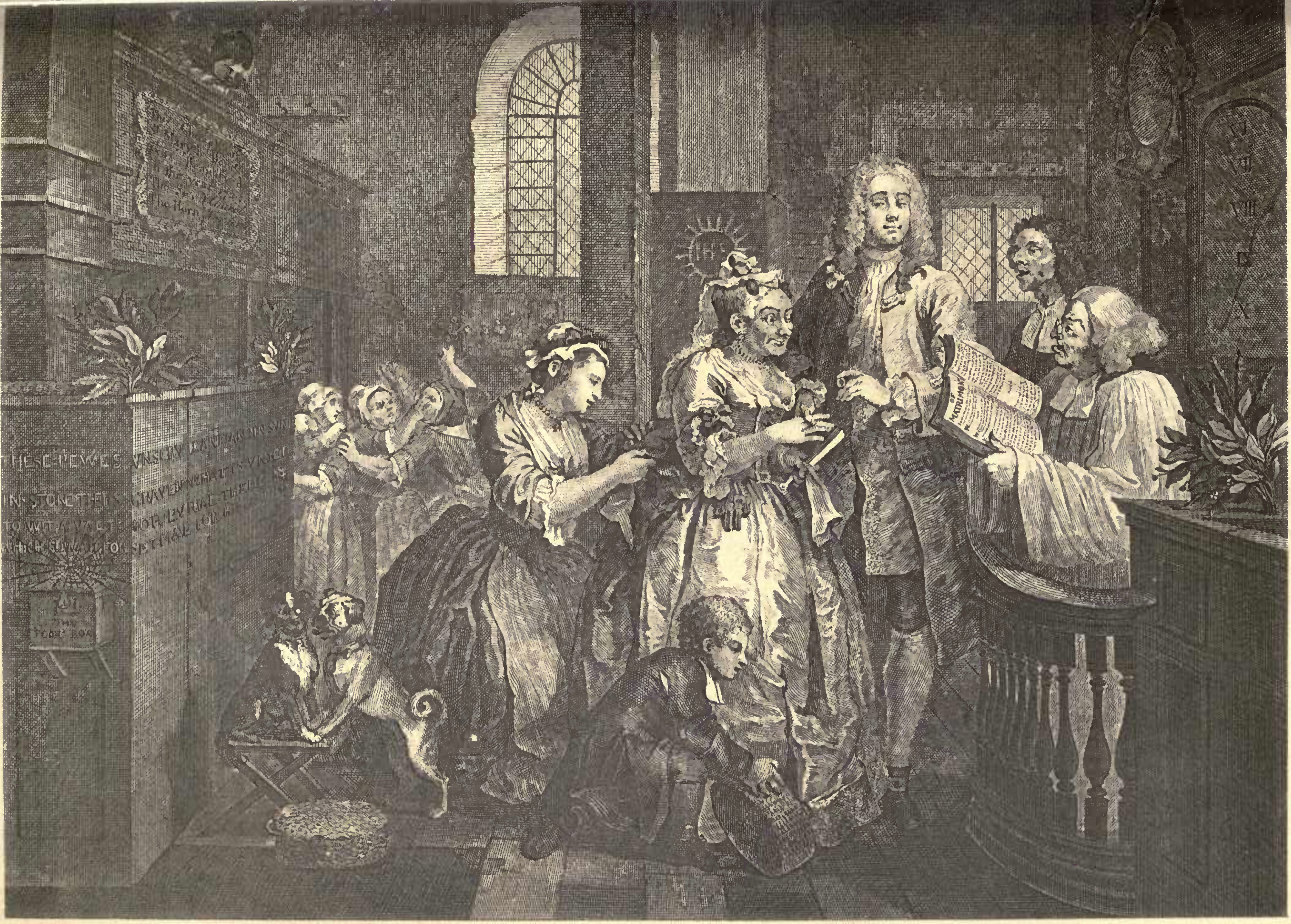
PROBABLY the earliest church in Marylebone, and certainly the earliest of which we possess any record, was one dedicated to St. John. In the year 1400, Bishop Braybroke, the Bishop of London at that time, granted a license to the inhabitants upon their petition (dated October 23, 1400), to remove that old church, called "the old church of Tybourn," Tyburn being the name by which the place was known in early times. The site of the old church of St. John has been identified by topographers with the site of the court-house, at the corner of Stratford Place, where great numbers of old bones were dug up some years since. The spot seems to have been a lonely one, as the church was subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells and ornaments. The license also provided for the building a new church of stone or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the meantime be used. The Bishop of London claimed the privilege of laying the first stone. The old churchyard was to be preserved, but the parishioners were allowed to enclose another adjoining the new church.

This church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, became ruinous and dilapidated in the first half of the 18th century, as may be seen in the plate representing the marriage in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" —a view which is regarded as the best representation of the interior of the old church.

Dr. Trusler's "Hogarth Moralized," 1813, contains the following description of Hogarth's picture :—

"The rake is here exhibited embracing the happy opportunity of recruiting his wasted fortune by a marriage with a deformed and superannuated female, ordinary even to a proverb, and possessed but of one eye. As this wedding was designed to be a private one, they are supposed to have retired for that purpose to the church of St. Mary-le-bone (which at that time was denominated a small village, in the outskirts of London); but as secret as he thought to keep it, it did not fail to reach the ears of an unfortunate young woman whom he had formerly seduced, and who is here represented entering with her child and mother, in order to forbid the solemnization. They are, however, opposed by the pew-opener, lest, through an interruption of the ceremony, she should lose her customary fee, and a battle consequently ensues—a manifest token of the small regard paid to these sacred places. By the decayed appearance of the walls of this building, the torn belief, and cracked commandments, our author would humorously and effectually intimate the great indifference shewn to the decency of churches in country parishes.

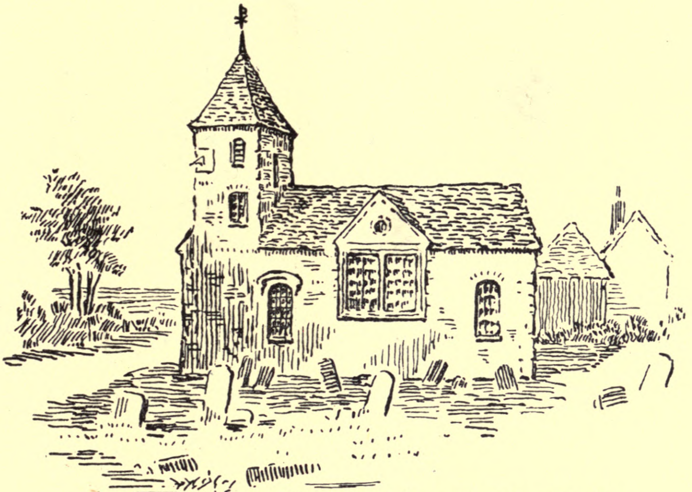
"The only thing further to be noticed, is that of the poor's box, whose perforation is humourously covered with a web, where a spider is supposed to have been a long time settled, not finding so good a resting place before; and it is probable she might have continued there much longer had not the overseer, in private, searched the box, with a view of abstracting its contents. Hence are we given to understand, that dissapation so far prevails as to drive humanity from the heart; and that so selfish are we grown, as to have no feeling for the distresses of our fellow-creatures; a matter which, while it disgraces the


THESE PEWES UNSCRU'D AND TAN IN SUNDER
IN STONE THERS GRAVEN WHAT IS UNDER
TO WIT A VALT FOR BURIAL THERE IS
WHICH EDWARD FORSET MADE FOR HIS
THE POORS BOX
IHS
MATRIMONY

INTERIOR OF OLD CHURCH OF MARYLEBONE.

(*From* HOGARTH'S "*Rake's Progress.*")

Christian, even degrades the man." Adverting to this incident, as also to the cracked commandments, and the creed destroyed by the damps of the church, Mr. Ireland observes: "These three high-wrought strokes of satirical humour, were perhaps never equalled by an exertion of the pencil; excelled they cannot be."



OLD MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH, BEFORE 1740.

The inscription, denoting the church to have been "beautified" when Thomas Sice and Thomas Horn were churchwardens, was not fabricated for the purpose of ridicule (though it might well have served that purpose, when contrasted with the ruinous appearance of the church), but proves to have been genuine.

The following amusing poetical description of the scene is taken from "The Rake's Progress; or the Humours of Drury Lane":—

"Only themselves and Chambermaid,
In Hackney Coach to Church convey'd.
Near *Oxford* Road, O! Omen dire!
Where Criminals daily expire.
The advent'rous Hero leads her on
To the fam'd Church of *Marybone*;
The Clerk who neither said nor sung,
The Parson with Lip under hung,
Of the true ancient Bull-dog Breed,
Cou'd hardly either spell or read.

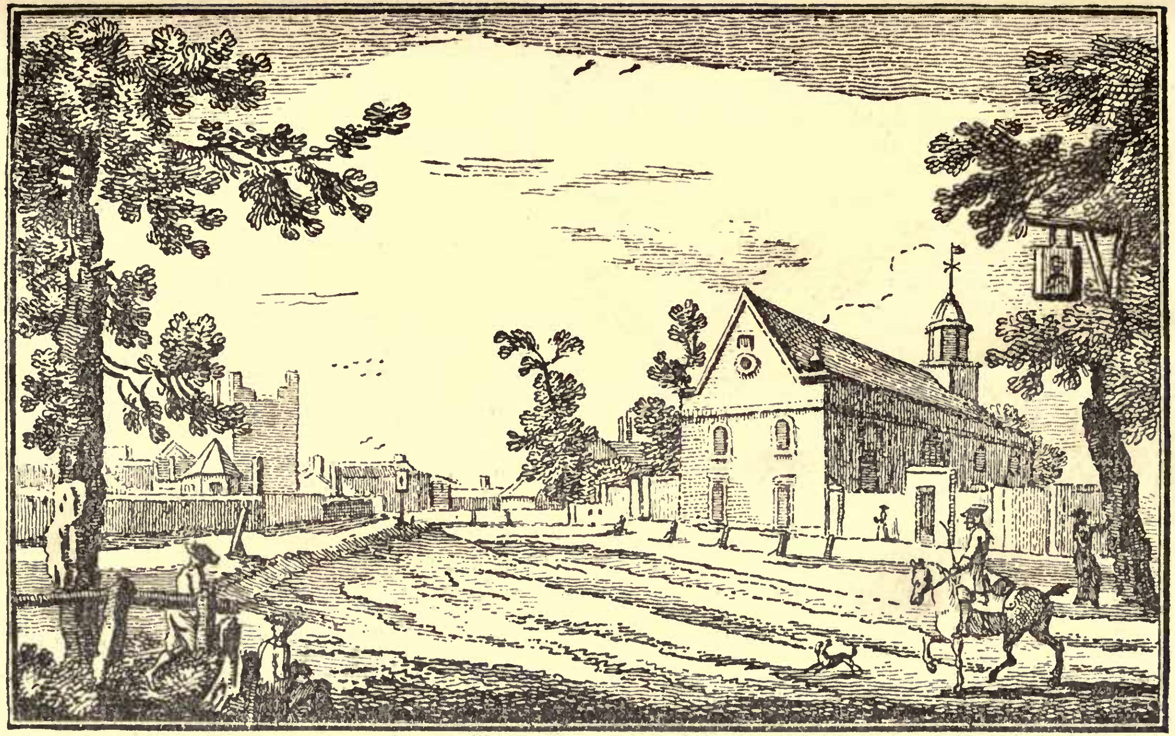
The Altar all adorn'd with Bays,
The ragged Boy who the Hassock lays,
To raise her Foot equal to his,
And to receive the Ring in Bliss.
Some Hero's Trophies dismal sad,
In Tatters waving o'er their Head:
The Sword, the Glove, and Coat of Mail,
Impendent fast'ned by a Nail;
His Knightly Qualities proclaim:
And if they cou'd would speak his Fame
For it is a custom due to P——s,
And every man who Honour bears,
To have these Things hang in the Church
Which when alive he durst not touch:
Below, how much he gave is told,
In shining Letters all of Gold;
At which each thoughtless Booby stares,
And heeds it much more than his Pray'rs.
Th' Apostle's Creed, tho' painted plain,
Is quite rubbed out with keeping clean:
And the Commands, tho' plain to view,
From Top to Bottom are crackt thro';
A Spider finding out a Place
Where he could hope to be at Ease,
On the Poor's Box his Web he weav'd,
And three Months undisturb'd had liv'd;
And still had liv'd, but th' Overseer,
In private, took out all was there."

Hogarth's plate was published in 1735, and the ill-spelt verses, pointing out the vault of the Forset family, were accurately copied from the original, as follows:—

THESE : PEWES : VNSCRVD : AND : TAN : IN : SVNDER
IN : STONE : THERS : GRAVEN : WHAT : IS : VNDER
TO : WIT : A : VALT : FOR : BVRIAL : THERE : IS
WHICH : EDWARD : FORSET : MADE : FOR : HIM : AND : HIS

This inscription, the letters of which were in relief wood-work, was preserved with great care, and in the church which was erected in 1742 they were placed in the front of a pew directly opposite the altar. Thomas Smith, writing in 1833, says: "The first two lines of this Inscription are the originals, the last two were restored in 1816, at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the Minister. The Vault is now occupied by the Portland Family."

The ruinous condition of the church became so serious that the structure had to be pulled down. This work was commenced in May,



ST. MARYLEBONE CHURCH BY CHATELAINE, 1750.

1740, and in less than two years another church was built upon the same site. The new building was opened for service in April, 1742. A writer, speaking of it a few years later, describes it as having been built in as plain a manner as possible, with two series of small arched windows on each side, the only efforts at ornamentation consisting of a vase at each corner, and a turret, wherein hung the bell, at the west end. It was constructed of brick, was an oblong square in plan, and had a gallery on the north, south, and west sides. The altar occupied the east end of the church, and several of the monumental slabs which had decorated the former church, and which are portrayed in Hogarth's engraving, were preserved and transferred to the walls of the new church.

The entrance doors to this church were formerly at the east and west ends, but upon its being converted into the Parish Chapel in 1818, by Act of Parliament, some judicious alterations were made: the entrance at the east end was blocked up, that at the west only remaining. The pulpit and reading-desk were separated, and removed near the east wall, and the pews were re-arranged. The organ was placed in the west gallery.

The following inscriptions still remain on the exterior wall of the east end of the chapel:—

"REBUILT IN YE YEAR 1741.
WALTER LEE } Churchwardens."
JOHN DESCHAMPS }

"Converted into a Parish Chapel,
By Act of Parliament, LI. George III.
on the IV. Feb. MDCCCXVII.
The Day of Consecration of the New Church."

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1807, gives the following details of the inconvenience arising from the miserably insufficient accommodation for public worshippers in Marylebone:—

> SIR...I was lately called upon to visit a parish church towards the north-west end of the town. It is a very small edifice, much smaller than chapels of ease generally are; I believe I may say it is the smallest place of worship attached to the Church of England in the metropolis. Small, however, as it is, it is the only church

> belonging to the largest and most opulent parish in this capital, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions—a parish which on the lowest computation contains 70,000 souls; there is no font for baptism, no room for depositing the dead bodies on tressels, after the usual way; no aisle to contain them They are placed in the most indecent manner on the pews. At the time I visited this scandal to our church and nation, there were no fewer than five corpses placed in the manner described; eight children with their sponsors, &c., to be christened; and five women to be churched; all within these contracted dimensions. A common basin was set upon the communion table for the baptisms, and the children ranged round the altar; but the godfathers and godmothers in pews, in so confused and disorderly a manner, that it was impossible for the minister to see many of them, or address and require them to make the responses, which the Rubrick directs. Not to mention the danger of the dead and the living being thus confined together, and the peculiarly delicate situation of women immediately after child-birth; all reverence for the sacrament of baptism; all solemn and awful reflections from hearing one of the finest services ever composed, and on an occasion the most interesting to the heart that can be imagined, are entirely done away, and the mind filled with horror and disgust.
>
> "A CONSTANT READER."

When Regent's Park was laid out it was proposed to build a church in order to remedy this serious defect to some extent. The suggested site was the centre of a circus to be constructed at the end of Portland Place, and the Vestry having received a communication from the Secretary to the Treasury, and believing that there was an intention to confer upon them this site, together with five acres of land to surround their projected building, applied for and obtained an Act of Parliament for the diversion of the New Road, as the Marylebone Road at that time was called. No sooner, however, were their efforts attended with success, than difficulties were interposed and new portions of land pointed out.

An Act was, however, passed in the Session of 1810-11, entitled "An Act to enable the Vestrymen of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the County of Middlesex, to build a new Parish Church, and two or more Chapels; and for other purposes thereto;" by which all the former Acts were repealed, and new powers given to the Vestrymen and their successors (who derive their authority from an Act of the 35th of George III.) to purchase lands not exceeding ten acres, for the above purposes; and in which there was a clause, providing that no sum shall be given for any one site for the said Church or Chapels exceeding £6000." About the end of 1812, Mr. White, jun., the District Surveyor of the Parish, presented the Vestry with a design for a double church, upon a new principle, having for its object the accommodating of a large number of persons, and at the same time admitting a magnificence of exterior; which design was meant as an accompaniment to his father's plan for the improvement of Marylebone Park.

Shortly after the delivery of the design above mentioned, the Vestry offered premiums, by public advertisement, to architects, as they had done in the year 1770, for plans and elevations of a parish church; but about a fortnight previous to the time of receiving such plans and elevations from the artists, they gave public notice that the designs were not to be proceeded with; it should appear, on account of the difficulties which had arisen in obtaining the ground which the Lords of the Treasury had proposed to grant them. A triangular piece of ground was, however, granted to the Parish by the Treasury, on the south side of the New Road, near Nottingham Place, and the Vestry proceeded to erect a chapel capable of containing a considerable number of persons; the foundation was laid on the 5th of July, 1813, and the fabric was proceeded with nearly to its completion. At that period, however, the work was stopped, and the Vestry came to a resolution to convert the intended chapel into a parochial church. This occasioned a considerable alteration to be made in the original design, and particularly in regard to the exterior of the building. The principal front, next to the New Road, underwent a very important change, a more extended portico and a steeple were substituted for the former design (which consisted of an Ionic portico of two columns, surmounted by a group of figures and a cupola); and other alterations were made in order to give the edifice an appearance more in harmony with the character of a church.

EPITAPHS.

Among the numerous persons commemorated by inscriptions in old Marylebone Church are the following:—

Sir Edmund Douce, of Broughton, Kt., "cup-bearer to Ann of Denmark, Queene to Kynge James, and to Henryetta Maria of France, forty yeares a servant in his place: never maryed. At the writinge hereof he was aged three score and three years, in Anno Dni. 1644."

James Gibbs, Esq., "whose skill in Architecture appears by his Printed Works as well as the Buildings directed by him. Among other Legacys and Charitys, he left One Hundred Pounds towards enlarging this church. He died August 5, 1754, aged 71."

Thomas Smith, in his History of Marylebone, appends the following foot-note to this inscription:—"Posterity is indebted for the preservation of this inscription, Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq., an ardent lover of antiquities, and sidesman of the parish church, who, at his own expense, had these letters repainted in 1816; but no satisfactory account of the expenditure of the bequest mentioned on the monument can be discovered in the Vestry Minutes. The above gentleman, who has resided in the parish from his infancy, possesses a fund of genuine entertaining biographical anecdote, an excellent collection of minerals, and a curious and splendid library, which in the most kind and obliging manner is rendered accessible to those who require local information."

One of the first works upon which this celebrated architect was engaged was the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, one of the fifty new churches. It has been justly observed that the delicate beauty of that church is suggestive of the influence of Wren. In 1719, Gibbs added the steeple and the two upper stages to the tower of Wren's church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand. His next ecclesiastical work was "Marybone Chapel," better known as St. Peter's, Vere Street, begun in 1721, by Harley, Earl of Oxford. His chief works, however, were the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and the building for the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. He was buried, by his own wish, within the old church of Marylebone, where, on the north wall below the gallery, is yet remaining a simple marble tablet to his memory, with the inscription above referred to. It has been said of him that "his portraits and busts indicate thoughtfulness, penetration, and self-control, but scarcely great power. His architecture shows fine discernment rather than fine invention. His reverence for classic architecture led him to an excessive respect for tradition, but his work is lifted far above the level of mere imitation, and has a distinctive style of its own. He never fell into the vagaries of some of his contemporaries, and made no attempt at Gothic. His good taste may be attributed to his Italian training, which also narrowed his art to the mere consideration of fine composition and proportion. Although, as Walpole says, his designs want the harmonious simplicity of the greatest masters of classic architecture, he deserves higher praise than Walpole gave, and is now regarded as perhaps the most considerable master of English architecture since Wren."

> "Near this place are deposited the remains of SIGNOR GUISEPPE BARETTI, a native of Piedmont, in Italy, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy of Arts, of London; Author of several esteemed Works in his own and the Languages of France and England."

Baretti was the author of several works, but his name is perhaps best known in connection with the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries which he compiled.

> "In memory of a life devoted to the Study of Musical Science, and shorten'd by unremitted application and anxiety in the attainment of its object, this marble is inscribed with the name of STEPHEN STORACE, whose professional talents commanded publick applause, whose private virtues ensur'd domestic affection. He died March 16, 1796, aged 34, and is interred under this Church.
>
> Silent his lyre, or wak'd to Heav'nly strains,
> Clos'd his short scene of chequer'd joys and pains,
> Belov'd and grateful as the notes he sung,
> His name still trembles on Affection's tongue,
> Still in our bosoms holds its wonted part,
> And strikes the chords, which vibrate to the heart.
>
> P. H.
>
> This marble is put up by a tender mother and an affectionate sister."

John Allen, Esq., died on the 17th of March, 1774. "He was Apothecary to the Households of King George the First, Second and Third; and having employed a long life, and ample Fortune, in Acts of Benevolence and Charity, Liberal to others, Frugal only to himself, he was released from his Labours, and called to his Reward in the ninety-first year of his age. By his Will he gave large Benefactions to his Relations, Friends, and Servants. To Poor Clergymen's Widows and Children. To Poor House-Keepers, and the Charity Children of this Parish, of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and of St. James', Westminster.

To St. George's Hospital, of which he was a Governor from the first institution; and to the Company of Apothecaries, of which he was a most respected member. Providence seems to have protected the life of this excellent man, as an example to show how useful a private person may be with a mind so disposed."

> "Sacred to the memory of CAROLINE WATSON, Engraver to Her Majesty, who died 9th June, 1814. Aged 44.

If Taste and Feeling, that with goodness dwell,
And teach the modest Artist to excel;
If Gratitude, whose voice to Heaven ascends,
And seems celestial to surviving Friends;
If charms so pure a lasting Record claim,
Preserve, Thou faithful Stone! a spotless Name!
Meek CAROLINE! receive due Praise from Earth
For Graceful Talents join'd to genuine worth!
God gave thee gifts, such as to few may fall,
Thy Heart, to Him who gave, devoted all.
W. HAYLEY.

Erected by John Eardley Wilmot."

> "Here lies the Body of HUMPHREY WANLEY, Library Keeper to the Right Hon. Robert and Edward, Earls of Oxford, &c. Who died on the 6th day of July, MDCCXXVI. In the 55th year of his age."

In the crypt or vault underneath the church are deposited the remains of several members of the Portland family, including William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, who died on the 30th of October, 1809.

At the west end of the church there was a monument in lead, gilt, with figures in alto-relievo, to the memory of some children of Thomas Tayler, of Popes, in Hertfordshire, in 1689. When certain alterations were made in the church, in 1816, this curious monument was stolen, probably on account of the metal of which it was composed. Strange to say, no steps appear to have been taken to discover the delinquent.

Among the persons whose names appear in the burial register of this church are James Figg, prize-fighter, buried the 11th of December, 1734; John Vandrebrank, painter, buried the 30th of December, 1739; Edmund Hoyle, author of a well-known treatise on whist, &c., buried the 23rd of August, 1769; John Michael Rysbrack, sculptor, buried the

11th of January, 1770; Anthony Relhan, author of works upon medical subjects, buried the 11th of October, 1776; James Ferguson, astronomer, &c., buried the 23rd of November, 1776; Allen Ramsay, portrait-painter, buried the 18th of August, 1784; Rev. Charles Wesley, buried the 5th of April, 1788; William Cramer, musician, buried the 11th of October, 1799; Francis Wheatley, R.A., buried the 2nd of July, 1801; George Stubbs, painter and anatomist, buried the 18th of July, 1806.

In 1788, Byron, at the age of six weeks, and on the 3rd of May, 1803, Horatia, the daughter of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, were baptized within this church.

Francis Bacon, in 1606, was married at the old church at Marylebone.

ST. MARYLEBONE NEW CHURCH.

This church was designed by Thomas Hardwick, a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and the father of Philip Hardwick, R.A., architect of the New Hall at Lincoln's Inn. The portico faces the north, a peculiarity in some measure forced upon the architect by the nature of the ground selected for its site.

The north front of the church, which is extremely rich, is well seen from York Gate, Regent's Park. It consists of a handsome winged portico of the Roman Corinthian order, surmounted by a tower. The portico is composed of eight columns, six in front and two in flank, raised on a flight of steps, and sustaining an entablature and pediment. Within the portico are three lintelled entrances, surmounted by cornices and two arched windows. Above the central doorway is a panel, bearing the following inscription:—

This Church was erected at the expense of the Parishioners,
And consecrated iv. February, MDCCCXVII.
The Rev. Archdeacon Heslop, Minister,
The Duke of Portland, } Churchwardens.
Sir James Graham, Bart, }
George Allen, } Sidesmen.
John Russell, }

Above this is a long panel designed for sculpture. The ceiling of the portico is panelled, each panel containing an expanded flower. The wings have no windows on their northern front, the angles are guarded by pilasters, and the flanks are enriched with two columns.

The tower is in three stories, and is crowned with a spherical dome. In the interior of the building there are galleries on the sides and north end. Near the altar is a painting of the Holy Family by West, presented by the artist to the parish.

The body of the church is 86 feet 6 inches in length, and 60 feet in breadth. It is calculated to accommodate between three and four thousand persons, and cost nearly £80,000 for building and furnishing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary-le-bone, was restored during the years 1883-84.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This church, situated in Wyndham Place, near Bryanston Square, was built from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, and was consecrated on the 7th of January, 1824. The plan of the church is somewhat singular, the principal front facing the south, and having, in its centre, the portico and tower. The building consists of a nave, or body, with side aisles, a portion of the angles having been taken to form vestries and lobbies, whereby the body is made longer than the aisles.

The tower is circular in plan; the elevation is made into three stories. The basement has a doorway with a lintelled architrave, and above it three round-headed windows. A portico, consisting of six Ionic columns and two antæ, sustaining an entablature and attic, the latter ornamented with arched panels instead of a balustrade, sweeps round that portion of the tower which projects from the building. Above the parapet the circular tower is continued, and forms a stylobate to the second story, which has eight semi-columns, of the early Corinthian Order, attached to it, with windows having arched heads in the spaces between; the cornice is finished with a parapet set around with Grecian tiles, and upon this story is a pedestal, still continuing the same form, having four circular apertures for the clock dials, and finished with a cornice sustaining a circular temple pierced with eight arched openings, the piers between which are ornamented with antæ, supporting an entablature, cornice, and parapet, the latter set round with Grecian tiles, and crowned with a conical dome, on the vertex of which is a gilt cross. The remaining part of this side of the church is formed into two stories by a string course, and finished by a cornice and parapet continued from the portico. The lower story contains, on each side of the portico, three square windows with stone architraves, and the upper story contains the same number of lofty arched windows with architraves of stone round the heads, resting, by way of impost, on a string course. Within the portico there is also an entrance, with a window above it in the wall of the church.

The west front is in like manner made into two stories, and also vertically into three divisions, the lateral ones containing windows, and finishing with cornices and parapets as before. The central division has three doorways, with lintelled heads in its basement, and three arched windows above. This division is surmounted by a pediment to conceal the roof.

The north side of the church only differs from the south in having three more windows in each story, in the space which is occupied by the tower and portico on the side already described.

The east front is in three divisions, the side ones similar to the the western; the central division retires behind the line of the front, and has a square window divided into three compartments by antæ, and finished with a pediment. The church is built of brick, except the tower, cornices, and other particular parts before enumerated. The interior consists of a nave and side aisles. On each side of the nave are square piers supporting galleries. The altar is elaborately constructed of various ornamental and costly marbles. The great defect in the church is an insufficiency of light. The interior of the church was remodelled in 1874.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE.

The first stone of this church was laid on the 18th of November, 1822, and the consecration took place on the 25th of November, 1824. One of the most remarkable features in connection with the church is the strange effect produced by an acutely tapering spire set upon a circular tower of classic style.

The ground on which All Souls' Church stands, formed part of the site of Lord Foley's mansion, which, with several adjacent houses, was removed to complete this end of Regent Street.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Sir John Soane, R.A., designed this church, which was consecrated in the year 1828. The principal face of the building fronts the south, instead of the west, as is the general rule. Of the first stage of the tower it has been said, "It is no vague or unmerited compliment to the architect to say that a more beautiful piece of ecclesiastical achitecture is not to be seen in the whole range of modern churches."

The chancel, built from designs of G. Somers Clarke, was added, and the organ removed from the gallery into the chancel, in the year 1878.

CHRIST CHURCH, STAFFORD STREET.

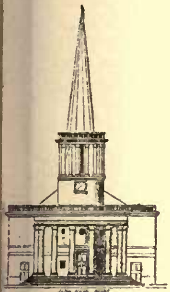
This church was built from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq., and was consecrated in 1825. Curiously enough, the portico and principal front are at the east end. Another curious feature in the church is that it consists of two separate portions; the first, which is entirely of stone, comprises the entrance and tower; the second portion, which consists of the body of the church, and is entirely appropriated to the congregation. This portion is built of brick, with stone dressings. The portico and pediment are built in the Ionic order.

A chancel was constructed, and the east end of the church rearranged, in 1867.

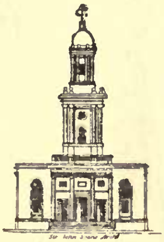
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, VERE STREET.

St. Peter's Church, formerly known as Oxford Chapel, was erected about 1724, and during the rebuilding of the parish church in 1741, marriages, baptisms, &c., were performed here. The Duke of Portland was married at this church in 1734. The building is of brick, strengthened with rustic quoins of stone. Upon the pediment at the west end of the church there is, carved in stone, a coat of arms, which appears to be those of a descendant of Aubrey De Vere, the last Earl of Oxford of that family. The arms were removed in the year 1832, when the chapel was repaired, and when it was named St. Peter's.

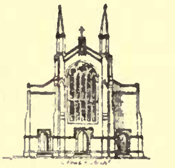
Strange as it may seem to our modern notions of ecclesiastical art,


John Nash Archt

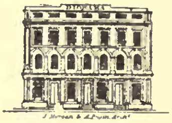
SOULS CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE


Sir John Soane Archt

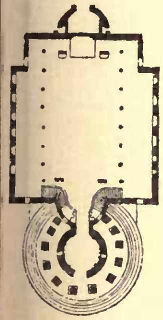
TRINITY CHURCH



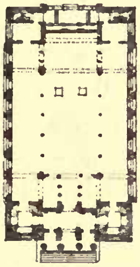
ST JOHN'S CHURCH, PADDINGTON


J. Morgan & A. Pugin Archt

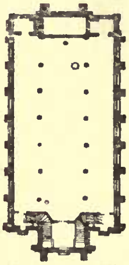
THE DIORAMA.



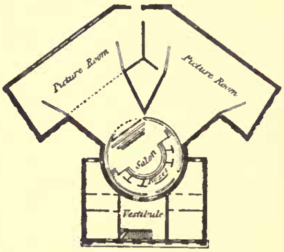
UND PLAN OF ALL SOULS CHURCH



GROUND PLAN OF TRINITY CHURCH.

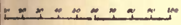


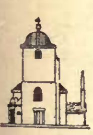
GROUND PLAN OF ST JOHN'S CHURCH.


Picture Room
Picture Room
Salon
Vestibule

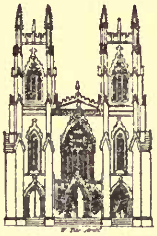
GROUND PLAN OF THE DIORAMA.

Scale for Our Plans & Elevations

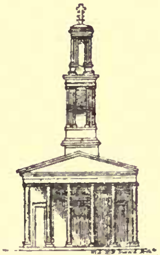

10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100



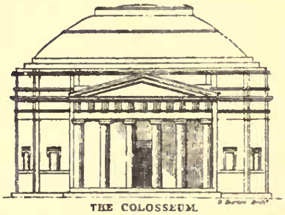
ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH.


W. Tite Archt

NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH.
REGENT SQUARE.

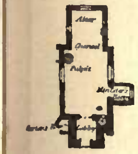


REGENT SQUARE CHAPEL

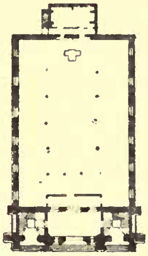

D. Burton Archt

THE COLOSSEUM.

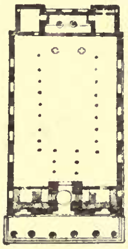
GROUND PLAN OF
ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH.


Altar
Chancel
Pulpit
Minister's Room
Lobby

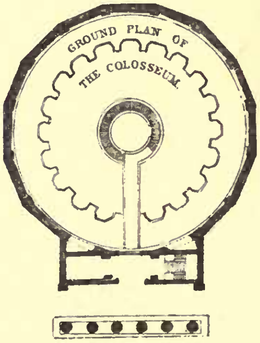
GROUND PLAN OF SCOTCH CHURCH.



REGENT SQUARE CHAPEL.



GROUND PLAN OF THE COLOSSEUM.



CHURCHES, &c., IN MARYLEBONE AND ST. PANCRAS.

this chapel, previously to the erection of the new churches, was considered one of the most beautiful structures in the metropolis.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, GREAT PORTLAND STREET.

This church, originally known as Portland Chapel, was erected in 1766, on the site of Marylebone Basin, which was formerly a reservoir of water for the supply of that part of the metropolis, but had been disused for many years. By some unaccountable neglect, this chapel was left unconsecrated from the time of its erection until the end of the year 1831, when (it having, in common with the Rectory of the Parish, passed into the hands of the Crown) the ceremony of consecration was performed, and it was dedicated to St. Paul. The church was restored in 1883.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD CHAPEL.

Architecturally this church has not many striking features. It was built after the designs of Thomas Hardwick, and consecrated in the year 1814. The monumental tablets placed against the walls inside the church comprise many beautiful specimens of modern sculpture by the most celebrated masters of the age. Among them are the productions of Chantrey, Behnes, Wyatt, and various other eminent sculptors.

In the vaults beneath this church are deposited the remains of a great number of well-known persons, among whom is the wife of Benjamin West, P.R.A.

In the burial ground attached to this church (now converted into a public garden) is the grave, among many others, of Joanna Southcott. It was estimated in 1833 that about forty thousand persons had been buried in this cemetery, and the list of notable characters included in that number is much too long to give in this volume.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

There are several important and old-established Dissenting Chapels in Marylebone, but we have no space for even a brief account of them.

In Little Titchfield there was a place of worship, called Providence Chapel, frequented by a congregation styling themselves "Independents," and under the ministry of Mr. Huntingdon. This chapel was burnt down on the 18th July, 1810, upon which occasion the minister is reported to have observed, that "Providence having allowed the chapel to be destroyed, Providence might rebuild it, for he would not"—and in consequence, the site was occupied by a timber yard.

FRENCH CHAPEL.

About the middle of the 17th century there was a French Chapel at Marylebone. It was probably only of a small size, conformably with the sparse population of Marylebone at that time. There seems to have been some doubt as to the exact spot it actually occupied, which is supposed to have been somewhere in Marylebone Lane or High Street. It is recorded that the chapel was founded in 1656, in which year Bernard Perny and Michel Eloy Nollet were the officiating ministers.

In the early days of their existence, the Marylebone Gardens were called the "French Gardens," in consequence, it is said, of their contiguity to the Marylebone French Chapel. The site of the Marylebone Gardens is well known: it is now occupied by Devonshire Place and Street and Beaumont Street, and the adjacent locality, and if the French Chapel adjoined or stood near those gardens, it must have been some little distance to the north of Marylebone Lane. (See *History of the Protestant Refugees settled in England*. By J. S. Burn. p. 153.)

The site of the chapel is pretty clearly defined in a plan of the Marylebone Gardens, which is reproduced in connection with the account of that establishment in the present volume.

"The vast number of French Protestants who fled into England on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, led to a large increase in the number of French churches. This was especially the case in London, which was the principal seat of the immigration. It may serve to give the reader an idea of the large admixture of Huguenot blood in the London population, when we state that about the beginning of last century, at which time the population of the Metropolis was not one fourth of what it is now, there were no fewer than thirty-five French Churches in London and the suburbs. Of these eleven were in Spitalfields, showing the preponderance of French settlers in that quarter."—*Smiles.*

CHAPTER III.

MARYLEBONE GARDENS, TAVERNS, &c.

Marylebone Gardens.—The French Gardens.—Illuminations, fireworks, and music, at Marylebone Gardens.—"The Forge of Vulcan"—Dr. William Kenrick's lectures.—The Marylebone Spa.—James Figg and "The Boarded House"—Bowling Greens.—"The Rose of Normandy."—"The Queen's Head and Artichoke."—"The Yorkshire Stingo."—"The Old Farthing Pie House."—"The Jew's Harp."

MARYLEBONE GARDENS.

THERE is evidence of the existence of public pleasure gardens at Marylebone at an early date. Pepys writes in 1668:—"Then we abroad to Marrowbone, and there walked in the garden; the first time I ever was there, and a pretty place it is."

The gardens, which occupied the ground where Beaumont Street, Devonshire Street, and Devonshire Place now are, seem to have been known at first (as was mentioned in the last chapter) as "The French Gardens," on account, as some say, of their having been cultivated by French refugees, who had a chapel close by. When the gardens were first named the Marylebone Gardens, and definitely set apart for the use of pleasure-seekers, does not clearly appear. The probability is, however, that they gradually assumed that character.

An advertisement in the "Daily Courant," of the 29th of May, 1718, reads:—"This is to give notice to all persons of quality, ladies and gentlemen, that there having been illuminations in Marybone bowling-greens on his Majesty's birthday every year since his happy accession to the throne; the same is (for this time) put off until Monday next, and will be performed with a *consort* of musick, in the middle green, by reason there is a ball in the garden at Kensington with illuminations, and at Richmond also."

This notice goes to show that the bowling-greens at Marylebone had for a few years, at least, been used for the celebration of public events.

A distinct advance towards improvement of the condition and appointments of the place was made in the years 1738-9, when Mr. Gough, the proprietor, enlarged the gardens, built an orchestra, and issued silver tickets at twelve shillings each for the season, each ticket admitting two persons. It is not generally known that, previous to the year 1737, this "fashionable" place of amusement was entered freely by all ranks of people; but the company becoming more select, Mr. Gough determined to charge one shilling for entrance money for a lady and gentleman, for which the party paying was to receive an equivalent in viands. Any single person was admitted upon a payment of sixpence. The gardens were open from six to ten in the evening at first, but the hour for opening was afterwards altered to five o'clock. An advertisement in a contemporary newspaper humbly requests that the gentlemen will not smoke on the walks.

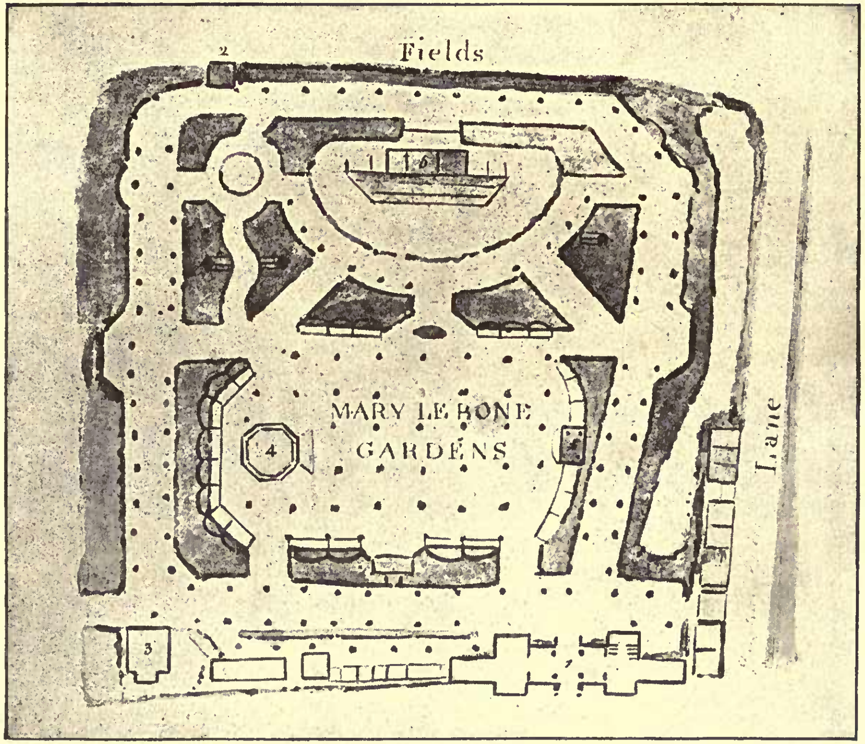
The plan of the Marylebone Gardens here inserted has been reproduced from a valuable MS. plan in the Crace collection at the British Museum. The following are the references to the numbers marked upon it.

1. The house called The Rose of Normandy.
2. The field entrance.
3. Old Church (French).
4. Orchestra
5. Burlettas, &c., without front.
6. Fireworks.

In the year 1740, an organ, built by Bridge, was added to the musical attractions of Marylebone Gardens, and later on illuminations and artificial fireworks formed a frequent and popular item in the entertainments. On July 27th, 1769, upon the occasion of Mr. Forbes's benefit, the following list of fireworks was advertised to be exhibited:—

"THE ORDER OF FIRING.

"First Division.—1. Four Sky Rockets. 2. Two illuminated, brilliant, and changeable wheels. 3. Two Tourballoons. 4. One large Range of Chinese Trees bearing white Flowers. 5. Two Furious Wheels changing into Wheatsheafs. 6. Two Pots d'Airgrets with Chinese Jerbs.



Fields
2
6
MARY LE BONE
GARDENS
4
3
Lane

PLAN OF MARYLEBONE GARDENS, 1756.

"Second Division.—7. Four Skyrockets. 8. Two Tourballoons. 9. One large brilliant Wheel, with blue, yellow, and white lights. 10. Two Pyramids of Roman Candles. 11. Two Line Rockets. 12. Two large Diamond Pieces of brilliant Fountains, five pointed Stars, and a large Sun at the Top of each.

"Third Division.—13. Four Sky Rockets. 14. Two Tourballoons. 15. One regulating Piece of three Mutations, first a large brilliant wheel illuminated. 2nd, A Sun of Brilliants and Royonet Fire. 3rd, Six Branches representing Wheat Ears. 16. One large Gothic Arch, superbly illuminated with Lances, and Variety of other Decorations. 17. One large brilliant Sun with a Star of eight Points in the Centre. 18. Two Pots d'Airgrets with large Chinese Jerbs."

These elaborate fireworks were sent off at the conclusion of a concert of vocal and instrumental music, and as only half-a-crown was charged for admission, it cannot be said that the entertainment was extravagantly expensive.

So many rough characters were attracted towards Marylebone Gardens, that the journey back to London through the country roads was attended with considerable risk of robbery and violence, and provision for the safety of visitors was made, as appears by the following:—

"Mrs. Vincent's night. At Marybone Gardens, on Thursday, July 3rd (1766), will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. The vocal parts by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Raworth, Mr. Taylor, Miss Davis, and Mrs. Vincent. With several new Songs. And (by particular Desire) after the Concert will be a Ball. Tickets Two Shillings and Sixpence.

"To render it more agreeable to the Company there will be a Platform laid down in the great Walk which will be entirely covered in.

"There will be a Horse Patrol for the City Road to and from the Gardens, to protect those Friends who intend honouring Mrs. Vincent with their Company.

"Tickets to be had of Mrs. Vincent, at her lodgings, at Mr. More's, Grocers, next to the Savoy Gate in the Strand, and at the Bar of the Gardens."

Music was one of the chief attractions of the gardens. Handel's name is closely associated with them, as are those of Dr. Arne, Webbe, Richter, Hook, Bartholomew, Abel, Dibdin, and Banister, and other popular singers and actors of the day.

In 1744 Miss Scott was a singer at Marylebone Gardens; Mr. Knerler played the violin, and Mr. Ferrand played an instrument called the bariton. In 1751 Mr. John Trusler was sole proprietor of the gardens, and, in 1758, his son produced the first burletta that was performed there, entitled "La Serva Padrona."

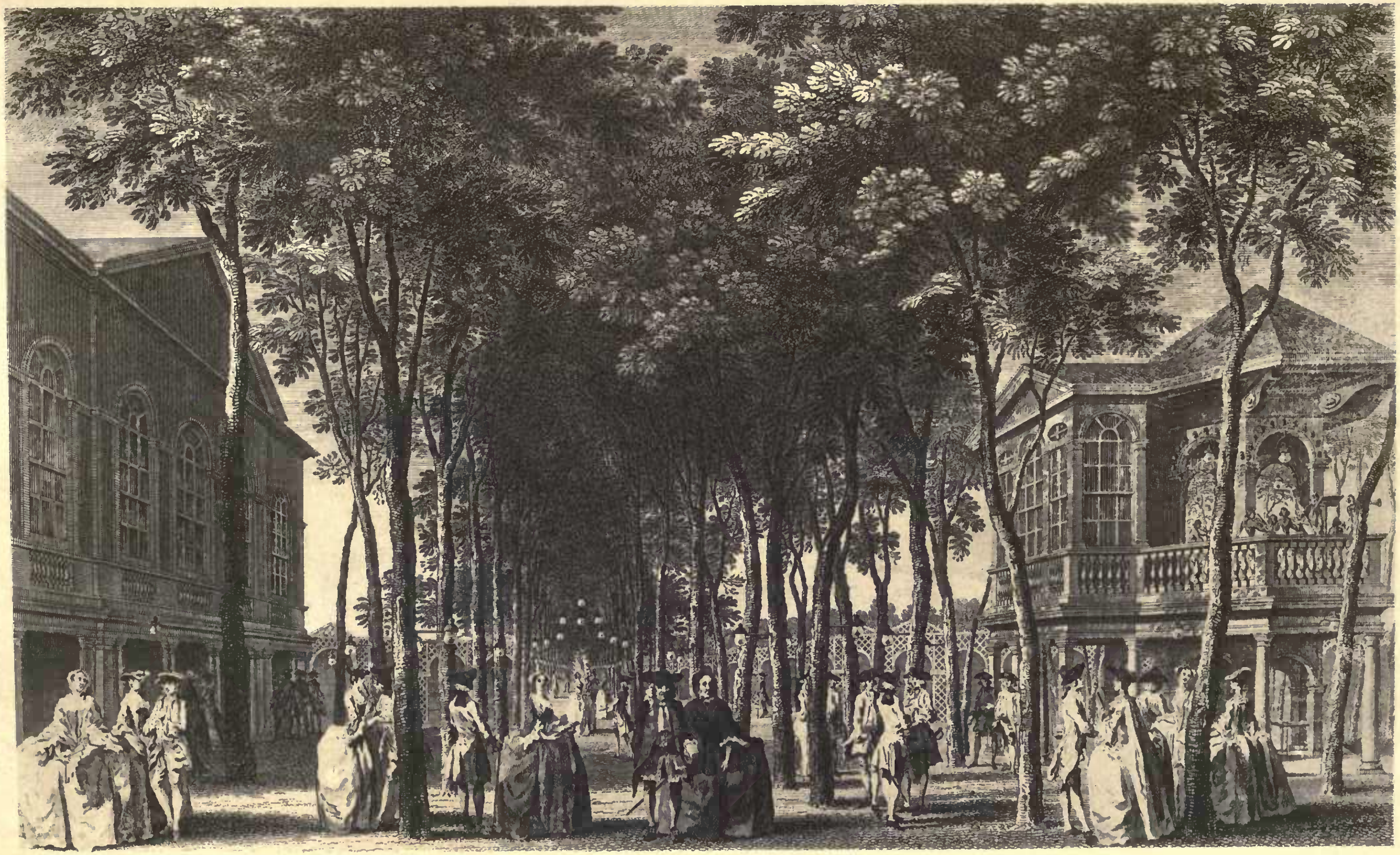
The next year, 1759, Mr. Trusler, who appears to have been possessed of ingenious business capacities, opened his gardens for breakfasting, and his daughter, Miss Trusler, made the cakes.

The following year this enterprising lady developed a new branch of her business. The following notice was publicly given in the newspapers:—"Mr. Trusler's daughter begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that she intends to make fruit-tarts during the fruit season; and hopes to give equal satisfaction as with the rich cakes, and almond cheesecakes. The fruit will always be fresh gathered, having great quantities in the garden; and none but loaf sugar used, and the finest Epping butter. Tarts of a twelvepenny size will be made every day from 1 to 3 o'clock; and those who want them of larger sizes, to fill a dish, are desired to speak for them, and send their dish or the size of it, and the cake shall be made to fit.

"The almond cheesecakes will be always hot at one o'clock as usual; and the rich seed and plum cakes sent to any part of the town, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Coffee, tea, and chocolate, at any time of the day; and fine Epping butter may also be had."

A good idea of the general arrangement and appearance of the Marylebone Gardens is presented in the accompanying plate, which is reproduced from an engraving published in the year 1761. It represents the gardens probably in their fullest splendour. The central part of the plate exhibits the longest walk, with regular rows of young trees on either side, the stems of which received the irons for the lamps at about the height of seven feet from the ground. On either side this walk were latticed alcoves; on the right hand of the walk, according to this view, stood the bow-fronted orchestra with balustrades, supported by columns. The roof was extended considerably over the erection, to keep the musicians and singers free from rain. On the left hand of the walk was a room, possibly intended for balls and suppers. The figures in this view are all well drawn and characteristic of the time.

In 1763, the gardens were taken by the famous Mr. T. Lowe, who engaged Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Lampe, Junr., Miss Mays, Miss Hyatt,



THE GRAND WALK, MARYLEBONE GARDENS, 1755.

Miss Catley and Mr. Squibb, as singers. Upon the opening of the gardens in May, 1763, the following musical address was sung:—

"MR. LOWE.

Now the summer advances, and pleasure removes,
From the smoke of the town to the fields and the groves,
Permit me to hope, that your favours again
May smile, as before, on this once happy plain.

MISS CATLEY.

Tho' here no rotunda expands the wide dome,
No canal on its borders invites you to roam;
Yet nature some blessings has scattered around,
And means to improve may hereafter be found.

MISS MILES.

On spots as uncouth, from foundations as mean,
Some structures stupendous exalted have been;
Hence started *Vauxhall*, and *Ranelagh* grew,
From rudeness to grandeur, supported by you.

MISS SMITH.

The barrenest heath may by art be improv'd:
And rivers diverted, and mountains remov'd:
Do you then the sunshine of favour display,
And culture shall soon the glad summons obey.

MISS CATLEY.

Meanwhile, ev'ry effort to please ye we'll try;

MISS MILES.

Good music, good wine, with each other shall vie.

MISS SMITH.

To gain your esteem 's the full scope of our plan,

MR. LOWE.

And we'll strive to deserve it as well as we can.

CHORUS.

To gain your esteem 's the full scope of our plan,
And we'll strive to deserve it as well as we can."

One of the many popular sights at Marylebone Gardens was Signor Torre's representation of the Forge of Vulcan. When the ordinary fireworks were concluded, a curtain, which covered the base of the representation of Mount Etna, rose and discovered Vulcan leading the Cyclops to work at their forge; the fire blazed, and Venus entered with Cupid at her side, who begged them to make for her son those arrows which are said to be the causes of love in the human breast; they assented and the mountain immediately appeared in eruption, with lava rushing down the precipices. This exhibition proved highly interesting to the public, and was often represented. Another popular attraction was a course of lectures, delivered in 1774, by Dr. William Kenrick, author of numerous books and pamphlets. They were given in the Theatre for Burlettas, which was called the School of Shakespeare, as the lectures dealt mainly with Shakespeare, and consisted, to a large extent, of recitations from certain portions of his works. The character of Sir John Falstaff was received with much applause by the crowded audiences which were attracted by Dr. Kenrick's declamation. Dr. Kenrick used to hold his "School of Shakespeare," as it was called, also in the Apollo at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, and he printed an introduction to his lectures in the form of a pamphlet. In 1775, Mr. George Saville Cary gave lectures on mimicry, in which he introduced, "A Dialogue between Small Cole and Fiddle-stick; Billy Bustle, Jerry Douglas, and Patent; with the characters of Jerry Sneak in Richard the Third, Shylock in Macbeth, Juno in her Cups, Momus in his Mugs, and the Warwickshire Lads; concluding with a dialogue between Billy Buckram and Aristophanes, in which Nick Nightingal, or the Whistler of the Woods, made his appearance in the character of a Crow.

In 1774, the public press made serious complaints against the management of the gardens for having demanded five shillings entrance money to a fête champêtre, which consisted of nothing more than a few tawdry festoons and extra lamps. There were indications that public favour was declining; the gardens, after a long period of popularity, were becoming less and less appreciated, and the roughs, who assembled there, tore down the decorations, and injured the stage. Moreover, the population around the district was rapidly increasing, and so much uneasiness arose in the minds of the inhabitants lest some accident should be occasioned by the fireworks, that complaints were frequently made to the magistrates. The result was that Marylebone Gardens were finally suppressed in 1778, and the site was let to builders.

The following is an extract from a document which was formerly in the possession of Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq., who allowed an extract to be made for Thomas Smith's "History of the Parish of St. Marylebone," in which work it was published in 1833. It is a deed of assignment made by Thomas Lowe, conveying his property in Marylebone Gardens to certain trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, on the 3rd of February, in the 9th of George the Third, viz., 1769.

By Indenture bearing the date of the 30th day of August, 1763, made between Robert Long, of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, otherwise Marybone, Esq., and the said Thomas Lowe, all that Messuage then or then before called the Rose Tavern, situate and being in the Parish of St. Marylebone aforesaid, with the tap-house thereunto belonging, and also a Room or Building known by the name of the French Chapel, together with a stable or brewhouse adjoining, or near to the same, and also all that other Messuage, situate in the same parish, then before in the possession of Daniel Gough, on the East side of the town of Saint Marylebone, alias Marybone, fronting towards the West on the Road leading to Marybone Church, and North on a Gateway or passage leading from the said Road into Marybone Gardens. And also all that great garden and the several pieces or parcels of garden ground and walks to the said Messuages or either of them belonging, which had been lately used therewith by the then late Tennants of the said Messuages in the carrying on a Musical Entertainment at Marybone Gardens, and also the orchestra, and all Rooms and Buildings erected, built and set upon the said pieces and parcels of ground or any part thereof, and also the organ then standing in the said orchestra, and also a harpsicord and all the musical books and music then being on the said premises, and used in carrying on the said musical entertainment, and all boxes, benches, tables, lamps, lamp-posts, and all other fixtures, belonging to the said Messuages or tenements, pieces or parcels of ground which were the property of the said Robert Long, and all the passage lights, profits or commodious advantages appointed to the tenants of the said messuages or said pieces of ground belonging or therewith held and enjoyed, except reserving to the said Robert Long, all that small piece of garden ground and a small tenement built thereon, then in the possession of Mr. Flanders, and another small piece of ground with a shed or tenement built thereon, late in the possession of Mr. Claxton, but then unlet, and also another small piece of ground with a tenement or shed built thereon, then in the possession of Mr. Gray Cutler, and also another piece of ground with a tenement built thereon, then in the possession of Mr. Rysbrack, statuary, all which excepted premises had been parted off from the said Great Garden, and had been held and enjoyed separately from the same. And also, except and always reserving to the said Robert Long and his tenants free liberty to pass and repass in through and from the public walks of the said great gardens at all convenient times to the said excepted premises. To Hold the same (except as before excepted) unto the said Thomas Lowe, his Executors and Assigns, from the Feast Day of St. Michael the Archangel, next ensuing, for and during the full end and term of 14 years from thence, and fully to be compleat and ended, at and under the yearly rent of £170 of lawful money of Great Britain payable quarterly, in manner therein mentioned.

And on the 31st of August, James Dalling, Robert Wright of the Parish of West Ham, in the County of Essex, Coal Merchant, and Francis Walsingham, together with the said Thomas Lowe, became bound to the said Thomas Long in the penal sum of five hundred pounds conditioned for the payment of the rent, and performances of the contract.

This property was subsequently, in 1768, assigned to George Forbes and Andrew Mitchie, Trustees, for the benefit of the creditors.

In the debtor and creditor accounts the following items appear:—

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Hook, the Music Master	4	4	0
Mr. Lowe's weekly allowance	2	2	0
To Advertisements and Waiters	1	6	10
To Mr. Medhurst, for Chickens	5	8	0
To the Patrol	0	16	0
To Master Brown	4	4	0
To Miss Davies	3	3	0
To Mr. Taylor	2	2	0
To the Gardener...	0	9	0
To Candles	3	0	0
To Washing	0	18	10
To One Hundred Lemons	0	10	0
To Water Cakes...	0	6	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Beer	4	4	0
To Servants' Wages	1	8	0
To the Band of Music	27	13	8
To laying out the Books and attending the Music	0	9	0
To the Doorkeepers	2	19	6
To attending the Organ	0	7	6
To Miss Davies	2	2	0
To Mr. Phillips	2	2	0
To Mr. Taylor	1	8	0
To Mr. Thomas, for the Organ	0	6	0
To 12 Doorkeepers and 2 Patrols	4	3	0
To the Doorkeepers for 6 Sundays	0	6	0
To the Constable for 4 Sundays	0	4	0
To Servant's Wages	1	8	6
To one Advertisement	0	5	0
To Writing Music	1	13	6
To one Watchman	0	1	0
To the Music Licence	1	4	9
To Mr. Wakefield	0	12	0

The expenses of the establishment from November 12th, 1767, to January 31st, 1769, were £1534 11*s.* 9*d.*

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By received in part of the expenses of Mr. Brown's Benefit	10	10	0
By ditto Benefit of the Band of Music	9	4	0
By ditto Mr. Taylor's Benefit	13	2	6
By ditto Miss Davis's Benefit	6	8	6
By Dr. Arne, for Wine	2	14	6
By one Ticket	1	11	6

The receipts at the door do not appear to have exceeded on any one night £15, but the receipts at the bar frequently exceeded £50, and on one occasion, the 8th of September, 1768, they amounted to £65 6*s.* 4*d.*

THE MARYLEBONE SPA.

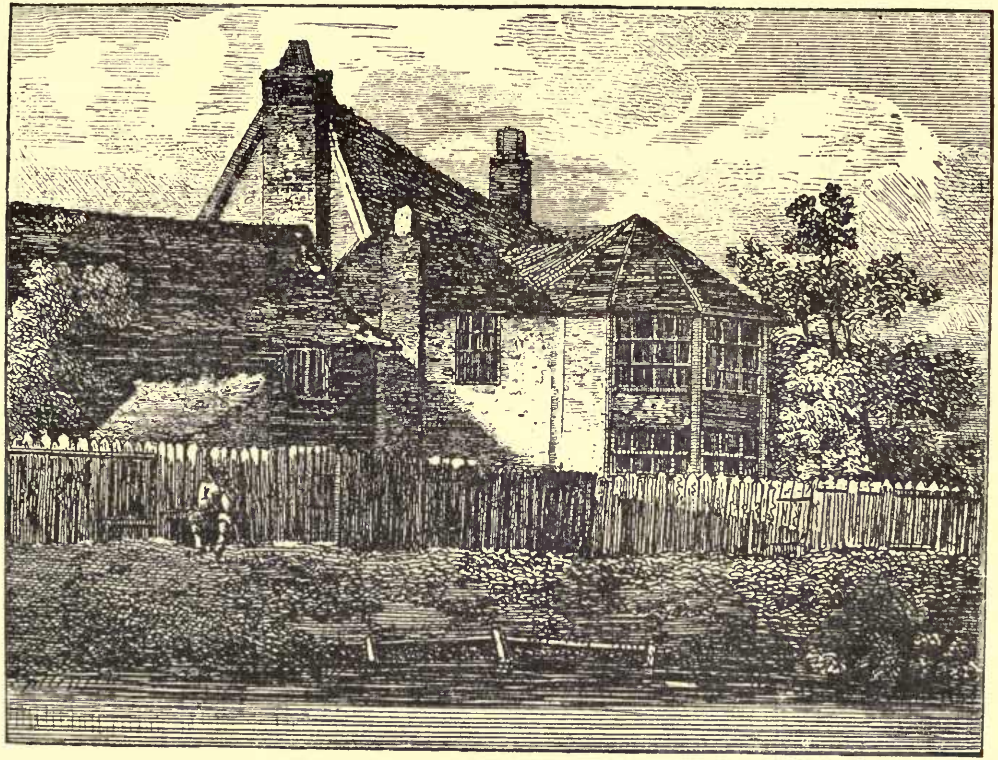
This valuable spring was discovered in Marylebone Gardens in the winter of 1773-4, in the course of a diligent search, made under the direction of the Surveyor of the City of London, after some wells situated about Marylebone, and under the jurisdiction of the City. Many ancient subterraneous avenues were found. Upon a careful examination, the medicinal virtues of the spring were found to be likely to be highly useful in nervous, scorbutic and other disorders. The waters were supposed to strengthen the stomach, and promote a good appetite and a good digestion.

The company were admitted every morning immediately after six o'clock, and tea, coffee and other refreshments were obtainable at the bar.

JAMES FIGG AND "THE BOARDED HOUSE."

This celebrated prize-fighter, who long bore the palm of victory from all competitors, and who was extolled by Captain Godfrey in his treatise of the science of defence, as the greatest master of the art he had ever seen, was a Marylebone celebrity. He was for many years proprietor of "The Boarded House," in Marylebone Fields, near Oxford Road, or Oxford Street, as it is now designated. Here, the "Atlas of the Sword," as Figg was called, frequently exhibited his own skill, and at other times made matches between the most celebrated masters or mistresses of the art, for the noble science of defence was not confined to the male sex. We find Mrs. Stokes, the famous city championess, challenging the Hibernian heroines to meet her at Mr. Figg's. Lysons quotes a writer in Mist's Journal of the date, November 20th, 1725, who says:—"We hear that the gentlemen of Ireland have been long picking out an Hibernian heroine to match Mrs. Stokes the bold, a famous city championess; there is now one arrived here, who, by her make and stature, seems mighty enough to eat her up. However, Mrs. Stokes, being true English blood (and remembering some late reflections that were cast upon her husband by some of that country *volk*), is resolved to see her out *vi et armis*. This being like to prove a notable and diverting engagement, it is not doubted but abundance of gentlemen will crowd to Mr. Figg's amphitheatre on Wednesday, the 24th instant, on purpose to see this uncommon performance."

The following are copies of broadsides announcing exhibitions of skill at Figg's establishment:—



THE QUEEN'S HEAD AND ARTICHOKE, 1819.

(Described on Page 45.)

"At the *Bear-Garden* in *Marrow-bone-Fields*, the Backside of *Soho Square*, at the Boarded House, *A Tryal of Skill to be perform'd, this present* Monday, *the* 17th *of* May, 1714, *by two Masters of the Noble Science of Defence, beginning at Three of the clock precisely.*

"I, *John Terrywest*, Master of the said Science, who am Obliged not to Challenge any Man: But the Gentlemen present at the last Battel, desiring me and Mr. *John Parkes*, of *Coventry*, to Exercise the usual weapons; We, to Oblige them, and for the Diversion of others, will not fail (God willing) to Exercise the several Weapons following, viz.:—

Back-sword,
Sword and Dagger,
Sword and Buckler,
Sword and Gauntlet,
Single Falchion, And
Case of Falchions.

Vivat Regina."

"At the Boarded House in Marylebone Fields, to-morrow being Thursday, the 8th day of August (1723), will be performed an extraordinary Match at Boxing, between Joanna Heyfield, of Newgate Market, basket-woman, and the City Championess, for Ten Pounds Note. There has not been such a battle for these 20 years past, and as these two Heroines are as brave and as bold as the ancient Amazons, the spectators may expect abundance of Diversion and Satisfaction from these Female Combatants. They will mount at the usual hour, and the Company will be diverted with Cudgel-playing till they mount. Note a scholar of Mr. Figg, that challenged Mr. Stokes last summer, fights Mr. Stokes's Scholar 6 Bouts at Staff, for Three Guineas; the first Blood wins. The weather stopt the Battle last Wednesday."

From the former of the two broadsides just quoted, it appears that the place was known as the "Bear Garden," doubtless on account of the cruel sport of bear-baiting and tiger-baiting which took place there. Bear-baiting and tiger-baiting were exhibited at Figg's Amphitheatre. A bull-fight was once advertised to be performed by a "grimace" Spaniard, who had for some time amused and delighted the people of St. Pancras and Marylebone by making ugly faces, and a great company was drawn together by the novelty of the proposed entertainment.

A portrait of Figg is introduced by Hogarth in the second plate of his "Rake's Progress."

Figg died in 1734, and was buried at Marylebone on the 11th of December. After his death the celebrated Broughton occupied an amphitheatre near the same spot, and was for many years the hero of bruisers, until at last he was beaten on his own stage by Slack, a butcher. The victor was supposed to have gained £600 by the result of the battle; and the sums won and lost by the bye-standers were to a great amount, the house being crowded with amateurs, some of whom were of very high rank. Not long afterwards a stop was put to all public exhibitions of boxing and prize-fighting by Act of Parliament.

BOWLING GREENS.

In a map of the Marylebone Estate in 1708, there are two bowling greens shown, one of which was situated near the top of High Street, and abutting on the grounds of the old manor house. The other was situated at the back of that house; the street afterwards called Bowling Green Lane having formed its southern boundary. In connection with the first mentioned green there was a noted tavern and gaming-house called the Rose Tavern, much frequented by persons of the first rank. It afterwards grew into much disrepute. The Marylebone Bowling Green is celebrated by the poet Gay, who makes it the scene of Capt. Macheath's debauches, in "The Beggar's Opera." This is probably the place alluded to by Lady Mary Wortley Montague in this line:—

"Some Dukes at Marybone bowl time away."

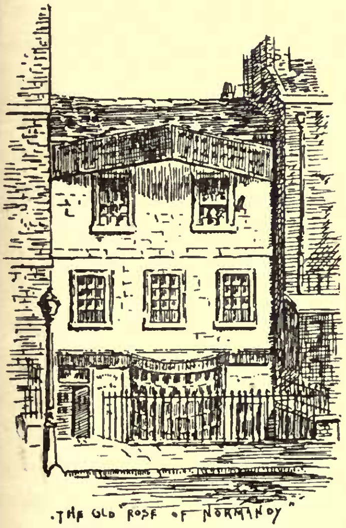
It is also in all probability the tavern which is meant by Pennant, who, in his account of London, when speaking of the Duke of Buckingham's minute description of the house, afterwards the Queen's palace, and his manner of living there, says:—"He has omitted his constant visits to the noted gaming-house, at Marybone; the place of assemblage of all the infamous sharpers of the time;" to whom his grace always gave a dinner at the conclusion of the season; and his parting toast was, "May as many of us as remain unhanged next spring, meet here again." The

"London Gazette," of January 11th, 1691, mentions Long's bowling-green at the "Rose" at Marylebone, half a mile distant from London.

A description of the bowling-green attached to the tavern called the Rose of Normandy in 1659, states that the outside was bounded by a square brick wall, set with fruit trees, and there were gravel walks over two hundred paces long and seven paces broad. The circular walk was nearly five hundred paces in circuit, and six broad; the centre was square; and the bowling-green was one hundred and twelve paces one way, and eighty-eight paces another. All these walks were double set with quickset hedges, kept in excellent order, and indented in imitation of battlements. A writer in 1699 says:—"Marybone is the chief place about town, but, for all its greatness and pre-eminence, it lies under the shrewd suspicion of being guilty of sharping and crimping, as well as the rest."

Both of these bowling-greens were incorporated with the celebrated Marylebone Gardens.

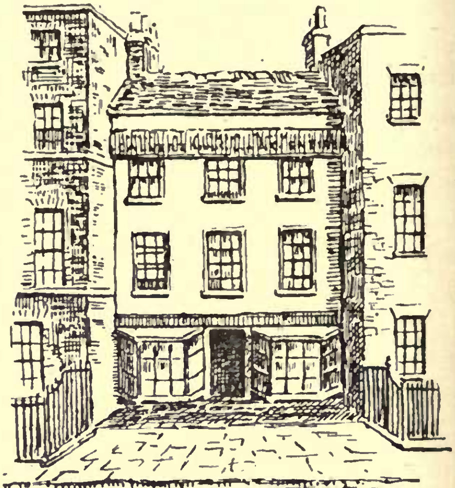
THE ROSE OF NORMANDY.



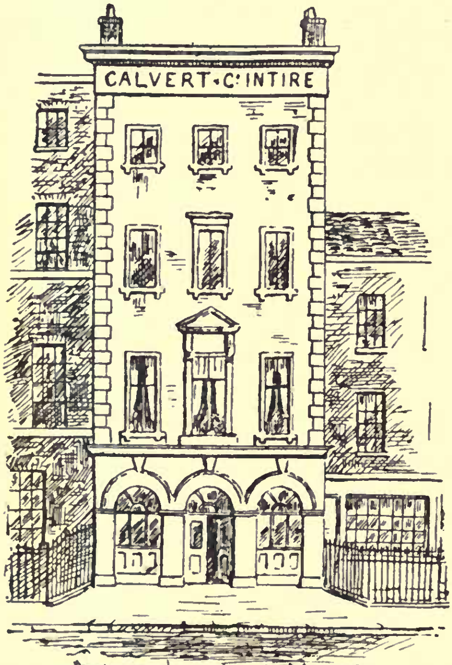
"THE OLD ROSE OF NORMANDY"

Little seems to be definitely known as to the origin of this sign, but the house is supposed to have been established early in the 17th century, and when Thomas Smith wrote his history of Marylebone (1833), it was the oldest inn then existing in the parish. It was in its early days a detached building connected with the bowling-green at the back. The entrance to the house was by a descent of a flight of steps, the level of the street having been raised. At several dates the house had been repaired, but the original form of the exterior was preserved, and the staircases and ballusters were coeval with the erection of the building.

There was, at the back of the house, an extensive yard on the level with the ground floor, which was laid out as a skittle ground. It is extremely probable that this was the skittle ground made famous by Nancy Dawson's association with it. The celebrated dancer and actress, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden fame, is supposed to have been born near Clare Market. At an early age she lost her mother, and was forced to lodge with an old Irish woman at Broad Street, St. Giles's. At the age of fourteen she lived in a cellar in Drury Lane with a sweep and his wife, and while quite a young girl Nancy Dawson is said to have been employed in setting up skittles at a skittle-alley in connection with a tavern in High Street, Marylebone, probably the Rose of Normandy.



THE ROSE OF NORMANDY 1840

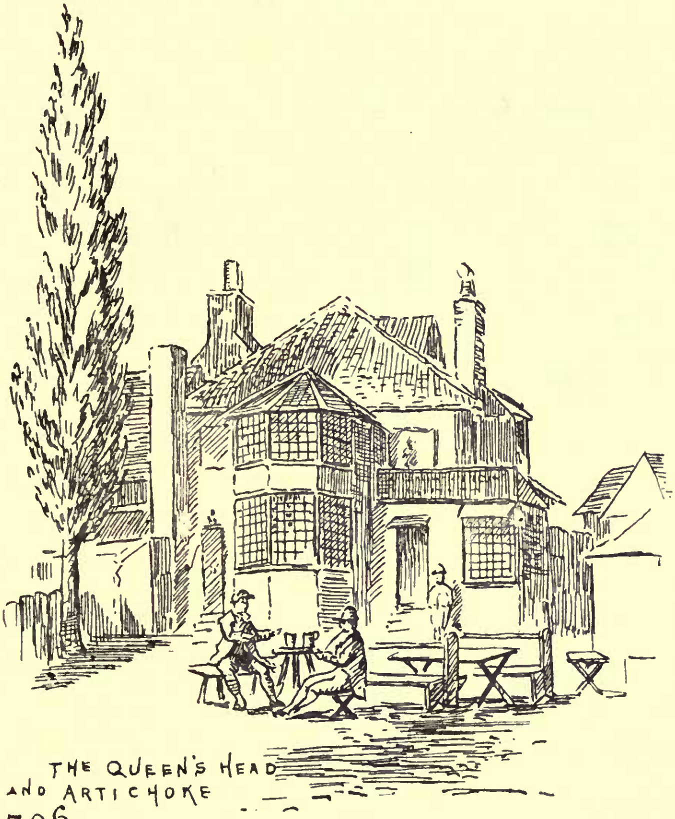


ROSE OF NORMANDY BUILT 1850

Later in life, after many adventures with a variety of lovers (including Jack Pudding, a showman, and Mr. Griffin, his master), she used to dance at Sadler's Wells, where, in one way or another, she made a good deal of money. In 1760, she gained great applause for the part she took in dancing at Covent Garden Theatre. She died at Hampstead, in the year 1767, and was buried behind the Foundling Hospital.

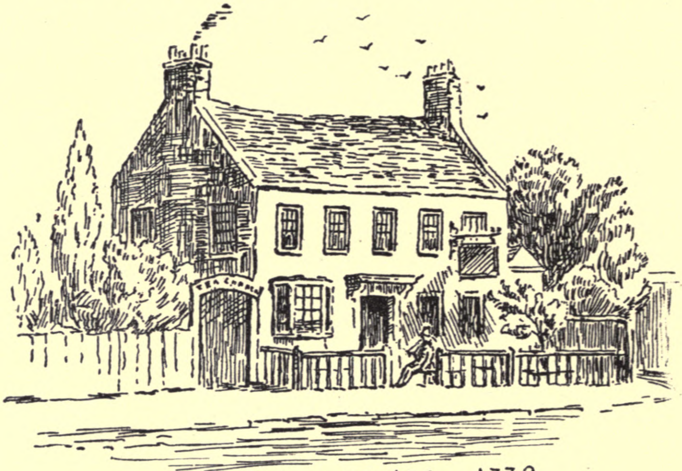
THE QUEEN'S HEAD AND ARTICHOKE.

In olden times this was a well known house of entertainment, situated in a lane nearly opposite Portland Road, and about five hundred yards from the road that leads from Paddington to Finsbury. The accompanying illustration taken from an old engraving of the place, gives a view of the house opposite to the entrance, the door being on the other side of the bow-window. The barn alongside was well-known as Edmonson's Barn; it belonged to Mr. Edmondson, coach-painter to the Queen, in Warwick Street, Golden Square, where he used to execute the first part of his coach-painting. The lane was not any public road, only for foot-passengers, as it led into the fields towards Chalk Farm, Jews' Harp House, Hampstead, &c. On the other side the paling, was the lane and a skittle-ground belonging to the house. It was surrounded at the back and one side by an artificial stone manufactory, and several small houses with gardens attached to them.


THE QUEEN'S HEAD AND ARTICHOKE 1796

THE YORKSHIRE STINGO.

Opposite Lisson Grove and on the south side of Marylebone Road, there used to be a very celebrated public-house known as the Yorkshire Stingo. From this house the first pair of London omnibuses started on July 4th, 1829, running to the Bank and back. They were constructed to carry twenty-two passengers all inside. The fare was one shilling, or sixpence for half the distance, together with the luxury of a newspaper. Mr. J. Shillibeer was the owner of these carriages, and the first conductors were two sons of a British naval officer.



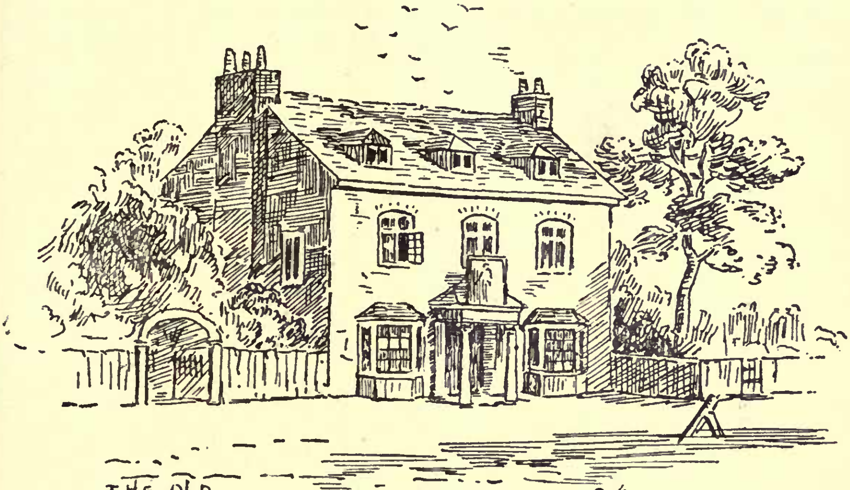
YORKSHIRE STINGO 1770

As the name indicates, the house was noted for its ale—"Yorkshire Stingo"—but it was also as much noted for its tea gardens and bowling-green. It was much crowded on Sundays when an admission fee of sixpence was charged at the door. For that fee a ticket was given, to be exchanged with the waiters for its value in refreshments. This plan was very frequently adopted in these gardens, to prevent the intrusion of the lowest class, or of such as might only stroll about them without spending anything.

THE OLD FARTHING PIE HOUSE.

A good idea of the situation and surroundings of "The Old Farthing Pie House" may be gathered from a glance at Rocque's

Map of London (1741-6), wherein it is shown as a house occupying the north-east corner of a nearly square enclosed garden intersected by footpaths. The "Farthing Pye House," as it is there called, is shown as being situated on the west side of "The Green Lane," almost opposite "Bilson's Farm," and at the point where that road was cut by a road going east and west, where the "New Road" was afterwards made. The Green Lane extended from what is now the south end of Berner's Street towards Primrose Hill, and the boundary line between Marylebone and St. Pancras seems pretty nearly to indicate its old course.



THE OLD FARTHING PIE HOUSE. 1724.

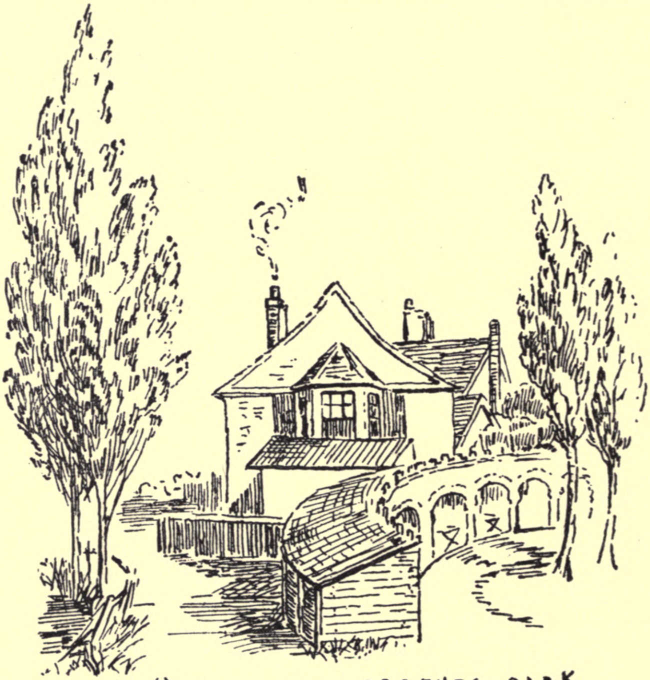
The exact site of the Old Farthing Pie House is represented by the Green Man, near Portland Road Railway Station.

THE JEW'S HARP.

This public house, which was formerly in Regent's Park, was perhaps chiefly remarkable for its odd sign—"Jew's Harp," or "The Jew's Trump." It was often called the "Jew Trump," and there is reason to believe that the name is a corruption of some foreign word. In the low Dutch a *tromp* is a rattle for children. Another explanation which is more ingenious than probable, is that the house was called

"The Jew's Harp" because the place where that instrument was played was between the teeth.

The house was situated in old Marylebone Park, about a quarter of a mile north of Portland Place, but when the grounds were laid out for the formation of Regent's Park, it was removed further eastward. It was long known and resorted to, by holiday parties, on account of its bowery tea-garden, and thickly-foliaged arbours, and acquired considerable fame for the excellence of its entertainment and accommodation.



JEW'S HARP INN REGENTS PARK
1784

A curious anecdote is told of the Speaker Onslow in connection with this public house. For the purpose of relaxation from the many cares of his office, this celebrated man was in the habit of passing his evenings at "The Jew's Harp," at that time a retired country public house. He dressed himself in plain attire, and preferred taking his seat in the chimney corner of the kitchen, where he took part in the vulgar jokes and ordinary concerns of the landlord, his family and customers. He continued this practice for a year or two, and much ingratiated himself with his host and his family, who, not knowing his name, called him "the gentleman," but, from his familiar manners, treated him as one of themselves. It happened, however, that one day the landlord was walking along Parliament Street, when he met the Speaker in state, going up with an address to the throne; and looking narrowly at the chief personage, he was astonished and confounded at recognising the features of the gentleman, his constant customer. He hurried home and communicated the extraordinary intelligence to his wife and family, all of whom were disconcerted at the liberties which at different times they had taken with so important a personage. In the evening, Mr. Onslow came as usual, with his holiday face and manners, and prepared to take his seat, but found everything in a state of peculiar preparation, and the manners of the landlord and his wife changed from indifference and familiarity to form and obsequiousness. The children were not allowed to climb upon him and pull his wig, as heretofore, and the servants were kept at a distance. He, however, took no notice of the change, but, finding that his name and rank had by some means been discovered, he paid his reckoning, civilly took his departure, and never visited the house afterwards.

It has been said that this was the only public house with the sign of "The Jew's Harp" in London, but that was incorrect, as there was another in Islington.

CHAPTER IV.

MARYLEBONE: MODERN HISTORY.

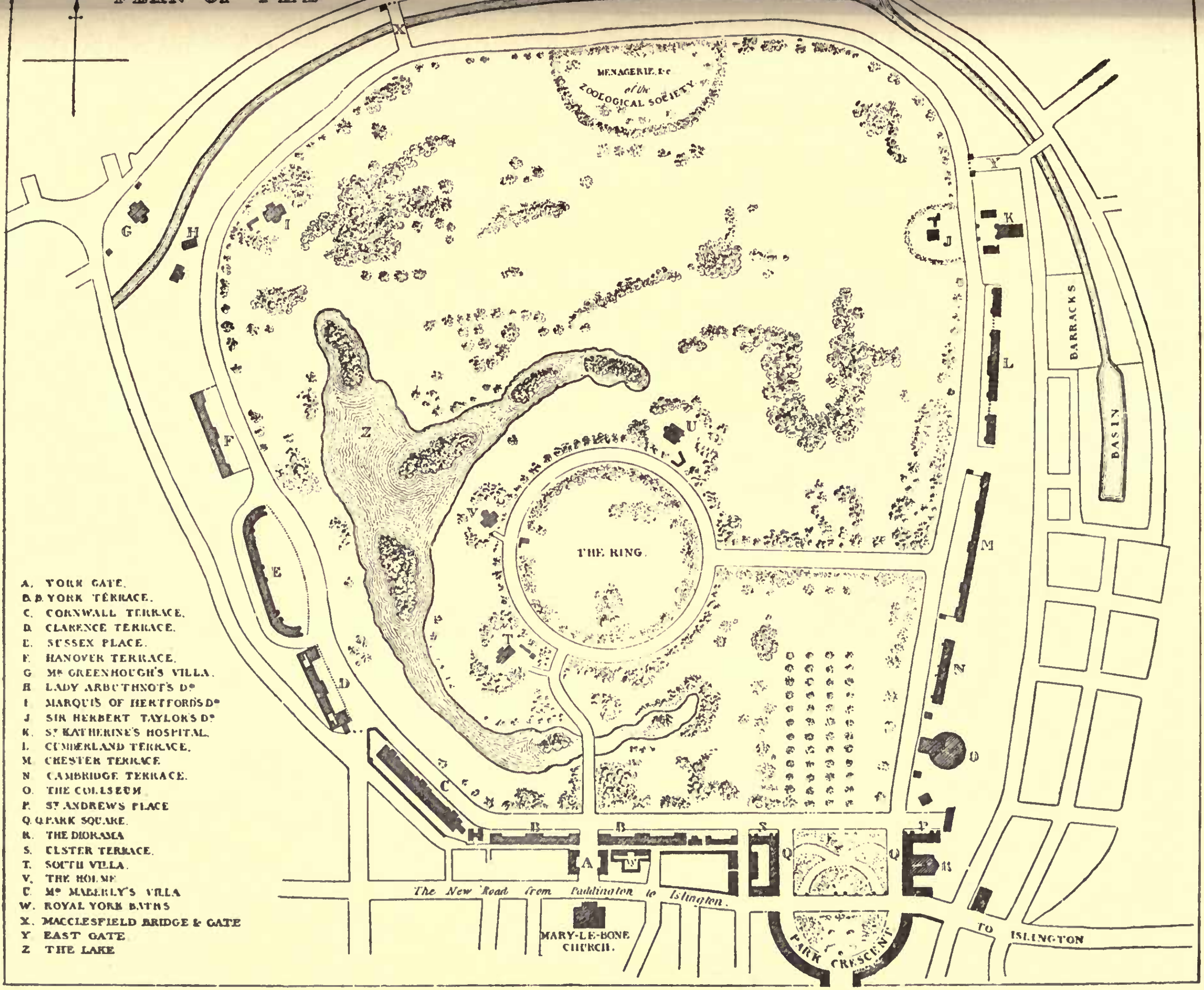
Regent's Park.—Old Marylebone Park.—Willan's Farm.—Other Farms.—Construction of "the Regent's Park."—Proposed Triumphal Arch.—St. Dunstan's Villa.—Regent's Canal.—St. John's Wood.—Lisson Green.—Lisson Fields.—The New Road.—Cavendish Square.—Portman Square.—Manchester Square.—Dorset Square.—Blandford Square.—Bryanston and Montague Squares.

REGENT'S PARK.

OLD Marylebone Park, having been disparked for some years, and known generally as Marylebone Farm and Fields, Mr. White, architect to the Duke of Portland, in the year 1793, exhibited to Mr. Fordyce, the Surveyor-General, a "plan for the improvement of Mary-le-bone Park, which attracted his attention, and which he noticed in his report to the Lords of the Treasury, who directed that the necessary steps should be taken, and that a reward, not exceeding £1,000, should be offered to the successful author of a plan for the improvement of the whole estate. A copy of the Treasury Minute, dated July 2nd, 1793, was communicated to Mr. White, with six engraved plans of the estate, which induced him to devote much attention to the improvement thereof; and he made several plans, which are noticed in the First Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues.

The following are the names of tenants and fields, and the sizes of the fields on the estate called Marylebone Park Farm, taken by

PLAN OF THE REGENT'S PARK


MENAGERIE, &c of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
THE RING.
BARRACKS
BASIN
The New Road from Paddington to Islington.
MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH.
PARK CRESCENT
TO ISLINGTON
A. YORK GATE.
B.B. YORK TERRACE.
C. CORNWALL TERRACE.
D. CLARENCE TERRACE.
E. SUSSEX PLACE.
F. HANOVER TERRACE.
G. Mr GREENHOUGH'S VILLA.
H. LADY ARBUTHNOT'S Do
I. MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S Do
J. SIR HERBERT TAYLOR'S Do
K. St KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.
L. CUMBERLAND TERRACE.
M. CHESTER TERRACE
N. CAMBRIDGE TERRACE.
O. THE COLISEUM
P. St ANDREWS PLACE
Q.Q. PARK SQUARE.
R. THE DIORAMA
S. ULSTER TERRACE.
T. SOUTH VILLA.
V. THE HOLME
U. Mr MABERLY'S VILLA
W. ROYAL YORK BATHS
X. MACCLESFIELD BRIDGE & GATE
Y. EAST GATE
Z. THE LAKE

order of the Lords of the Treasury, under the direction of John Fordyce, Esq., by G. Richardson, in 1794.

Farm in the possession of Mr. Thomas Willan, and his Under Tenants.

		A.	R.	P.
1.	Farm-house, Barn, Stables, Cowhouses, Yards, Garden, &c.	2	0	36
2.	Small Tenements, Sheds, Yards, and Gardens, let to divers Tenants	1	0	8
3.	Ditto	0	2	25
4.	The Six Closes	72	1	37
5.	Butcher's Field	27	1	28
6.	The Long Mead	24	3	36
7.	Long Forty Acres	34	0	11
8.	Short Forty Acres	14	2	17
9.	Harris's Field	34	1	32
10.	Hill Field	18	2	14
11.	Gravel Pit Field	20	2	32
12.	Part of Home Seven Acres	6	3	32
13.	Remainder of Ditto	2	0	25
14.	Bell Field	9	2	32
15.	Pightle, let to Thomas Hammond	1	1	17
16.	Copal Varnish Manufactory and Garden, let to Mr. Alexander Wall	0	1	3
17.	Cottages, Sheds, Yards, and Gardens, let to divers Tenants	2	0	8
18.	The Five Acres	4	0	18
19.	Paddock, let to Thomas Hammond	1	1	18
20.	White House Field	9	0	6
	Total	288	0	35

Farm in the possession of Mr. Richard Kendall, and his Under Tenants.

		A.	R	P.
21.	Part of Saltpetre Field	12	3	23
22.	Ditto, let to John White, Esq.	1	1	12
23.*a*.	Ditto Ditto	0	3	16
23.*b*.	Late part of the Five Acres, Ditto	1	1	24
24.	Garden let to George Stewart, Esq.	0	2	12

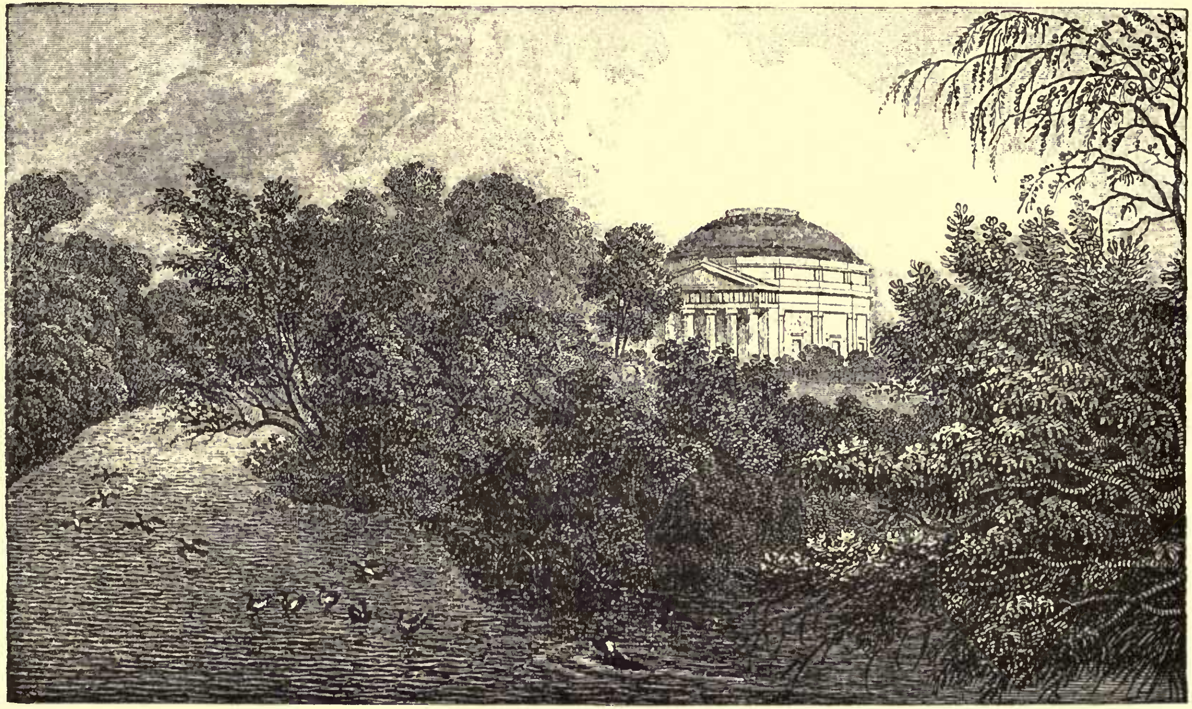
		A.	R.	P.
25.	House, Garden, and Shed, Ditto	0	1	20
26.	Dupper Field	9	1	18
27.	Garden let to Sir Richard Hill, Bart. ...	0	1	7
28.	Farm-house, Cow-houses, Yards, and Cow-lair	1	2	19
29.	Cow-houses, Sheds, &c.	0	1	11
30.	Tenements, Yards, Gardens, &c.	2	3	24
31.	White House Field	8	0	32
32.	Bell Field	15	1	35
33.	White Hall Field	20	3	36
34.	Rugg Moor and Lodge Field, in one	57	0	12
	Total	133	2	21

Farm in the occupation of Mr. Richard Mortimer, and his Under Tenants.

		A.	R.	P.
35.	The Nether Paddock	16	1	16
36.	Pound Field	22	1	30
37.	The Thirty Acres	34	0	12
38.	The Twenty-Nine Acres	34	1	21
39.	Home Field, Farm-house, Cow-house, &c. ...	10	1	9
40.	Six Cottages and Gardens, with small Sheds, let to Mr. Richard Holdbrook	0	1	2
	Total	117	3	10

Abstract.

		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
41.	Mr. White's Garden	0	2	26			
42.	Small triangular piece on the south side of the road ...	0	0	16			
43.	Part of the Turnpike road belonging to the Estate	0	1	31			
	Other part of ditto...	2	0	37			
	(Both rented by the Trustees of the Road.)				3	1	31
	Farm rented by Mr. Willan				288	0	35
	Ditto by Mr. Kendall				133	2	21
	Ditto by Mr. Mortimer				117	3	10
	Total				543	0	17



VIEW IN REGENT'S PARK.

After the death of Mr. Fordyce, the Office of Surveyor-General of the Land Revenue was amalgamated with the Commission for the management of his Majesty's Woods and Forests; and Messrs. Leverton and Chawner, architects and surveyors of buildings of the Land Revenue; and Mr. Nash, Architect and Surveyor of the Woods and Forests; were required to deliver in plans for the arrangement of the Marylebone Park Estate. The result of their labours was the delivery of several plans by Messrs. Leverton and Chawner, and of several others by Mr. Nash.

Mr. Fordyce, in April, 1809, had laid before the Commissioners of the Treasury, a memorandum respecting the extension of the town over Marylebone Park, leading the attention of Architects to the proper consideration of the sewer, supplies of water, markets, police, churches, and a public ride or drive. He had, antecedent to this period, in May, 1796, particularly brought into notice the forming a direct and commodious communication to Marylebone from Westminster, and recommended its execution.

On the expiration of the lease from the Crown to the Duke of Portland in January, 1811, the Crown obtained an Act of Parliament, and appointed a commission to form a park and to let the adjoining land on building leases. The whole was laid out by Mr. James Morgan in 1812, from the plans of Mr. John Nash, architect, who designed all the terraces except Cornwall Terrace, which was designed by Mr. Decimus Burton.

The Park derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., who intended building a residence there at the north-east side of the Park. Part of Regent Street was actually designed as a communication from the Prince's projected residence to Carlton House, St. James's Palace, &c. The Crown property comprises, besides the Park, the upper part of Portland Place, from No. 8 (where there is now part of the iron railing which formerly separated Portland Place from Marylebone Fields), the Park Crescent and Square, Albany, Osnaburgh, and the adjoining cross streets, York and Cumberland Squares, Regent's Park Basin and Augustus Street, Park Villages east and west, and the outer road of the Park.

About the year 1820, there seems to have been a proposition set on foot for the building of a gigantic triumphal arch across the New Road from Portland Place to Regent's Park. There are in the Crace Collection, at the British Museum, two beautifully executed sepia drawings, by John Martin, showing the proposed Arch, surmounted by a large and richly ornamented column, and steps, for foot passengers, extending over the whole of the convex external surface of the arch. Whatever there may be to urge in favour of such a structure from an artistic point of view, the absence of any public utility is quite sufficient justification for the relinquishing of such an extravagant scheme.

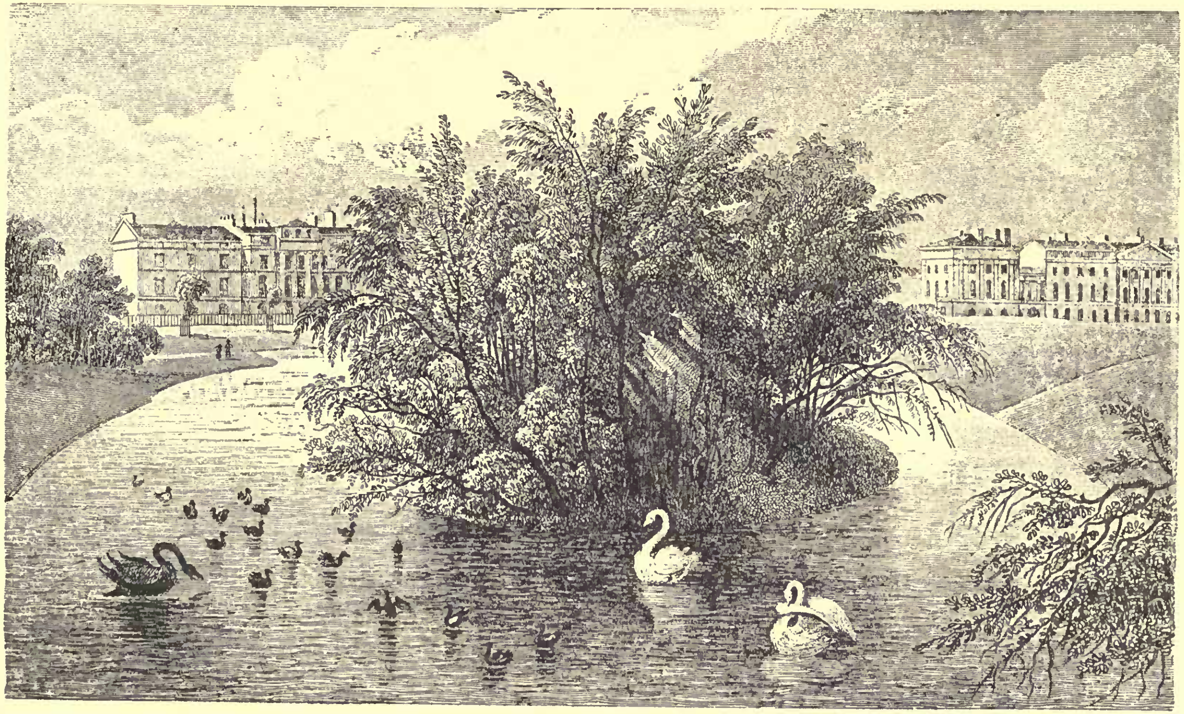
ST. DUNSTAN'S VILLA.

This house was built by Decimus Burton, Esq., for the Marquis of Hertford. There is an interesting story told in reference to the house. When the marquis was a child, and a good child, his nurse, to reward him, would take him to see "the giants" at St. Dunstan's, and he used to say, that when he grew up to be a man he would buy those giants. It happened when old St. Dunstan's was pulled down that the giants were put up to auction, and the marquis became their purchaser for the sum of £200.

The giants used to strike the hours on the old clock of St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, and after they had been purchased by the Marquis of Hertford, they were again made to do duty for that purpose. Cowper, the poet, refers to the figures at St. Dunstan's in the following lines:—

> "When Labour and when Dullness, club in hand,
> Like the two figures of St. Dunstan's stand,
> Beating alternately, in measured time,
> The clock-work tintinabulum of rhyme,
> Exact and regular the sounds will be,
> But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me."

The buildings and offices are on a larger scale than any other in the park. Simplicity and chastity of style, characterize the exterior, and the interior is in the same style of beauty. The entrance hall, in the principal front, is adorned with a portico of six columns, of that singular Athenian order which embellishes the vestibule of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The roof is Venetian, with broad projecting eaves, supported by cantalivres and concealed gutters to prevent the dropping of the rain water from the eaves. On each side of the portico, on the ground floor,



VIEW IN REGENT'S PARK.

are three handsome windows, and a series of dormers range along the upper story. The offices are abundantly spacious, being spread out, like the villas of the ancients, upon the ground floor, and are designed in the same style of architecture as the mansion.

REGENT'S CANAL.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament intituled "An Act for making and maintaining a navigable Canal in the Parish of Paddington to the River Thames, in the Parish of Limehouse, with a collateral cut in the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex," the Regent's Canal was constructed. The work was begun in 1812, and the formal opening took place on the 1st of August, 1820, when the circumstance of its completion was duly celebrated by an aquatic procession of boats and barges, ornamented with flags and streamers, and filled with ladies and gentlemen more or less interested in the success of the undertaking. The canal is eight miles and six furlongs in length, and has a fall of about eighty-four feet from its commencement to its termination.

It was projected by Mr. John Nash, the architect, and Mr. James Morgan was the engineer.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

The name of this place was derived from its former possessors, the Priors of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. It is described in records as "Great St. John's Wood, near Marylebone Park," to distinguish it from Little St. John's Wood at Highbury, in Islington.

Among these Woods, west of Marylebone Park, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, Babbington and two of his fellow conspirators succeeded in concealing themselves from the officers of Lord Burghley.

The St. John's Wood estate, consisting of nearly five hundred acres of land (about 340 acres of which were in Marylebone Parish), was granted by Charles II. to Charles Henry Lord Wotton, in discharge of £1300, part of the sum due to him. The said Lord Wotton on the 6th of October, 1682, devised his estate to his nephew, Charles Stanhope, younger son of his brother Phillip, Earl of Chesterfield. It was subsequently purchased in 1732, of Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, by Samuel Eyre, Esq. In this way the estate came into the possession of the Eyre family, from which the famous hostelry known as the "Eyre Arms" takes its sign.

The following is an "Account of the Mary-le-bone portion of this Estate from a Survey made in 1794:—

		A.	R.	P.
1.	Pasture, houses, yard, barn, gardens, &c.	1	1	13
2.	,, Little Hay Field	7	3	24
3.	Meadow, Hanging Field	7	3	12
4.	,, Spring Field	0	1	19
5.	,, Dutch Barn Field	8	1	14
6.	,, The Twenty Acre Field	6	3	3
7.	,, Great Hill Field	16	1	26
8.	,, Burton-way	18	3	1
9.	Pasture, house, garden and lawn	1	2	38
10.	Meadow, Little Robin's Field	7	3	20
11.	,, Little Blewhouse Field	11	3	6
12.	Arable, Seven Acres	7	2	28
13.	Pasture, Middle Field	3	2	39
14.	Meadow, Blewhouse Field	5	3	37
15.	,, Great Robin's Field	10	1	25
16.	,, Horn Castle	5	2	18
17.	,, Great Garden Field	30	0	38
18.	,, Willow Tree Field	16	1	21
19.	,, Great Field	23	1	17
20.	,, Brick Field	34	1	35
21.	Pasture, cottage and garden	0	0	25
22.	Meadow, The Slipe	4	0	6
23.	Pasture, house, barn, yard, gardens	6	3	36
24.	Meadow, Barn Field	14	0	4
25.	,, Oak Tree Field	16	1	18
26.	Pasture, Piece on St. John's Wood Lane	0	0	19
27.	Meadow, Four Acre Field	5	3	31
28.	,, Six Acre Field	6	1	16
29.	Pasture, cottage and garden	0	1	37
30.	Meadow, The Twenty Acres	25	1	17
31.	,, The Nine Acres	9	0	17
32.	,, The Twenty-two Acre Field	23	0	0
	Saint John's Wood Lane	1	2	13
	Total	340	1	33

LISSON GREEN.

It appears that the manor Lilestone, containing five hides (now called Lisson Green), is mentioned in the Domesday Book among the lands in Ossultone Hundred given in alms. It is said to have been, in King Edward's time, the property of Edward, son of Swain, a servant of the King, who might alienate it at pleasure; when the survey was taken, it belonged to Eldeva. The land, says the record, is three carucates. In demesne are four hides and a half, on which are two ploughs. The villans have one plough. There are four villans, each holding half a virgate, three cottars of two acres and one slave; meadow equal to one plough-land; pasture for the cattle of the village; woods for 100 hogs; and 3d. arising from the herbage; valued in the whole at 60s.; in King Edward's time, at 40s.

This manor afterwards became the property of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem; on the suppression of which it was granted, in the year 1548, to Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby; who conveyed it in the same year to Edward Duke of Somerset. On his attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was granted, in the year 1564, to Edward Downing, who conveyed it the same year to John Milner, Esq., then lessee under the Crown. After the death of his descendant, John Milner, Esq., in the year 1753, it passed under his will to William Lloyd, Esq. The manor of Lisson Green, being then the property of Capt. Lloyd, of the Guards, was sold in lots in the year 1792. The largest lot, containing the site of the manor, was purchased by John Harcourt, Esq., M.P., who built a noble mansion, for his own residence, at the corner of Harcourt Street and the New Road. Part of the Harcourt estate was subsequently sold by auction in separate lots, and the mansion above-mentioned was occupied by Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, an institution which was established in 1752, removed from St. George's Row to Bayswater in 1791, and established here at Harcourt House in 1810.

The tradition is, that foot-travellers, in olden days, before crossing the dangerous area of "Lisson Fields" by night time, used to collect their forces and examine their fire-arms at a lonely public house on the outskirts of Lisson Grove. How great a contrast to the present over-crowded condition of Lisson Grove! The report of a medical officer, issued a few years ago, draws a terrible picture of the dwellings of the poor in that locality. One of those dwellings contained nineteen rooms, which appeared to have been constructed with special disregard to order in arrangement, uniformity, and convenience. Every part of this miserable abode was in a ruinous and dilapidated condition: the flooring of the rooms and staircases was worn into holes, and broken away; the plaster was crumbling from the walls; the roofs let in the wind and the rain; the drains were very defective; and the general aspect of the place was one of extreme wretchedness. The number of persons living in the house was forty-seven.

THE NEW ROAD.

The New Road from Paddington to Islington, constructed in the year 1757, is now mainly represented by Marylebone Road, Euston Road, and Pentonville Road.

When the bill for making this road was before Parliament, the following reasons were offered in support of it:—

1. "That a free and easy communication will be opened, between the county of Essex and the different parts of the county of Middlesex and the several roads leading from the western to the eartern parts of the kingdom, without going through the streets, and by a nearer way of about two miles.

2. That the frequent accidents which happen, and the great inconveniences that arise, by driving cattle from the western road through the streets to Smithfield Market, will be prevented.

3. That the pavements of the streets will be greatly preserved, and the frequent destructions therein, by the multitude of carriages, which must necessarily pass through the same to go from the western to the eartern parts of the town, will be in a great measure removed, and the business of the inhabitants of London and Westminster will be transacted in a much easier and more expeditious manner.

4. That in times of public danger, by threatened invasions from foreign enemies, or otherwise, this New Road will form a complete line of circumvallation, and His Majesty's Forces may easily and expeditiously march this way into Essex, and other counties adjacent, to defend our coasts, without the inconvenience of passing through the Cities of London and Westminster, or interrupting the business thereof."

Notwithstanding all these reasons in favour of the construction of the New Road, the bill met with strong opposition from the Duke of Bedford, who endeavoured to introduce a clause restricting the erection of buildings within an immense distance of the road. Horace Walpole writes:—"A new road through Paddington has been proposed to avoid the stones. The Duke of Bedford, who is never in town in summer, objects to the dust it will make behind Bedford House, and to some buildings proposed, though, if he were in town, he is too short-sighted to see the prospect."

His grace's amendment would have rendered the bill nugatory, but it was rejected, and the bill for the construction of the New Road passed. A clause was, however, inserted, prohibiting the erection of buildings, or any erection whatsoever, within fifty feet of the road, and empowering the parochial authorities, upon obtaining an order from a magistrate, to pull down and remove any such erection, and levy the expenses thereof on the offender's goods and chattels, without proceeding in the ordinary way by indictment.

Thomas Smith, the historian of Marylebone, writing in 1833, says:—

"The effect of this restriction has been the laying out and planting gardens of fifty feet in length in front of all the houses erected on either side of the road, which gives them a most pleasing and picturesque appearance; and has made it necessary to introduce a clause in the Acts of Parliament, for building the Parish and Trinity Churches, to legalize the erection of their respective porticoes, which encroach within the prescribed boundary.

"This Road, which is now one of the finest leading avenues to the metropolis, is also considered one of the most convenient; stage Coaches and Omnibuses (a vehicle recently brought into use) passing for the conveyance of passengers, from Paddington to the City, every five minutes daily, another proof of the immense increase of population, since, 35 years ago, only one coach ran from Paddington to London, and the proprietor could scarcely obtain a subsistence by his speculation.

"The New Road is skirted by well-built houses, some of which were erected soon after the road was cut. On entering this Parish the road takes a slight turn after passing the "Old Fathing Pie

House" on the south; and crossing Portland Road, passes through Park Crescent; from this point the rows of houses on the south side are named as follows:—Harley Place, Devonshire Terrace. Leaving these, we arrive, successively, at Church House, Church Cottage, the Parish Church, and St. Mary-le-bone Workhouse and Infirmary (described by a late writer, as "possessing as many windows and covering as much ground as a Russian Palace"), York Buildings, Salisbury Place, Cumberland Place, Queen Charlotte Row; at the end of this Row is situated the extensive bowling-green and grounds of the Yorkshire Stingo; this house has been a celebrated House of Entertainment for more than a century; and it appears in the plan of the New Road of the date of 1757. Here was formerly held a fair on the 1st of May, annually, which was tolerated by the Magistracy for several years, until it became the resort of a multitude of disorderly and dissolute characters, and a complete nuisance to the inhabitants of the vicinity, when it was finally suppressed, within the last few years, by order of the magistrates; this house is now a respectable tavern. Adjoining these premises is an extensive Brewery, the property of R. Staines. The road here takes another slight turn westward, passing an elegant building at the corner of Harcourt Street, occupied by that excellent Institution the Queen's Lying-in-Hospital. Paddington Chapel, in Homer Place, is the next prominent building, and the road finally quits the parish by Winchester Row, built in the year 1766, the houses of which have been recently repaired, the fronts being covered with stucco, and presenting a very neat appearance.

"The prominent features of the north side of the road are: Trinity Church; Albany Terrace; Park Square; Ulster Place; Harley House, in the occupation of Charles Day, Esq.; Devonshire Place House, in the occupation of H. M. Dyer, Esq.; the office of John White, Esq.; Mary-bone Park House, in the occupation of the Rev. Edward Scott; Nottingham Terrace; Union Place (here is a modern building, with a gothic front occupied by the Exchange Bazaar, and the old established Coach Manufactory of Mr. Burnand); Allsop Terrace. In Gloucester Place, New Road, are situated the following extensive establishments: Jenkins's Nursery, the Coach Manufactory of Messrs. Tilbury & Co., and that most respectable and valuable institution the Phylological School.

In the next row of houses, named Lisson Grove South, is situated the Western General Dispensary; and the north side of the road terminates by Middlesex Place, and Southampton Row. Here is a large cluster of houses of ancient date, the property of George Cabbell, Esq.

CAVENDISH SQUARE.

In 1717 or 1718, Cavendish Square was laid out and the circular piece in the centre was enclosed, planted, and surrounded by a parapet and iron railing. The whole of the north side was taken by the celebrated James Brydges, Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon), who acquired a princely fortune as pay-master of the forces in Queen Anne's reign, and was afterwards called "The Grand Duke," from the grandeur and state in which he lived.

The Duke, it is said, took this immense plot of ground, which extended a long way back towards the north, with the intention of building a town residence, corresponding with that of Cannon's. Only the wings were completed. One was the large mansion at the corner of Harley Street, at one time the residence of Princess Amelia; the other wing was the corresponding mansion at the corner of Chandos Street.

Harcourt House, on the west side of the square, was designed by Inigo Jones. The high brick wall, which now conceals this noble mansion from view, may have been deemed a necessary protection originally, when the spot was solitary and dangerous.

The South Sea failure, in 1720, caused a temporary suspension of building, and several years elapsed before the square was completed.

In the centre of the enclosure was erected an equestrian statue of William Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. The inscription reads thus:—

"William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721—died October 31, 1765. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General William Strode, in gratitude for his private friendship, in honour to his public virtue. Nov. the 4th, Anno Domini 1770."

The Duke was represented in modern dress, in a manner which induced much sarcastic and uncomplimentary criticism.

Reynolds alludes to this statue in his tenth Discourse: "In this town may be seen an equestrian statue in a modern dress, which may be sufficient to deter modern artists from any such attempt."

A colossal statue has been erected on the south side of Cavendish Square, facing down Holles Street, and bearing the following inscription :—

WILLIAM
GEORGE FREDERICK
CAVENDISH BENTINCK
BORN MDCCCII.
DIED MDCCCXLVIII.

PORTMAN SQUARE.

One of the oldest squares in Marylebone is Portman Square, the building of which was commenced in the year 1764, but it was not completed until twenty years later. It takes its name from that of the Portman Family, upon whose estate of 270 acres it was built. It is a very handsome square, 500 feet by 400 feet in size, and adjoins the historic residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, known as Montague House.

By the death of her husband, the Hon. Edward Montague, in 1775, Mrs. Montague was left in great opulence, and maintained her establishment in the learned and fashionable world for many years, living in a style of splendid hospitality. For many years her elegant house in Portman Square was opened to the world. Here the wit, rank, and talent of the last century assembled at her receptions; and here was the apartment covered with feather hangings, celebrated by the poet Cowper in the lines—

"The birds put off their every hue
To dress a room for Montague."

She had lived at the table of the second Lord Oxford, the resort of Pope, and his contemporaries ; she was the intimate friend of Pulteney and Lyttelton, and she lived long enough to entertain Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Reynolds, and Beattie. She founded a literary society, denominated "The Blue Stocking Club," which for some years was the subject of much conversation.

She early distinguished herself as a writer; first by her "Dialogues of the Dead," published along with those of Lord Lyttelton; and afterwards by her able "Essay on the writings and genius of Shakespeare," in which she amply vindicated our great poet from the abuse thrown out against him by Voltaire. The work has been pronounced by Thomas Warton the most elegant and judicious piece of criticism this age has produced. After her death, four volumes of her epistolary correspondence were published under the editorship of her nephew and executor, Matthew Montague, Esq.

The extensive and well-wooded gardens belonging to Montague House were annually, for many years, the scene of the chimney-sweepers' holiday. On the 1st of May every year, Mrs. Montague was led by her benevolent feelings to invite all the chimney sweepers in the metropolis to her garden, where they were regaled with good and wholesome fare, so that they might enjoy one happy day in the year. Mrs. Montague died in the year 1800.

In 1802, M. Otto, the French Ambassador, had his residence on the south side of the square. Upon the occasion of peace being proclaimed on the 29th of April, 1802, between His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, illuminations of the most splendid character succeeded the ceremonial of the day; but the object of universal attraction was the French Ambassador's house, which was brilliant with illuminations by means of coloured lamps, dispersed in the form of an Ionic temple, and having in the centre a large transparency, representing England and France, with their various attributes, in the act of uniting their hands, in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to humanity, above which appeared the word Peace, with olive branches.

The following circumstance, which occurred a few days before the illumination, will shew the true characteristics of national feeling. Immense crowds were daily attracted by the preparations for the magnificent display which afterwards took place. At length the word *Concord* was formed in coloured lamps on the entablature of the temple. The reading of John Bull was, however, *Conquered*, and his inference was that it was intended to mean that Britain was conquered by France. Disturbance and riot were about to commence, when M. Otto, after some fruitless attempts at explanation, prudently conceded, and the word *amity* was substituted. But it did not end there, for some sailors found out that the initials G. R. were not surmounted as usual by a crown. This they promptly insisted should be done, and a sort of diadem, formed of lamps, was extemporized and placed over the monogram.

MANCHESTER SQUARE.

Manchester House, which occupies the north side of this square, was commenced in 1776, but the building of the other portions of the square was not finished until 1788. It had been intended originally that the square should be called Queen Anne's Square, in honour of the reigning sovereign, and it was proposed that a church should be built in its centre, but for some reason the plan was never carried into effect. The ground lying waste was purchased by the Duke of Manchester; the house was erected upon it, and his grace's title was given as the name to the new square which grew up in front of it.

Upon the sudden death of the Duke of Manchester, and the minority of his heir, this noble mansion, which has a very imposing appearance, having a spacious court-yard enclosed with iron railing, became the residence of the Spanish Ambassador, and afterwards the property of the Marquis of Hertford. During the residence here of the Spanish Ambassador, he erected a small Roman Catholic Chapel in Spanish Place, which is at the north-east corner of the square. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. James, is reckoned a handsome piece of architecture, and was built from designs by Bonomi. In 1832 this chapel was repaired and its exterior covered with stucco.

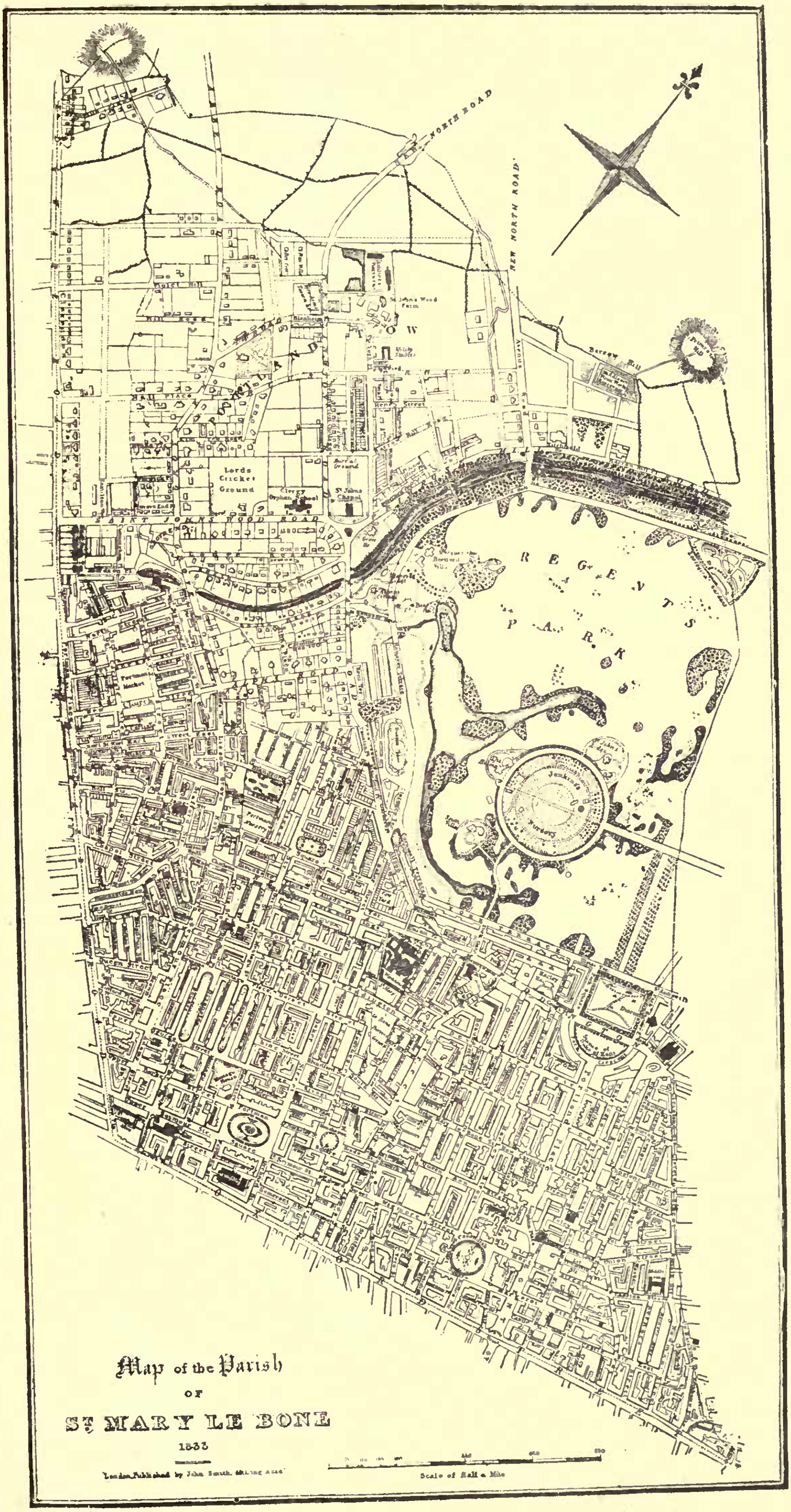
Manchester House was afterwards occupied by the French Ambassador.

DORSET SQUARE.

Dorset Square is a small but handsome square, with the area enclosed and planted, and is built on the site of Lord's old Cricket Ground.

BLANDFORD SQUARE.

The south side of this square was completed in the year 1833. That was the first portion built; and the remainder has been built subsequently.


NORTH ROAD
NEW NORTH ROAD
St Johns Wood Farm
Barrow Hill
Primrose Hill
Lords Cricket Ground
Clergy Orphan School
St Johns Chapel
Burial Ground
SAINT JOHNS WOOD ROAD
REGENTS PARK
Jenkins Nursery
Portman Market
Queen Street
Scale of Half a Mile

Map of the Parish
of
ST MARY LE BONE
1833

London, Published by John Smith, 48 Long Acre

At No. 16, George Eliot (Miss Marian Evans), the celerated authoress, lived previously to the year 1865, in which year she changed her residence to North Bank, St. John's Wood. *Romola* and *Felix Holt* were written at the house in Blandford Square.

BRYANSTON AND MONTAGUE SQUARES.

Bryanston and Montague Squares were built on ground commonly called "Ward's Field." Here was formerly a large pond, at which many fatal accidents annually occurred to the school-boys of the neighbourhood. Near this spot was also a cluster of small cottages, called Apple Village, remarkable from having been the residence of one of the murderers of Mr. Steele.

The two squares were built by Mr. David Porter, an eminent builder who had formerly been chimney-sweeper to the village. He acquired large property, and made his residence in Little Welbeck Street. On the occasion of the jubilee to celebrate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III., Mr. Porter gave a substantial entertainment to his workmen and dependants in the enclosed area of Montague Square, which was then in an unfinished state; when, notwithstanding the public situation, much conviviality and harmony prevailed around the festive board. Mr. Porter died in the year 1819, having lived to see the result of his active labours, for many years, in a most flourishing state.

Bryanston and Montague Squares are both oblong in shape, and are nearly of the same size, *viz.*, upwards of eight hundred feet long, and between one and two hundred feet wide.

Anthony Trollope used to live at No. 39, Montague Square.

A sarcastic writer in Knight's *Cyclopædia of London* gives the following uncomplimentary account of these squares:—

"Montague Square and Bryanstone Square are twin deformities, the former of which is placed immediately in the rear of Montague House. They are long, narrow strips of ground, fenced in by two monotonous rows of flat houses. In the centre of the green turf which runs up the middle of Bryanstone Square is a dwarf weeping ash, which resembles strikingly a gigantic umbrella or toad-stool; and in the corresponding site in Montague Square is a pump, with a flower-pot, shaped like an urn, on the top of it. A range of balconies runs along the front of the houses in Bryanstone Square; but the inmates appear to entertain dismal apprehensions of the thievish propensities of their neighbours, for between every two balconies is introduced a terrible chevaux-de-frise. The mansions in Montague Square are constructed after the most approved Brighton fashion, each with its little bulging protuberance to admit of a peep into the neighbours' parlours. These two oblongs, though dignified with the name of squares, belong rather to the anomalous places which economical modern builders contrive to carve out of the corners of mews-lanes behind squares, and dispose of with a profit to those who wish to live near the great."

CHAPTER V.

TYBURN TREE AND PRIMROSE HILL.

The name Tyburn.—"Deadly Never Green."—Fuller's derivation.—The journey to Tyburn.—St Giles's Bowl.—Tom Clinch.—Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw.—Celebrated Executions: Holy Maid of Kent, Robert Southwell, Mrs. Turner, John Felton, Hacker, Axtell, Okey, Barkstead, Corbet, Thomas Sadler, Sir Thomas Armstrong, John Smith, Jack Sheppard Lord Ferrers, John Wesket, Dr. Hensey, John Rann, Dr. Dodd, Elizabeth Gaunt, John Austin.—Hangmen: Derrick, Gregory Brandon, "Esquire Dun," John Ketch.—Primrose Hill and Barrow Hill.—Green Berry Hill.—Murder of Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey.—Duels.—Capt. Macnamara and Col. Montgomery.—Barrow Hill.—Origin of name.

TYBURN TREE.

TYBURN, or Tybourn, the name anciently applied to the whole district of Marylebone and its vicinity, has, in process of time become restricted to one particular spot in the locality, where the gallows for the execution of criminals formerly stood. Park Lane, in 1679, was called Tyburn Road, and in 1686, Tyburn Lane. Oxford Street also, at one time, was called Tyburn Road.

Tyburn Gallows, or Tyburn Tree, or "Deadly Never Green," as it was variously called, was the public place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex. The actual gallows, which in all probability was a permanent erection, was of triangular form, standing upon three legs. There are various allusions in the works of old authors to the shape and uses of this celebrated structure. Thus, in *Tarlton's Jests*, 1611, it is written: "It was made like the shape of Tiborne, three-square." Taylor, the Water Poet, in 1623, writes:—

"I have heard sundry men oftimes dispute,
Of trees that in one yeare, will twice beare fruit.
But if a man note Tyburn 'twill appeare,
That that's a tree that bears twelve times a yeare."

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, speaking of the name Tyburn, says, "Tieburne, some will have it so called from Tie and Burne, because the poor Lollards for whom this instrument (of cruelty to them, though of justice to malefactors) was first set up, had their necks tied to the beame, and their lower parts burnt in the fire"—an ingenious derivation, certainly, but, as has been shown in another place, one which is far from probable. Shirley, in *The Wedding*, makes Rawbone say, "I do imagine myself apprehended already; now the constable is carrying me to Newgate—now, now, I'm at the Sessions' House, in the dock; now I'm called—'Not guilty, my Lord.' The jury has found the indictment, *billa vera*. Now, now, comes my sentence. Now I'm in the cart, riding up Holborn in a two-wheeled chariot, with a guard of halberdiers. 'There goes a proper fellow,' says one; 'Good people, pray for me.' Now I'm at the three wooden stilts (Tyburn). Hey! now I feel my toes hang i' the cart; now 'tis drawn away; now, now, now! I am gone."

The exact spot upon which the gallows stood has been identified with the site of Connaught Place. After the buildings accumulated, the gallows at Tyburn was found to be in the way, and every time, after use, was taken down and deposited in a house at the corner of Upper Bryanston Street and Edgware Road. The house had curious iron balconies to the windows of the first and second floors, which were used by the sheriffs when attending in their official capacity as witnesses of the execution. In 1783, when Tyburn ceased to be the place of execution, the gallows was purchased by a carpenter and converted into stands for beer butts, in the cellars of a public-house in Adam Street called the "Carpenter's Arms."

In journeying from London to Tyburn, criminals were conveyed along Holborn, and, as New Oxford Street was not at that time constructed, the way lay through High Street, St. Giles's, where the drinking of St. Giles's Bowl was an old established and long continued custom. It seems to have been given to the wretched criminals as their last refreshment, and Jack Sheppard, who conformed to the custom, is said to have desired that the remainder of the drink should be given to Jonathan Wild. I have referred to this custom in a recent book (see "Bloomsbury and St. Giles's," by George Clinch, p. 9).

"St. Giles's Bowl" had its origin in early times, and was probably a pardon-maser or pardon-bowl, whose superstitious use was denounced by Latimer from St. Paul's Cross, and by Bishop Bale, who, indeed, in his *Ymage of both Churches,* 1550, expressly mentions St. Giles's Bowl.

The hospitality at High Street, St. Giles, however, if the last, was probably not the only refreshment in which the criminals indulged on their last road to Tyburn. Swift wrote some humorous lines upon one, Tom Clinch (with whom, of course, the present writer claims no relationship), who called for refreshments at the "George and Blue Boar," Holborn, now the "Inns of Court Hotel:"—

"As clever Tom Clinch, when the rabble was bawling,
Rode stately through Holborn to die of his calling,
He stop't at the George for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back."

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., is said to have walked barefooted through Hyde Park to Tyburn, and to have done penance there; though the fact of her having done so has been denied by the Marshal de Bassompierre, the French Ambassador at the time.

Another historical event took place at Tyburn upon the first anniversary of the execution of Charles I., after the Restoration, when the bodies of Oliver Crowwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were hung upon the three wooden stilts of Tyburn Tree. The bodies were dragged from their graves in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and removed at night to the Red Lion Inn, in Holborn, from whence they were carried next morning in sledges to Tyburn, and there, in their shrouds and cere-cloths, suspended till sunset, at the several angles of the gallows. They were then taken down and beheaded, their bodies buried beneath the gallows, and their heads set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall.

Among the celebrated persons who have been executed at Tyburn were the Holy Maid of Kent, in the reign of Henry VIII.; Robert Southwell, the Jesuit, who was charged with, and, in 1595, executed for, alleged conspiracy against the Government of Qeeen Elizabeth. He wrote a number of books, both in prose and verse, upon theological matters.

Mrs. Turner, who was implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, was executed at Tyburn on the 14th November, 1615. She was the inventress of yellow starch, and was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour. It is also asserted that the hangman had his bands and cuffs of yellow, which made many after that day, of either sex, to forbear the use of that coloured starch, till it at last grew generally detested and disused.

Among others who were executed at Tyburn, was John Felton, the assassin of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. His body was afterwards hanged in chains at Portsmouth, where the murder was committed. Hacker and Axtell were executed October 19th, 1660, and Okey, Barkstead, and Corbet were executed April 19th, 1662; they were five of fifty-nine individuals who signed the death warrant of Charles I. Thomas Sadler was hanged at Tyburn in 1677, for stealing the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor; and Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1681, suffered a similar fate for an assumed design of bringing a French army over to Ireland to murder all the Protestants in that Kingdom. On June 20th, 1684, Sir Thomas Armstrong was executed at Tyburn, as a punishment for his complicacy in the Rye House Plot. His head was afterwards set up on Temple Bar.

A singular instance of either great tenacity of the vital principle, or failure of the means employed by the hangman for the acomplishment of his task, is to be found in the case of one John Smith, who was condemned for felony and burglary, and was conveyed to Tyburn on the 12th of December, 1705; after he had hanged about quarter-of-an-hour, a reprieve came, and he was cut down, whereupon, marvellous as it seems, "he came to himself," as an old account records, "to the great admiration of the spectators, the executioner having pulled him by the legs, and used other means to put a speedy period to his life."

Jack Sheppard was, as is well known, executed at Tyburn. It is said that a crowd of two hundred thousand persons witnessed the spectacle. The various incidents which attended the closing scene in the life of this notorious criminal have been graphically portrayed by the pen of the novelist Ainsworth, and by the inimitable pencil of Cruikshank. The custom of drinking on the way to Tyburn reached such a disgraceful pitch that it had to be entirely prohibited. Lord Ferrers, who was executed at Tyburn on the 5th of May, 1760, for the murder of his land-steward, on the way to Tyburn said he was thirsty and wished for some wine and water. The sheriff said he was sorry to be obliged to refuse him. By late regulations they were enjoined not to let prisoners drink from the place of imprisonment to that of execution, as great indecencies had been formerly committed by the lower species of criminals getting drnnk. Lord Ferrers wore his wedding clothes to Tyburn; as good an occasion, he observed, for putting them on as that for which they were first made.

John Wesket, on the 9th of January, 1765, was executed at Tyburn for the murder of his master, the Earl of Harrington. He went in the cart, dressed in a blue and gold frock, and wearing, as the emblem of innocence, a white cockade in his hat. He ate several oranges on his passage; inquired if his hearse was ready; and then, as old Rowe used to say, was launched into eternity.

If the melancholy spectacle of formal processions to Tyburn Tree were intended to impress the multitudes who witnessed them with sentiments of reverence for the laws of their country, it must be confessed that the result was a complete failure. The eager curiosity of the populace to witness executions became a source of considerable emolument to certain miscreants, whe were in the habit of erecting scaffolds for spectators. The prices of the seats varied according to the turpitude or quality of the criminal. Dr. Hensey was to have been executed for high treason in 1758, and the prices of seats for that exhibition amounted to two shillings and two-and-sixpence; but in the midst of general expectation the Doctor was most provokingly reprieved. As the mob descended from their stations with unwilling steps, it occurred to them that as they had been deprived of the intended entertainment, the proprietors of the seats ought to return the admission-money, which they demanded in vociferous terms, and with blows, and, in short, they exercised their happy talent for rioting with unbounded success.

Among the many desperate characters, who after making a considerable figure in criminal history, have finished their career at Tyburn, mention may be made of John Rann, commonly called "Sixteen String Jack." It is supposed that the sixteen strings worn by Rann at his knees were in allusion to the number of times he had been acquitted. The following circumstances are taken from an account of the life of this notorious man, published anonymously between the times of his sentence and execution. John Rann was born in the parish of St. George, Hanover

Square, of very honest parents, on the 15th of April, 1752. At the age of fourteen he was employed by Mr. Dimmock, a coachmaster of some standing near Grosvenor Square, by whom he seems to have been well treated, and for whom he himself always professed the most grateful acknowledgments and regard.

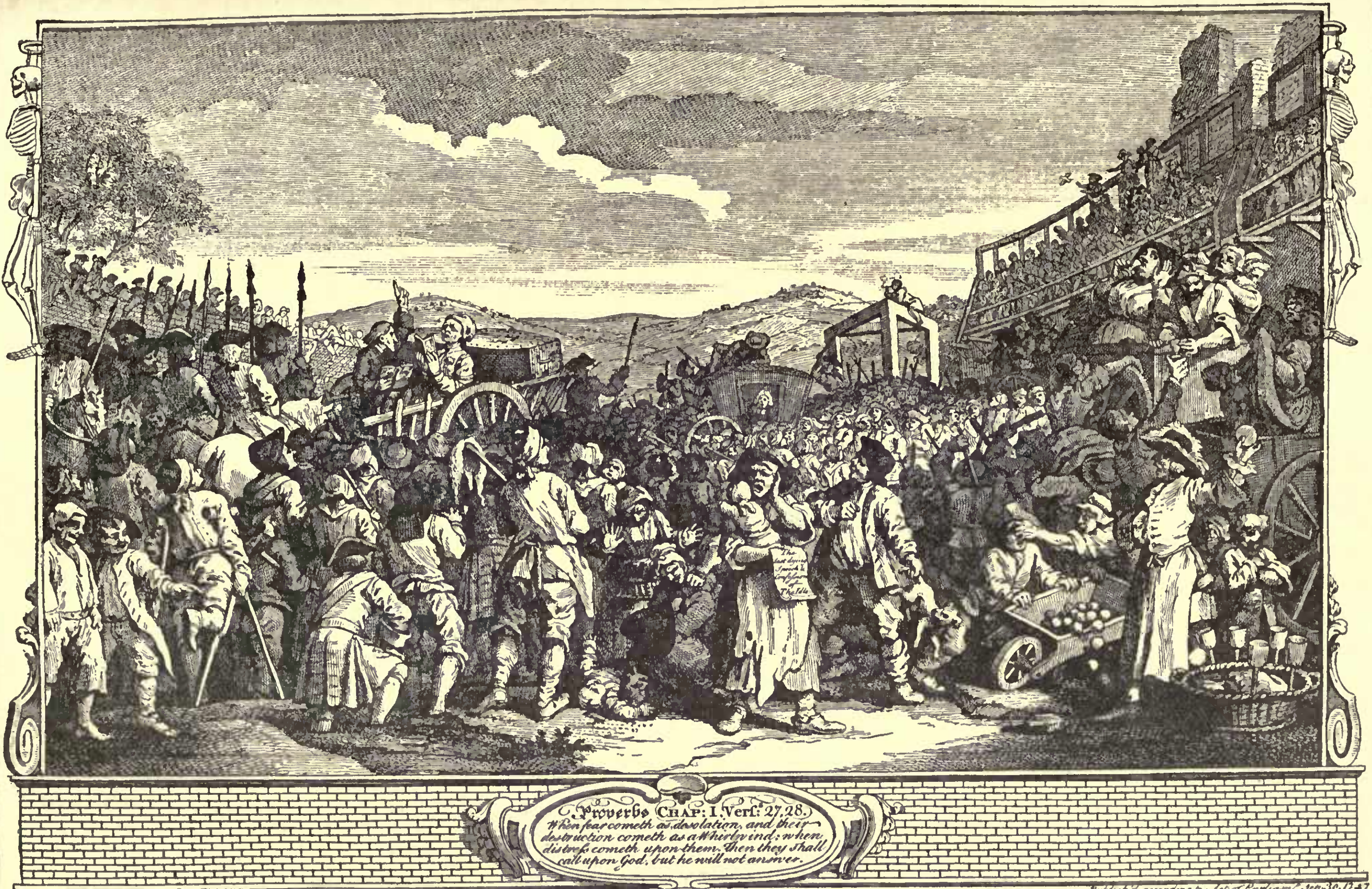
It was reported that Rann acted as coachman to a nobleman, and as postillion to the Earl of Bute, but the writer of the contemporay account regards both reports as dubious. He thinks Rann only served as a common hackney coachman under Mr. Dimmock. Finding this employment about the environs of Oxford Road and Grosvenor Square produced but a bare subsistence, Rann determined to play a bolder game, especially as he had conceived a strong attachment to a young lady, to whose fortune he thought himself unequal.

His person being in every way agreeable, he found means to be frequently at masquerades, assemblies, and other places of public resort, where address and effrontery were more useful than education. There he became acquainted with a young lady known by the name of Miss la Roache, for whom he entertained a passion. He was always anxious to appear in the guise of a gentleman, and was fond of showy dress, such as materials of green or blue trimmed with gold, or brown laced with silver; and his hat was usually decorated with a narrow gold or silver band. At Barnet Races he appeared on the course dressed like a sporting peer of the first rank. He was distinguished by the elegance of his appearance, in a blue satin waistcoat laced with silver, and was followed by hundreds of spectators from one side of the course to the other, attracted by so much finery.

Scarcely had he entered the eighteenth year of his age, when, for picking a gentleman's pocket, he was taken before Sir John Fielding, and punished. Upon several subsequent occasions Rann had to appear before that worthy magistrate, and generally upon charges of pilfering and robbery. William Clayton and Nathan Jones were his tutors in the art of pocket-picking, and James College, a lad known by the name of "Eight String Jame," was an intimate and frequent companion.

His first trial was in April, 1774, when he, William Clayton, and Robert Shepherd, were indicted for robbing William Somers on the king's highway of four shillings, and putting him in fear of his life;

The IDLE 'PRENTICE Executed at Tyburn.



Proverbs CHAP: I. Verſ: 27, 28.
When fear cometh as desolation, and their
destruction cometh as a Whirlwind; when
distreſs cometh upon them. Then they shall
call upon God, but he will not answer.

Design'd & Engrav'd by Wm. Hogarth.

Plate 11

Publish'd according to Act of Parliam't. Sep. 30. 1747

but of this they were all acquitted, the prosecutor refusing to appear. Their escape from punishment was no warning to the highway robbers, and Rann was mixed up with many others shortly afterwards. One of the most extraordinary circumstances was that Rann very frequently boasted of his exploits in public company; made no scruple to recite the particulars of his robberies, and even mentioned the time when he thought his career of iniquity would be at an end. He was often heard to say, "I have so much money, I shall spend that, and then I shall not last long." He frequently said that he should be hanged about November, and once he bet a crown's worth of punch that he should suffer before Christmas.

On Wednesday, the 28th September, 1774, John Rann and William Collier were examined at the public office in Bow Street, on a suspicion of their having robbed Dr. William Bell, Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, of his watch and eighteenpence in money, on the highway, near Ealing in Middlesex. On the following Wednesday, October 5th, they were submitted to another examination, and committed to Newgate to take their trial for highway robbery. On the 20th October, 1774, John Rann was conducted from Newgate to the New Sessions House in the Old Bailey, together with his accomplice William Collier, to take their trial for the robbery of Dr. William Bell, near Gunnersbury Lane, and on the 26th of October they both received sentence to be executed at Tyburn, and Eleanor Roach to be transported for fourteen years. Rann was executed on the 30th of November.

John Thomas Smith, in his *Book for a Rainy Day*, records some curious reminiscences of Rann's journey to the gallows. He says:—"I well remember, when in my eighth year, my father's playfellow, Mr. Joseph Nollekens, leading me by the hand to the end of John Street, to see the notorious terror of the king's highways, John Rann, commonly called 'Sixteen-string Jack,' on his way to execution at Tyburn, for robbing Dr. Bell, Chaplain to the Princess Amelia, in Gunnersbury Lane. Rann was a smart fellow, a great favourite with a certain description of *ladies*. The malefactor's coat was a bright pea-green; he had an immense nosegay, which he had received from the hand of one of the frail sisterhood, whose practice it was in those days to present flowers to their favourites from the steps of St. Sepulchre's Church, as the last token of what they called their attachment to the condemned, whose worldly accounts were generally brought to a close at Tyburn, in consequence of their associating with abandoned characters. On our return home, Mr. Nollekens, stooping close to my ear, assured me that had his father-in-law, Mr. Justice Welch, been high constable we could have walked all the way to Tyburn by the side of the cart."

The following humorous account of the closing scene in Dr. Dodd's life (executed at Tyburn for forging a bond in the name of the Earl of Chesterfield, for £4200) is extracted from *Selwyn's Correspondence*:—

"Another was executed at the same time with him, who seemed hardly to engage one's attention sufficiently to make one draw any comparison between him and Dodd. Upon the whole the piece was not very full of events. The doctor, to all appearance, was rendered perfectly stupid from despair. His hat was flapped all round, and pulled over his eyes, which were never directed to any object around, nor even raised, except now and then lifted up in the course of his prayers. He came in a coach, and a very heavy shower of rain fell just upon his entering the cart, and another just at his putting on his nightcap. During the shower, an umbrella was held over his head, which Gilly Williams, who was present, observed was quite unnecessary, as the doctor was going to a place where he might be dried.

"He was a considerable time in praying, which some people standing about seemed rather tired with; they rather wished for a more interesting part of the tragedy. The wind, which was high, blew off his hat, which rather embarrassed him, and discovered to us his countenance which we could scarcely see before. His hat, however, was soon restored to him, and he went on with his prayers. There were two clergymen attending on him, one of whom seemed very much affected. The other, I suppose, was the ordinary of Newgate, as he was perfectly indifferent and unfeeling in everything he said and did.

"The executioner took both hat and wig off at the same time. Why he put on his wig again I do not know, but he did; and the doctor took off his wig a second time, and then tied on a nightcap which did not fit him; but whether he stretched that or took another, I could not perceive. He then put on his nightcap himself, and upon his taking it he certainly had a smile on his countenance, and very soon afterwards there was an end of all his hopes and fears on this side the grave. He never moved from the place he first took in the cart; seemed absorbed in despair and utterly dejected, without any other signs of animation but in praying. I stayed till he was cut down and put into the hearse."

The last woman who suffered death in England for a political offence was Elizabeth Gaunt, an ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion, burned to death at Tyburn for harbouring a person concerned in the Rye House Plot. The last person executed at Tyburn was John Austin, who suffered death on the 7th of November, 1783. After that date criminals were executed at Newgate.

The earliest hangman, whose name is known as having officiated at Tyburn, was Derrick. He lived in the reign of James I., and is mentioned by Dekker, in his *Gull's Hornbook,* and by Middleton, in his *Black Book.* He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Heralds, and became an esquire by virtue of his office. Brandon was succeeded by Dun, "Esquire Dun" as he was called; and Dun, in 1684 by John Ketch, commemorated, by Dryden in an epilogue, and whose name is now synonymous with hangman. The hangman's rope was commonly called "a riding knot an inch below the ear," or "a Tyburn tippet;" and the sum of 13½d. is still distinguished as "hangman's wages."

Trials, condemnations, confessions, and last dying speeches were first printed in 1624; and "Tyburn's elegiac lines" have found an enduring celebrity in *The Dunciad.*

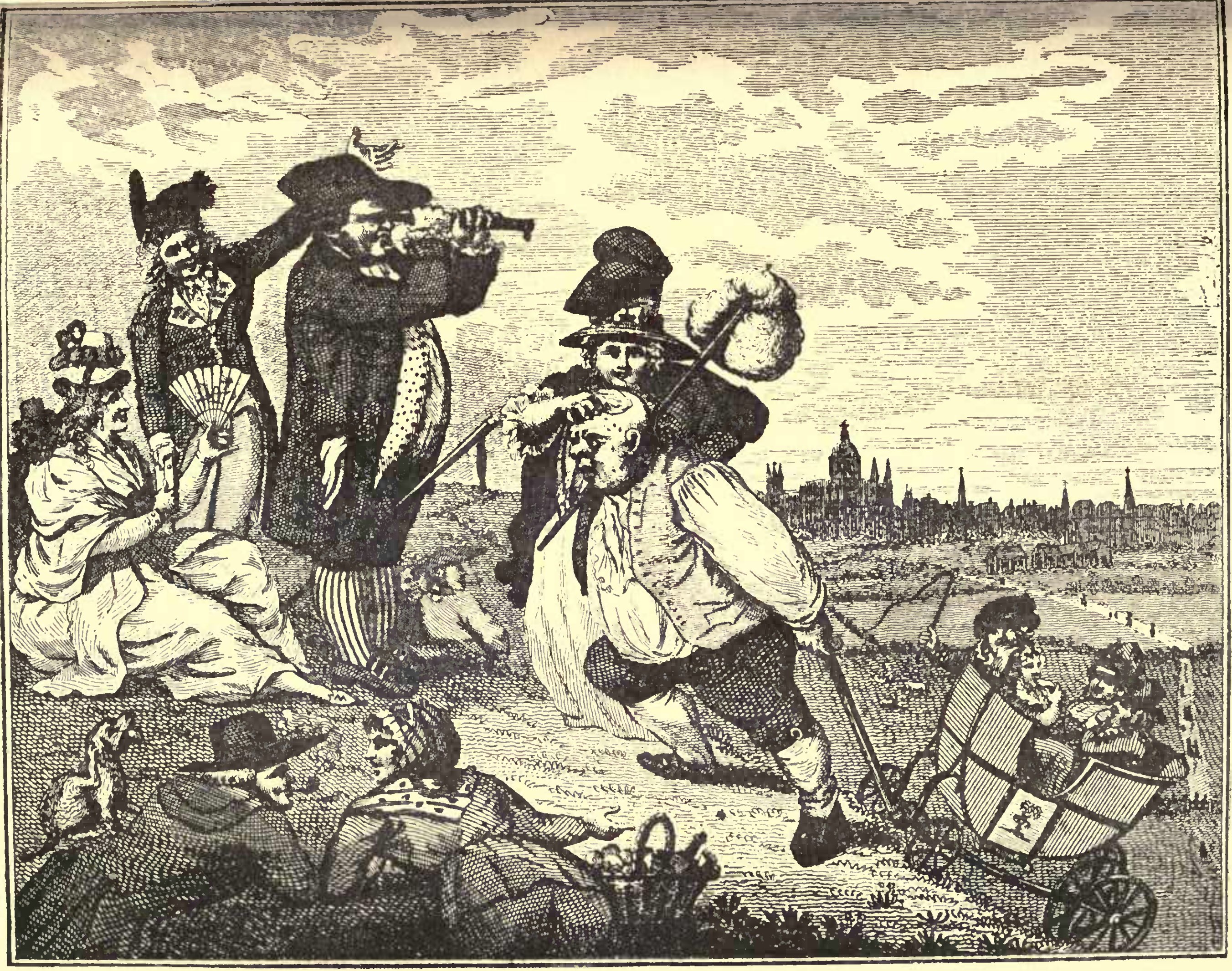
PRIMROSE HILL AND BARROW HILL.

The name of this celebrated eminence is supposed to have been derived from the abundant growth in its vicinity of the beautiful flowers whose name it bears. Primroses grew abundantly, too, in "Primrose Lane" adjoining. There seems to have been an idea that it was once called "Green Berry Hill," but the idea is probably erroneous. Barrow Hill (now occupied by the reservoir of a waterworks company) seems to have been known by that name at one time, and a rather curious circumstance in connection therewith is that three of the supposed murderers of Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey, in 1678, were named Green, Berry, and Hill. It is not improbable that "Green Berry Hill" was a form of name adopted in consequence of that curious fact, but the more ancient form of Barrow Hill was afterwards revived, and, as far as the name is now preserved, the ancient form is still used. Barrow Hill Road and Barrowhill Place are named after that historical eminence.

Perhaps the most important event in connection with Primrose Hill was the discovery of the murdered body of Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey, on Thursday, October 17th, 1678. He had probably been murdered elsewhere by strangulation. Three persons, namely, Robert Green, Cushion-man to the Queen's Chapel; Lawrence Hill, servant to Dr. Godden, Treasurer of the Chapel; and Henry Berry, Porter at Somerset House; were tried for this murder at the King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, on the 10th of February, 1679. The infamous witnesses, Oates, Prance, and Bedloe, declared "that he was waylaid and inveigled into the Palace (Somerset House), under the pretence of keeping the peace between two servants who were fighting in the yard; that he was there strangled, his neck broke, and his own sword run through his body; that he was kept four days before they ventured to remove him; at length his corpse was first carried in a Sedan chair to Soho, and then on a horse to Primrose Hill." The verdict at the Coroner's Inquest was "That he was murdered by certain persons unknown to the Jurors, and that his death proceeded from suffocation and strangling; and that his sword had been thrust through his body some time after his death, and *when he was quite cold*; because not the least sign of blood was seen upon his shirt, or his clothes, or the place where he was found." Thus, although the evidence taken at the Inquest and that of the witnesses at the Trial agreed in some particulars, there was not the slightest ground upon which to convict the three prisoners.

Nevertheless the jury found them all guilty of the murder, and the Lord Chief Justice said, "They had found the same verdict that he would have found had he been one of them." Green and Hill were executed on the 21st of February, declaring their innocence to the last; and Berry, who also declared himself innocent, was executed on the 28th day of May.

Sir Edmond's corpse was embalmed and kept until the 31st of



PASTÍMES OF PRIMROSE HILL, 1791.

October, when it was carried from Bridewell Hospital, of which he was one of the Governors, to the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he was buried. The pall was supported by eight knights, all Justices of the Peace; and all the Aldermen of the City of London attended the funeral. Seventy-two ministers marched two-and-two before the body, and great multitudes followed after in the same order. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Dr. Williams Lloyd, Vicar of St. Martin's.

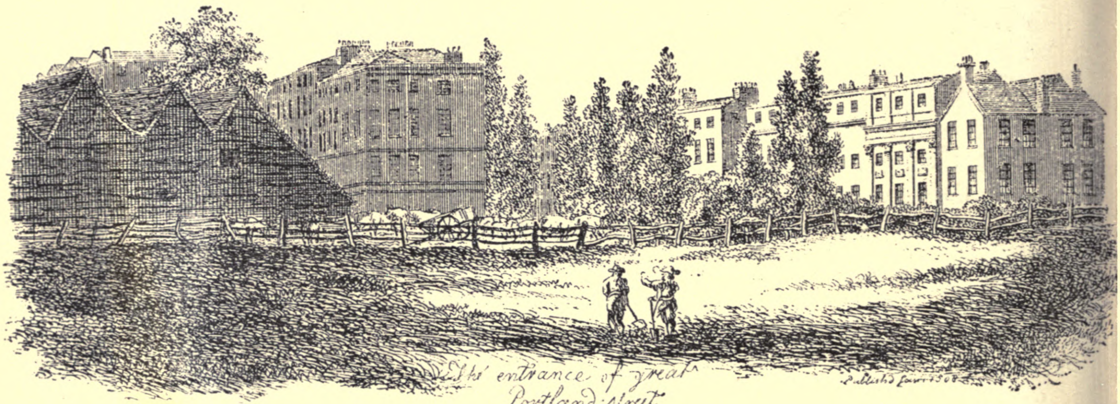
Sir Edmond Godfrey was himself a magistrate, and had been active in the discovery of the Popish Plot in 1678, and a recent writer has suggested that his death might have been plotted by Titus Oates.

Primrose Hill and the neighbouring locality has been the scene of several sanguinary duels, one of which took place on April 6th, 1803, between Lieut.-Col. Montgomery and Capt. Macnamara, in consequence of a quarrel between them in Hyde Park, when a meeting was appointed for 7 o'clock the same evening, near Primrose Hill; the consequence of which proved fatal. Captain Macnamara's ball entered the right side of Colonel Montgomery's chest, and passed through the heart; he instantly fell without uttering a word, but rolled over two or three times, as if in great agony, and groaned. Being carried into Chalk Farm, he expired in about five minutes. Colonel Montgomery's ball went through Captain Macnamara, entering on the left side, just above the hip, and passing through the left side, carrying part of the coat and waistcoat with it, and taking part of his leather breeches and the hip button away with it on the other side. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against Captain Macnamara, who was tried at the Old Bailey on the 22nd of April, when he received an excellent character from Lords Hood, Nelson, Hotham, and Minto, and a great number of highly respectable gentlemen, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The name of Barrow Hill—the adjoining hill to Primrose Hill—is suggestive of an ancient funeral mound. Barrow was a word which signified an earthwork generally, but was confined as a general rule to burial mounds. It is extremely difficult to say whether Barrow Hill may or may not have been an artificially-formed eminence. The reservoir of the West Middlesex Waterworks now occupies the top of the hill, and its construction has destroyed the form of the hill so much that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to form any idea of its original shape.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to ascertain much about Barrow Hill, except that the name is of great antiquity and probably has some reference to its historical associations.

Primrose Hill is now chiefly remarkable for the beautiful and extensive view which it commands all around, and especially over Regent's Park, and the adjacent parts of Marylebone and St. Pancras.

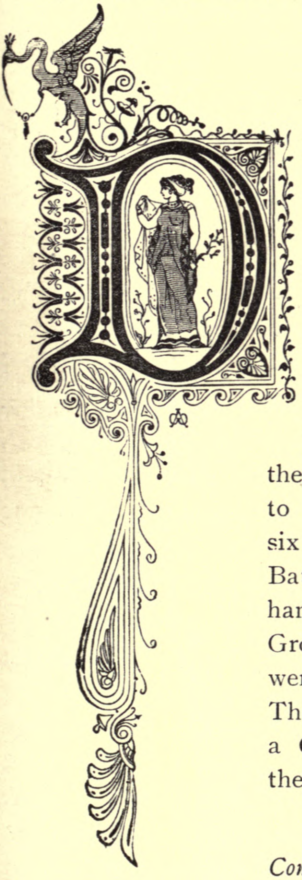


The entrance of great Portland street

CHAPTER VI.

MARYLEBONE: SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Marylebone Volunteers.—The Royal York St. Marylebone Volunteers.—The Royal Toxophilite Society, Regent's Park.—Sir Ashton Lever.—The Archer's Hall.—The Marylebone Cricket Club.—Thomas Lord.—M. Garnerin's balloon ascent.—The Zoological Society.—The Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.—The Middlesex Hospital.



THE MARYLEBONE VOLUNTEERS.

DURING the last few years of the 18th century, this military association was formed. It is thus described in a work entitled—"Loyal Volunteers of London and Environs," published in 1799:—

"MARYLEBONE VOLUNTEERS.

Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps.

This Corps was formed early in 1798, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps, to protect their own district. They consist of six Companies, Light Infantry, Grenadiers, and Battalion Men. Received their Colours from the hand of the Right Hon. Lady Kinnoul, in Lord's Ground, Marylebone, the 30th of May, 1799, and were reviewed by His Majesty the 4th of June. The concerns of this Association are regulated by a Committee, military and parochial. The number they mean to extend to is undetermined.

NAMES AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps.
Major, — Hamilton.

Captains, Welford, Blair, Wyatt, Thompson, Sir Henry Lambert.
Lieutenants, Delamain, Neale, Boscowen, Pownall, Dare, Plowden, Harcourt, Ward, Johnson, Arnold.
Adjutant, Jos. Bibbins.
Surgeon, — Daston.

DRESS.

Round Hat, and Bear-skin with green Feather.
Breast-plate, oval with a Star.
Cartouch, a small Star.
Half Boots, &c."

The uniform also included a blue jacket, turned up with red, blue pantaloons, &c., from which circumstance they were facetiously called "Blue Bottles." The arms were provided by Government, and deposited at the workhouse. Their parade ground was situated in George Street. According to one account, the corps was formed in 1797, but other accounts say 1798. It was disbanded in the year 1801.

THE ROYAL YORK ST. MARYLEBONE VOLUNTEERS.

In 1802, after the short interval of peace, the old threat of invasion being repeated, a second Volunteer Corps of Infantry was specially established under the above title, in compliment to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who at that time resided in the parish. This corps soon arrived to great perfection in order and discipline, under the command of Colonel the Rt. Hon. Viscount Duncannon, and T. Phillips, Esq., their Adjutant; and comprised upwards of one thousand effective members. The uniform was different to that of the original corps, being a handsome scarlet jacket, trimmed with gold lace, blue pantaloons, &c. The arms were provided by the Government, and the Armoury and Orderly Room were first established at No. 4, Nottingham Street, and afterwards removed to a building at the corner of Marylebone Lane and Wigmore Street. The expenses of the corps were defrayed by a subscription amongst its members. A subscription was, however, solicited in 1804, from those inhabitants who were exempt, or not eligible to serve in the corps; when it was stated in the circulars, distributed on the occasion, that nearly £20,000 had been expended in establishing the Association, which was one of most respectable character, being composed principally of master tradesmen, and officered by gentlemen. The corps was broken up in 1814, and the remains of their fund amounting to £700 was presented to the Parish Charity School, and Middlesex Hospital; viz., £400 to the School, and £300 to the Hospital.

THE ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY.

Near the Inner Circle of Regent's Park are the grounds and hall of this ancient society, of which the following are some historical particulars:—

In the year 1514, the citizens of London practised archery in the fields round about Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch. Henry VIII. was particularly fond of archery, and in 1537 commissioned Sir Christopher Morris, Master of the Ordnance, to revive the amusement, which at that time was rather drooping, by establishing a society of archers, which was called "the Fraternitye or Guylde of St. George," upon which the King conferred many privileges. They were constituted "Overseers of the Scyence of Artyllery, that ys to wyt, for Long-bowes, Cross-bowes, and Handguns."

The Archers of St. George used to assemble in Lolesworth or Spital-fields, and the name of their place of exercise at this spot was Teaselcroft, so called from the thistles with which it abounded.

The Honorable Artillery Company had its origin about the year 1585, when London being wearied with continual musters, a number of its gallant citizens who had served abroad with credit, voluntarily exercised themselves, and trained others to the ready use and practice of war. The ground they used was at the north-east extremity of the City, near Bishopsgate, the same which had before been occupied by the above-mentioned Fraternity of Artillery. Fort Street, Artillery Street and Lane adjoin Spital Square, and by their names identify the spot. Within two years there were nearly 300 merchants and others sufficiently skilled to train common soldiers, and in 1588, in connection with the preparations for repelling the Spanish Armada, some of them had commissions in the camp at Tilbury. The association soon afterwards fell into decay, yet, as the Company has never since its first creation been altogether extinct, it is at present the oldest representative of the English standing army. From the Company's Register, the only book they saved in the Civil Wars, it appears that the association was revived in 1611, by warrant from the Privy Council, and the number of the Volunteers soon amounted to 6,000.

Three years after this they made a general muster, when, according to a contemporary authority, the men were better armed than disciplined. In 1622 they erected an armoury, towards which the Chamber of London gave £300. It was furnished with 500 sets of arms of extraordinary beauty, which were all lost in the Civil Wars. Their captain during a part of those troublous times was a Mr. Manby, who detained for his own purposes the arms, plate money, books, and other goods of the Company, and the Protector was in vain solicited to enforce their restoration. In 1640 they quitted their old field of discipline, and entered upon the plot of ground which they now occupy in Bunhill Fields, leased to them by the City. This ground is described as a parcel of ground consisting of gardens, orchards, etc., situated on the north side of Chiswell Street, and called by the name of Bunhill Fields, which was in the year 1498 converted into a spacious field for the use of the London archers, and which is now known by the name of the Artillery Ground.

For many years they kept up an Archery Division, archery being the art cultivated by the Company in their earliest days, when the bow and arrow were used in warfare. In process of time this division was abolished, but archery was still kept alive in the neigbourhood of London by the Finsbury Archers. Even this remnant of the ancient art of archery had almost died out when the few survivors joined Sir Ashton Lever in the inauguration of the Toxophilite Society, in 1781.

Some years later the members of the Artillery Company appear to have resumed the bow, as they occupied two pairs of targets at the grand meeting of Archery societies on Blackheath, in 1792, and the Toxophilite Society, in its earlier years, mostly held their principal meetings in the Company's ground. But the Finsbury archers have never reappeared, and the Archers' Division of the Honourable Artillery Company has also become merged into the Royal Toxophilite Society.

Sir Ashton Lever, Knight, who founded the Royal Toxophilite Society, on April 3rd, 1781, was son of Sir D'Arcy Lever, of Allington, near Manchester. He finished his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and on leaving the University went to reside with his mother, and afterwards settled at his family seat, Allington, which he rendered famous by forming there the best aviary in the kingdom. He next paid great attention to the study of all branches of natural history, which taste is said to have had its origin from the circumstance of his having shot a white sparrow. He is said to have become possessed of one of the finest museums in the world, in the procuring of which he spared no expense, and he purchased specimens from the most distant regions. This collection was removed to London about the year 1775, and opened to the public in Leicester House, Leicester Square. Unfortunately, the exhibition does not appear to have been a very successful enterprise, as from the want of public patronage Sir Ashton Lever was obliged to dispose of his museum by lottery, and it fell to the lot of a Mr. Parkinson, who built rooms on the Surrey side of the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge, for its reception, and did everything in his power to render it interesting to the public, but he was obliged to dispose of it by auction in 1806, when the whole of it was dispersed. Between the years 1792 and 1796, a handsome quarto volume was published, entitled "Museum Leverianum; containing Select Specimens from the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever, Kt., with Descriptions in Latin and English. By George Shaw, M.D., F.R.S." This volume, which was published by James Parkinson the proprietor of the collection at that time, was richly illustrated with full-page coloured engravings, some of which are very fine, but there does not appear to be much method in their arrangement. According to the report of Mr. John Church before the House of Commons, which is quoted in the beginning of the volume, this beautiful collection of specimens was by careful computation estimated to be of the value of upwards of £53,000. Dr. George Shaw, who was the author of numerous works upon natural history, and a lecturer upon the same subject, delivered several lectures upon the Leverian Museum, both before and after that collection was removed from Leicester House, which never failed to attract a numerous and scientific audience.

Sir Ashton Lever died in 1788, of an apoplectic attack, while sitting on the bench with the other magistrates at Manchester.

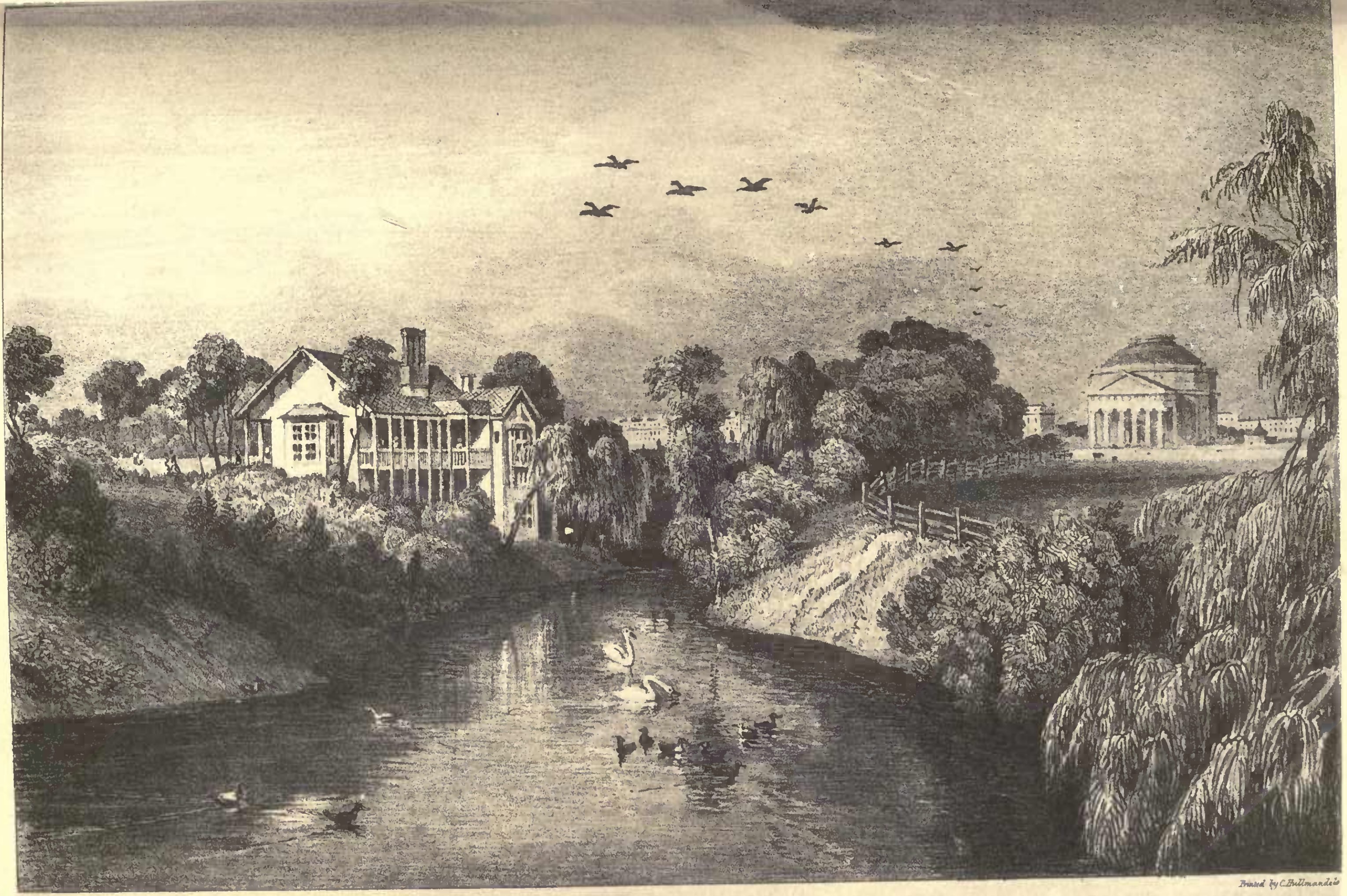
About the year 1776, Mr. Waring, father of the well-known bowyer of Caroline Street, Bedford Square, being then resident with Sir Ashton Lever at Leicester House, and having by continued application to business contracted an affection of the chest which the doctors could not relieve, resolved to try the effect of archery. He commenced, and continued the practice regularly, and ascribed his cure, which was perfect, solely to the use of the bow. Sir Ashton Lever, seeing the good effect of archery, followed Mr. Waring's example, and was joined by a few friends, who formed themselves into the Toxophilite Society. The practice of archery took place on the lawn at the back of Leicester House. Prince George of Wales (afterwards George IV.), who was fond of archery, shot with the members of this Society, at Leicester House, and on his becoming patron of the Society, in 1787, it assumed the title of "Royal," by which it has ever since been distinguished. William IV., the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales have been patrons subsequently.

Among the plate belonging to this Society are the large silver shield given to the Archers' Company by Queen Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II., and silver arrows of the same and earlier periods.

In 1791, the Society rented from the Duke of Bedford grounds lying on the east side of Gower Street, where the houses on the west side of Torrington Square now stand; and also rented rooms and cellars in what was at that period called Charlotte Street, but now Bloomsbury Street (not many doors from New Oxford Street).

In 1805, the Archery Grounds being required for buildings, the Society's property remained in charge of Mr. Waring, in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, until 1821, when Mr. Waring rented a piece of ground about four acres in extent, at £7 per acre, situated at Bayswater, on the estate of the Bishop of London. Its exact position was opposite the point of separation between Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, lying on the east side of Westbourne Street, and extending from the Oxford Road northwards to the Grand Junction Road at Sussex Gardens.

In the year 1834, the Society obtained possession of a most eligible piece of ground, of about six acres in extent, from the Department of Woods and Forests. This is situated in Regent's Park, near the Royal



Drawn & Lithographed by T. M. Baynes

Printed by C. Hullmandel

VIEW IN THE REGENTS PARK.

Subscription Archery Rooms

Botanic Society's Gardens, and upon it was erected a building known as the Archers' Hall. On account of the plantations, the ground is seldom seen from the road. There is a gravelled path enclosing the whole area, which, excepting the greensward reserved for the targets, is tastefully laid out with clumps of trees and flowering shrubs, and beds with a profusion of flowers.

The ceiling and walls of the hall are handsomely panelled and decorated with the arms of the Society. The lockers around the hall bear the arms of the members. There are stags' heads upon the walls, and the windows are partially filled with painted glass, representing the arms of the founder, presidents, and patrons.

The London Skating Club have a building at the south-west end of the Royal Toxophilite Society's grounds, which, during a portion of the winter, is flooded with water for the purpose of skating, when the weather is sufficiently severe to render that sport possible.

"The laws of the Toxophilite Society," instituted in the year 1781, and revised and altered in the year 1791, set forth that the members of the Society are limited to two hundred, and "shall meet every Tuesday and Friday, from the Fifteenth of April to the Fifteenth of October yearly, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, upon the Toxophilite Ground, Bedford Square, for the Purpose of shooting, of transacting the Business of the Society, and afterwards of supping together; which Meetings shall be called The Summer Meetings; and on the Third Tuesday in the Month of February, yearly, at Three o'Clock, for the Purpose of transacting the Business of the Society, and afterwards of dining together (at such House as the Majority of the Members present at the last Summer Meeting shall agree upon), which Meeting shall be called The Annual Winter Meeting; and also on such Target Days as are hereinafter appointed. That there shall not be any Business transacted upon any Target Day except the particular Business relating to the Target, nor at any Summer Meeting before Eight o'Clock, or after Supper; nor at the Winter Meeting after Dinner; nor unless there shall be present, at such Summer or Winter Meeting, Nine Members or more."

The admission of members was by ballot, two black balls excluding the candidate. A sum of three guineas entrance-fee was charged, in addition to the annual subscription of three guineas. The prescribed uniform of the Society was as follows: "A Green Cloth Coat and White Waistcoat and Breeches of Cloth, or Kerseymere, with Gilt Arrow Buttons, White Stockings, and Black Hussar Half Boots; a Black Round Hat, with the Prince of Wales's Button, a double Gold Loop, and One Black Cock Feather;" shooting accoutrements, "A Black Leather Brace, a Buff-coloured Leather Belt, with a Pouch and a Green Tassel."

Mr. Thomas Waring, who in 1814 wrote "A Treatise on Archery; or, The Art of Shooting with the Long Bow," mentions, in a list of model laws for the government of archery societies, one of the articles of the Toxophilite Society, which was "that if any Member marry, he shall treat the rest with a Marriage Feast."

The same writer, at the end of the book, gives a list of thirty-three toxophilite societies which had been or were in existence within a few years of the compilation of the list.

THE MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB.

The mere mention of this famous club suggests to every admirer of our national game many interesting memories and associations. So great a part has this club played in the cricket of the past, and so important is its position at present, that if the chapter which refers to its doings were eliminated, the history of English cricket would be shorn of one of its chief glories. The rules of the game of cricket, as made by this club, are followed by cricketers in all parts of the world, and so great and universal is the estimation in which its decisions are held, that it has justly acquired a right to the proud designation of the "Parliament of Cricket."

Mr. Andrew Lang, in writing about the history of cricket, says of the M.C.C., "The club may be said to have sprung from the ashes of the White Conduit Club, dissolved in 1787. One Thomas Lord, by the aid of some members of the older association, made a ground in the space which is now Dorset Square. This was the first 'Lord's.'"

Subsequently, Thomas Lord found it necessary to remove to North Bank, and finally, in 1814, to the present ground at St. John's Wood. Mr. Ward bought the lease of the ground from Lord in 1825, "at a most exorbitant rate;" and, in 1830, Dark bought the remainder of the lease from him. The first recorded cricket match played on the new ground was M.C.C. *v.* Hertfordshire, June 22, 1814. In 1816, the club reviewed its "laws," the result of which review is recorded in Lillywhite's "Scores," i. 285. In 1825, the pavilion was burnt, after a Winchester and Harrow match. Upon that occasion many of the cricket records were destroyed, and no complete list of the presidents of the club is known to exist. Since the fire the most notable presidents have been Ponsonby, Grimston, Darnley, and Coventry. The renowned Mr. Aislabie was secretary till his death in 1842. Mr. Kynaston and Mr. Fitzgerald were other celebrated secretaries.

In 1868 the club purchased a lease of ninety-nine years, at the cost of eleven thousand pounds. There have been recent additions to the area, which is now six or seven acres in extent, and permanent stands are erected on it, by means of which visitors can sit and see the matches.

Lord's is celebrated as the scene of matches between Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, Gentlemen and Players, &c.

In connection with the old cricket-ground, now known as Dorset Square, it may be recorded that it was occasionally used as an exercising ground by the St. Marylebone Volunteers, and in 1799 the stand of colours was presented to the regiment in that ground, in the presence of a vast concourse of the nobility and gentry who attended on the occasion.

It is interesting, too, from having been the scene of M. Garnerin's second balloon ascent in this country. In the early part of the present century, bolloon ascents were sufficiently rare to cause intense popular excitement, and Garnerin's ascent on the 5th of July, 1802, was an event which drew an immense number of spectators, including a large number of the aristocracy and nobility; and even royalty itself was represented in the person of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who, as an old account says, "attended several ladies of distinction in the ground." Garnerin, who was accompanied by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., was provided with a letter of recommendation to any gentleman in whose grounds or neighbourhood the balloon might happen to descend. The following is a copy:—

"July 5, 1802.

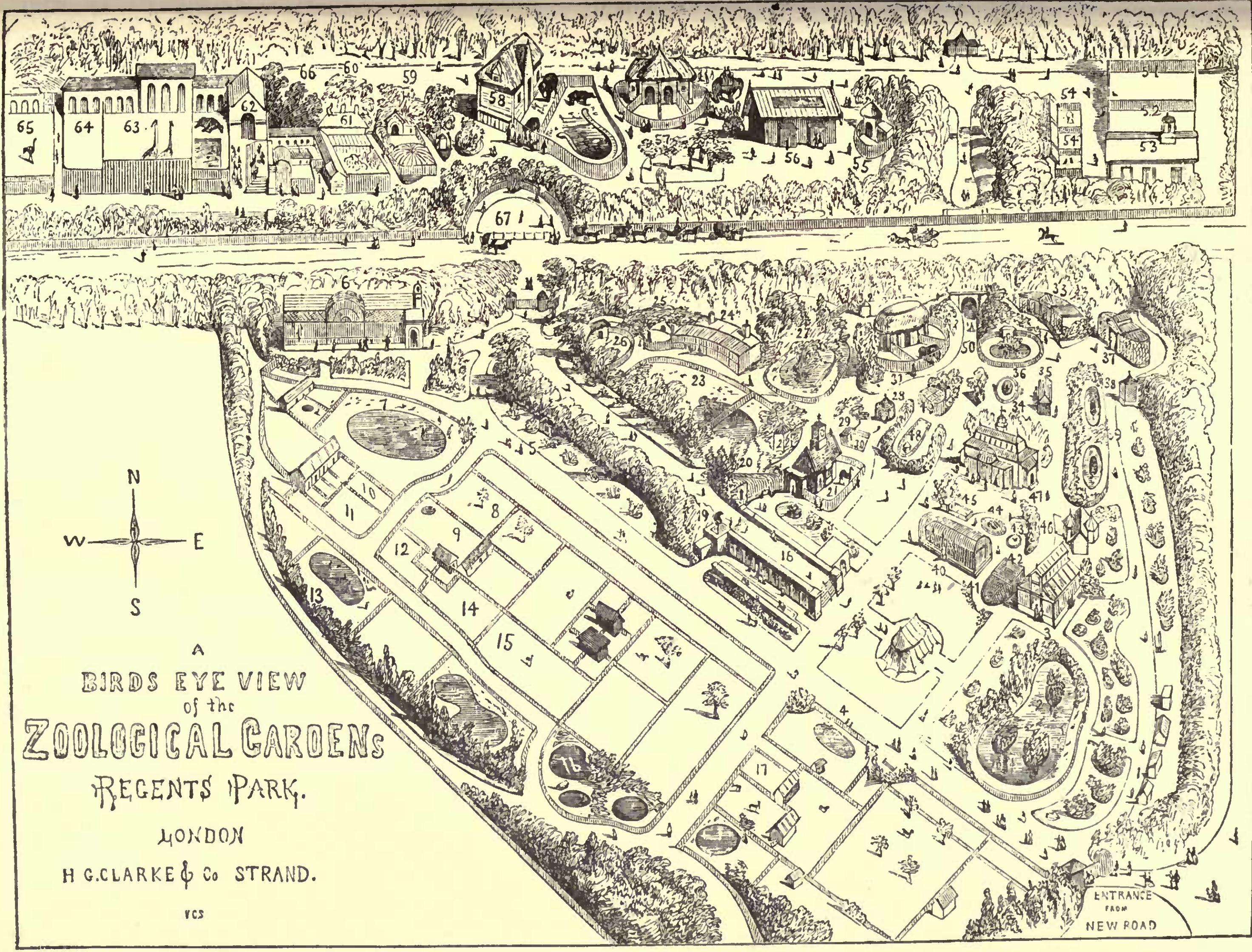
"We the undersigned, having been present at the ascension of M. Garnerin, with his balloon, this afternoon, and witnessed the entire satisfaction of the public, beg leave to recommend him to the notice of any gentleman in whose neighbourhood he may happen to descend.

" Signed, " GEORGE P. W. " G. DEVONSHIRE.
" BESBOROUGH. " CATHCART."

From the contents of this letter it appears probable that some preliminary ascent was made, perhaps with the balloon secured by ropes. At any rate, when the balloon was liberated, it rose in a beautiful and majestic manner. Garnerin had a parachute, constructed of a stout cotton texture, with a circular aperture of a foot and a half diameter in the centre. In this aperture terminated the tube containing the rope by which the parachute was annexed to the balloon. It was the intention of this daring aëronaut to descend from his balloon by means of this contrivance, but he was prevented by the disturbed state of the elements. Owing to the density of the atmosphere, the balloon and its intrepid passengers were out of sight within three minutes from the time of starting, and an immense number of people were left gazing upon the wide expanse, and greatly excited. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the adventurers rose to the height of a mile and a half, and descended at five minutes past five o'clock, without the least injury, at Chingford, near Epping Forest, having travelled a space of seventeen miles in a little more than a quarter of an hour. Such interest had this famous aëronaut excited, that for several hours before the ascent all the metropolis was in an uproar; many accidents happened, and many depredations were committed. Mr. Locker afterwards published an account of his aërial voyage, and says in conclusion:—" Although the mob which surrounded us on our descent were, as usual, both troublesome and officiously impertinent, we received great attention and assistance from Mr. Hughes of the Stamp Office, London, and several other gentlemen who beheld our arrival. Attention would, however, have been insured to us, if necessary, by the paper put into the hands of M. Garnerin, signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and other persons of distinction."

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Although from a scientific and recreative point of view this institution is of great popular interest, it does not come within the scope of the



A

BIRDS EYE VIEW

of the

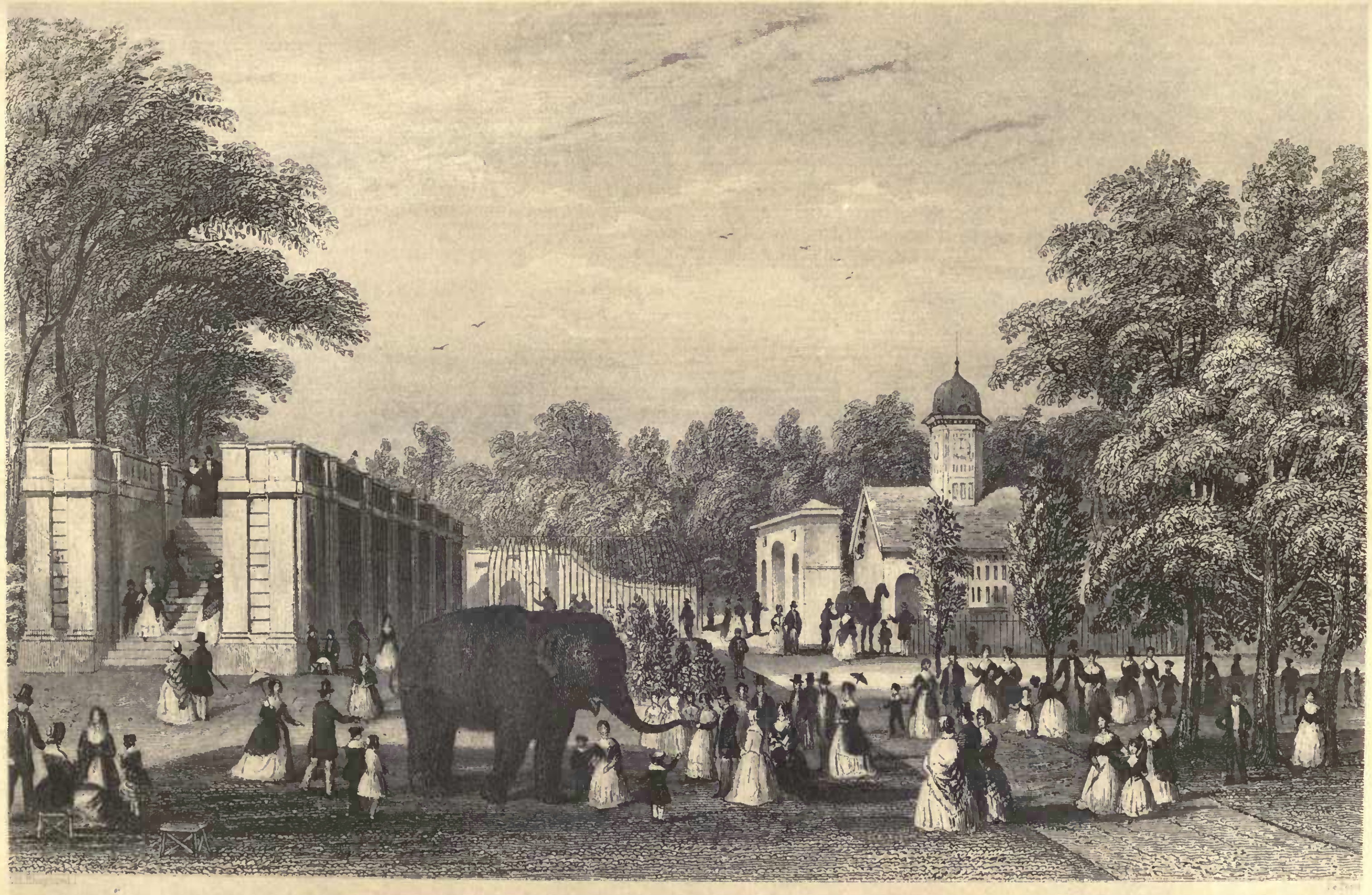
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

REGENTS PARK.

LONDON

H G.CLARKE & Co STRAND.

N
S
E
W
ENTRANCE
FROM
NEW ROAD
VCS
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
33
34
35
36
37
38
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67



ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Regent's Park.

present writer to give anything beyond a very few of the chief facts in relation to its history.

The Zoological Society of London was founded in 1826 for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of specimens of the animal kingdom alive or properly preserved. The principal founders were Sir Humphrey Davey and Sir Stamford Raffles.

At the present time the President of the Society is Professor W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

This society, which is essentially a scientific institution, was founded and incorporated in the year 1839 for the promotion of botany in all its branches. The grounds, about eighteen acres in extent, and occupying the whole of the area enclosed by the road known as the "Inner Circle," are most beautifully laid out with a great many varieties of trees, shrubs, and plants. The conservatory, which was designed by Decimus Burton, affords space for two thousand visitors. One small house is specially devoted to the cultivation of specimens of the magnificent "Victoria Regia." There is a museum within these gardens, in which are exhibited an interesting series of woods; costumes made of vegetable substances, from Tahiti and the other Society Islands: gums; wax models of fruits and flowers, including those of the leaves and blossoms of the "Victoria Regia;" fossil trees and plants; and numerous other objects of botanical interest.

Among the trees in the gardens is one not very vigorous specimen, which bears the following descriptive label:—

> "Napoleon's Willow, grown from a cutting brought from St. Helena by Capt. Shea in 1821. Planted here in 1842."

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

The following interesting particulars of this institution are taken from "A Brief Historical Account of the Origin and Progress of the Middlesex Hospital," prefixed to the annual report.

The Middlesex Hospital was instituted in the month of August, 1745, for sick and lame patients; and in 1747 a ward was opened for the reception of lying-in married women.

The hospital consisted, at first, of a building in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, but this being found incommodious and inadequate, some of the most active promoters of the charity proposed to build, by subscriptions among the nobility, gentry and others, a new and commodious hospital in the neighbourhoood. A convenient site presented itself in the "*Mary-le-Bone Fields,*" as they were then called, and a lease of the same having been obtained from Charles Berners, Esq., for the term of 999 years, at a ground rent of £15 per annum, the building was commenced after the design of J. Paine, Esq., Architect. The Right Honourable Hugh, then Earl, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, laid the first stone of the present structure, with the customary solemnities, on the 15th May, 1755.

It became necessary in the course of time, partly from want of funds, to close the lying-in wards, and since the year 1807, the midwifery patients, instead of being admitted into the hospital, have been attended at their own habitations under the direction of the physician-accoucheur. This department of the charity has so greatly increased, that attendance was given during 1870 to 992 poor women during their confinement.

In the year 1792 a most humane and charitable benefactor, whose name, at his earnest desire, was concealed, fitted up a ward for the admission of patients afflicted with cancer, and settled the interest of £4000 Three per Cent. Consolidated bank annuities for ever, by way of endowment, in aid of the cancer establishment. The death of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. (1796) made known the secret that he was the munificent benefactor whose name had been so far concealed. Since his death the cancer fund has been augmented by other donations and bequests, and especially by a legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Alithea Maria Stafford; and in the year 1854 by a bequest in the will of Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, Bart.

These endowments have enabled the governors to appropriate three wards, viz., "Whitbread, Stafford, and Laffan," exclusively to females suffering from cancer, besides providing accommodation for men afflicted with the same disease.

This charity is distinct in itself, and it is believed unique throughout the world.

Towards the close of the past century causes, not now very distinctly known, interrupted the favourable progress of the Middlesex Hospital; many annual governors discontinued their subscriptions, the hospital became involved in debt, and most of the wards were shut up.

The Revolution in France drove to England a number of emigrants, and of these many were French clergymen, in a state of utter destitution. The western wing of the hospital was made a receptacle for a large body of the sick French clergy and lay emigrants, and for several years they here enjoyed freedom from persecution. When, after a long interval of exile, permission was in 1814 given to them to return to their own country, those who survived availed themselves of the privilege and took their departure, expressing great and lasting gratitude for the quietude and comforts they had enjoyed.

The merit of having retrieved the establishment from almost complete ruin is due to the late Lord Robert Seymour, who interested himself in its behalf, and by his personal influence prevailed upon a great number of the nobility, clergy, and gentry to join in the good cause. He obtained for the hospital the patronage of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., whose example was followed by William IV., and her majesty Queen Victoria.

In the year 1812, a Samaritan Fund was proposed by Richard Cartwright, Esq., one of the surgeons, which has since been established upon an enlarged and permanent basis. Its objects are to afford temporary assistance to poor convalescent patients, whose residence in the hospital is no longer necessary, but who still require medical aid as out-patients; to forward poor patients, especially cripples, to their homes; to supply flannel, linen, or other necessaries to those patients whose diseased condition may require such comforts; and for other charitable purposes.

The Samaritan Fund is altogether a distinct and separate Fund, no part of the donations or subscriptions for the general support or maintenance of the hospital being applicable to it; it is not distributed indiscriminately to all applicants, the assistance granted being voted at the weekly board, on the application of the chaplain, either from his own knowledge that the patient is deserving and necessitous, or at the recommendation of one of the physicians, surgeons, or visiting governors.

During the year 1869, seven hundred and fifty patients were relieved from this fund, and sixty-eight were sent to the convalescent hospitals at Walton, Seaford, Margate, Eastbourne, etc.

The building of the wings was not completed till the year 1775, since which time no addition had been made to the Middlesex Hospital until 1834, although during that period two of the most extensive parishes in the metropolis had grown up about it. In April, 1834, the governors deemed it expedient to extend each wing of the hospital thirty feet towards the street, and the whole was paid for by subscriptions raised for that specific purpose, without trenching upon the funds of the hospital.

It was resolved, at a quarterly general court held in May, 1835, that a medical school should be erected by subscription. The buildings were commenced in July, and completed by the 1st of October. A new operating theatre was built upon the ground floor soon after.

A charter was obtained, through the exertions of William Tooke, Esq., on the 30th of March, 1836.

In 1848, extensive and costly improvements were made. New rooms were provided for the superior nurses, and accommodation was afforded for ninety additional patients, so that the hospital now contains 310 beds, instead of 220, as formerly.

In 1848, a ward was opened for the reception of cases of diseases peculiar to women, and the governors were enabled, at the same time, under the direction of the will of the late Lady Murray, to open the Murray Ward, as a memorial to her deceased husband.

The museum and the school buildings have both been enlarged, and at the present time the inmates treated number upwards of two thousand, and the out-patients over twenty thousand.

* * *

CHAPTER VII.

MARYLEBONE CELEBRITIES, &c.

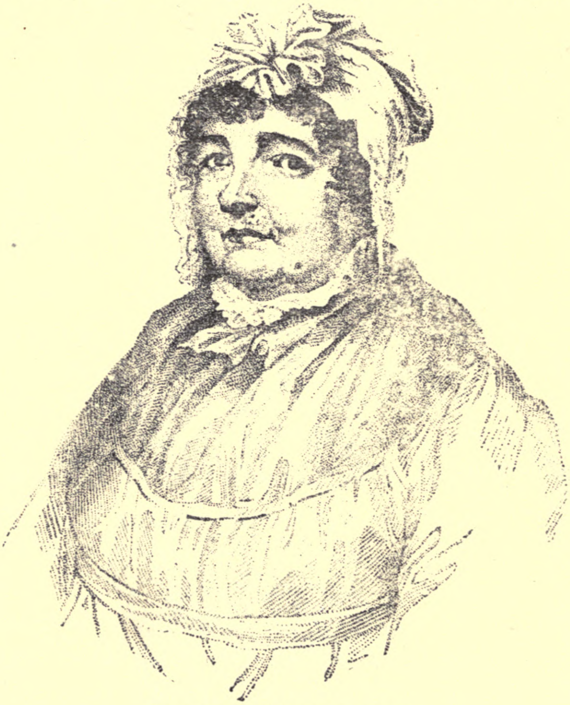
Joanna Southcott.—Mrs. Siddons.—Anecdote of Handel.—Thomas Holcroft.—Horatia "Nelson."—Marylebone Celebrities:—Mary Lamb, Edward Gibbon, Henry Fuseli, "Berners Street Hoax," Faraday, Wilkie, Flaxman, James Barry, Dr. Johnson, George Romney, John Constable, Thomas Hood, Landseer, Thomas Moore, Barry Cornwall, Lyell, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Macready, Nollekens, Anna Jameson, Samuel Lover, Benjamin West, Thomas Stothard, J. M. W. Turner, Thomas Campbell, Frederick Marryat, Sydney Smith, J. G. Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott, Henry Hallam, Admiral Lord Hood, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, William Pitt, Lady Hester Stanhope.—Miscellanea.—Cato Street Conspiracy.—Verley's Charity.—Marylebone Rates, &c.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, the religious fanatic who made so such commotion in her day, was born in Devonshire, about the year 1750, of humble parents, and was chiefly employed in Exeter as a domestic servant; but having joined the Methodists, and become acquainted with a man of the name of Sanderson, who laid claim to the spirit of prophecy, she advanced to a like pretension; and wrote and dictated prophecies, sometimes in prose, and sometimes in rhymed doggrel.

In one of her publications she says:—"As I have began to publish to the world, I shall give some short account of my Life, which hath been singular, from my youth up to this day. I shall omit former particulars, and begin with informing the Reader, that, in 1792, I was strangely visited, by day and night, concerning what was coming upon the whole earth. I was then ordered to set it down in writing. I obeyed, though not without strong external opposition; and so it has continued to the present time." She appears to have imagined herself to have been favoured with a great number of visions, of which the following, told in her own words, will serve as a specimen:—

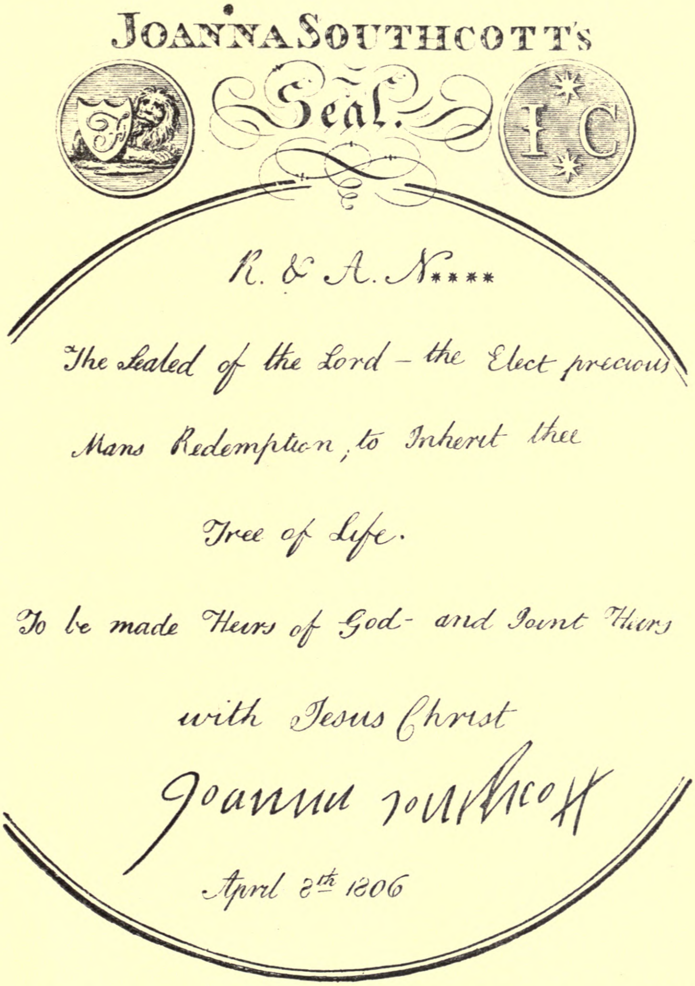
> "I dreamed I saw my Father sweeping out the barn's floor clean, and would not suffer the wheat to be brought in the barn. He appeared to me to be in anger. When I awaked, I was answered, 'It is thy Heavenly Father is angry with the land; and if they do not repent as Nineveh did, they shall sow, but not reap; neither shall they gather into their barns. Then shall come three years, wherein there shall be neither eating nor harvest."

She announced herself as the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of the Revelation, and obtained considerable sums by the sale of seals which were to secure the salvation of those who purchased them.



JOANNA SOUTHCOTT.

The accompanying portrait is copied from an old engraving, which bears underneath the following inscription:—"The Cunning Woman, who found the Philosopher's Stone in the shape of an old Seal; Saw the Devil in the shape of a Pig; Two needy Apothecaries in the shape of Spanish Trumpeters; Lives comfortably with a Laywer constantly at her Elbow. N.B.—No Portrait can be genuine but Mr. Sharp's. A. Flat."



JOANNA SOUTHCOTT'S

Seal.

I C

R. & A. N****

The Sealed of the Lord - the Elect precious

Mans Redemption, to Inherit thee

Tree of Life.

To be made Heirs of God- and Joint Heirs

with Jesus Christ

Joanna Southcott

April 8th 1806

Joanna Southcott came up to London upon the invitation and at the expense of William Sharp, the eminent engraver, who is evidently the man alluded to in the above inscription. Among other gross and impious absurdities she gave out that she was to be delivered of the

Prince of Peace, at midnight on the 19th of October, 1814, and elaborate preparations were made in consequence. An expensive cradle was made, and considerable sums were contributed by her followers, in order to have other things prepared in a style worthy of the expected Shiloh. When the stated time came, no birth took place. Southcott, at that time upwards of sixty years of age, took to her bed, and, after a confinement there of ten weeks, died on the 27th of December, 1814. Her death occurred in Manchester Street, Manchester Square. Her body was opened after her decease, and the appearance of pregnancy which had deceived her followers, and perhaps herself, was found to have arisen from dropsy. On the 31st of December, her body was removed to an undertaker's in Oxford Street, where it remained until the interment. On the third of January, it was carried in a hearse, so remarkably plain as to give it the appearance of one returning from, rather than proceeding to church, accompanied by one coach, equally plain, in which were three mourners. In this manner they proceeded to the cemetery adjoining St. John's Wood Chapel. So well had their arrangements been planned for the insurance of privacy, that there was scarcely a person in the ground unconnected with the funeral party. The grave was taken, and notice given of the funeral under the name of Goddard. Neither the clergyman of St. John's who read the service, nor any of the subordinate persons connected with the chapel, were apprised of the real name of the person about to be buried, till the funeral reached the chapel.

On the west side of this cemetery, opposite No. 44 on the wall, and 26 feet from it, is a flat stone underneath which are deposited the remains of this remarkable woman. The stone is enclosed within plain iron railings and bears the following inscription :—

"In Memory of
JOANNA SOUTHCOTT,
who departed this life, December 27th, 1814, aged 64 years.

'While through all thy wondrous days,
Heaven and Earth enraptur'd gaz'd
While vain Sages think they know
Secrets, Thou Alone canst show.
Time alone will tell what hour,
Thou'lt appear in "Greater" Power.'
Sabineus."

On a black marble tablet let into the wall opposite the above spot, is the following inscription:—

> "Behold the time shall come, that these Tokens which I have told Thee, shall come to pass, and the Bride shall Appear, and She, coming forth, shall be seen, that now is withdrawn from the earth." 2d of Esdras, Chap. 7th, ver. 26th.
>
> "For the Vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and Not Lie, though it tarry, Wait for it; Because it will Surely Come, it will not tarry."
>
> Habakkuk, Chap. 2, ver. 3d.
>
> "And whosoever is delivered from the Foresaid evils, shall see My Wonders." 2d of Esdras, Chap. 7, ver. 27th.
>
> *(See her Writings.)*
>
> "This Tablet was Erected
> By the sincere Friends of the above,
> Anno Domini, 1828."

It may be added, as a somewhat curious fact, that the engraver, William Sharp, also died from dropsy, in 1824.

MRS. SIDDONS.

Upper Baker Street contains the house in which this celebrated and talented actress lived from the year 1817, after her retirement from the stage, until her death (in the year 1831), which took place at the house numbered 27.

The fact is recorded upon an inscribed medallion affixed to the front of the house by the Society of Arts. The house still contains some memorials of Mrs. Siddons. On the staircase is a small side window of painted glass, containing medallion portraits of Shakspere, Milton, Spenser, Cowley, and Dryden. This is chiefly interesting from the fact that it is the work of Mrs. Siddons, who designed it and put it up. The bow window looking north commands a view over Regent's Park to Hampstead; and there is a tradition (in all likelihood an authentic one) to the effect that, when the mansions in Cornwall Terrace were about to be brought up to the very gates of the Park, Mrs. Siddons made a pathetic appeal to the Prince Regent, who with gracious condescension gave orders that her "country view" should be spared.

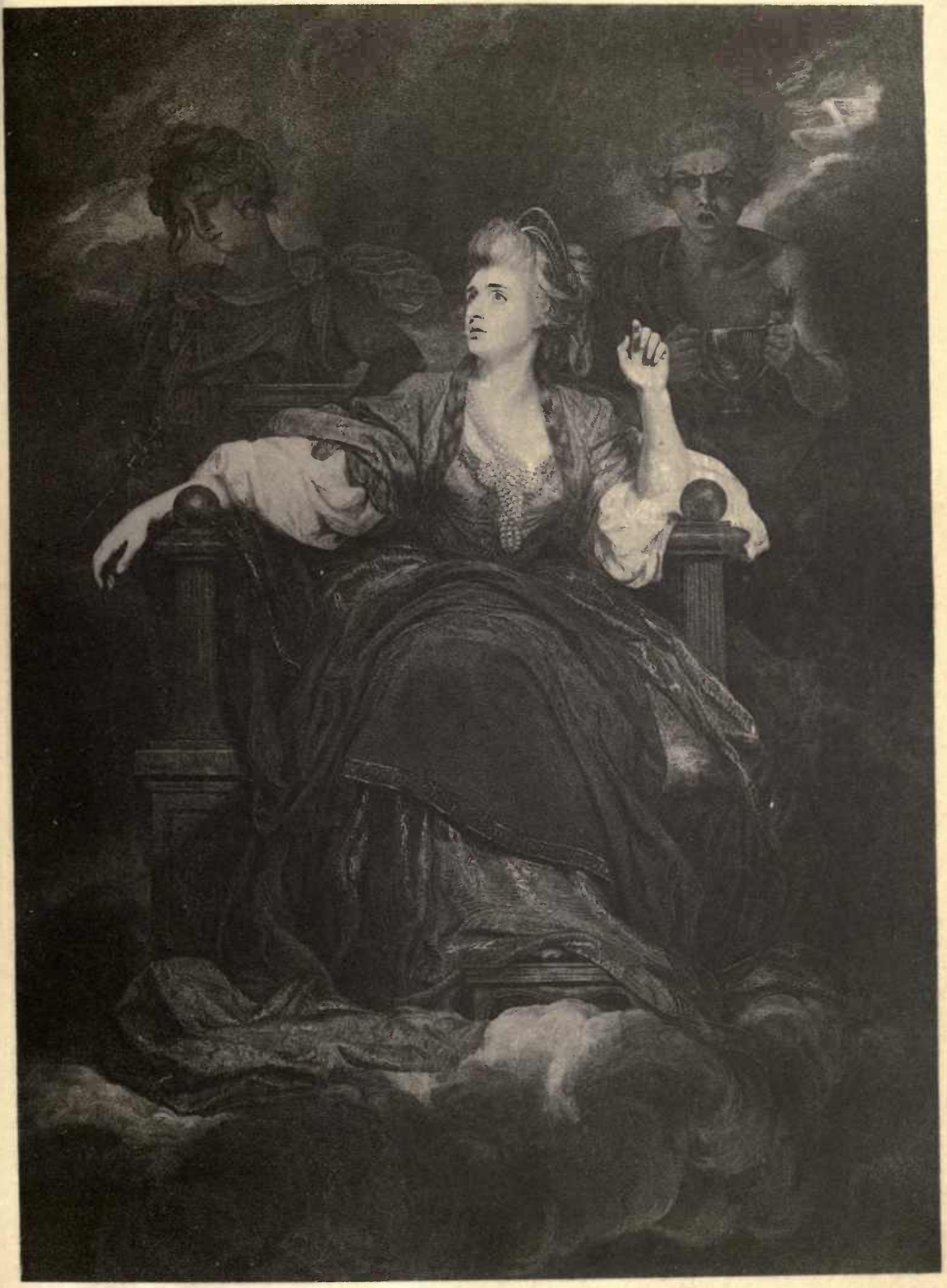
Mrs. Siddons lived a simple, unostentatious life, quite content, it is said, with her salary of twelve pounds a week. She retired from the stage in 1812 in her favourite character of Lady Macbeth, but she appeared again occasionally on special occasions between 1812 and 1817. She also gave public readings from Shakspere at the Argyle Rooms, during two seasons. In her will she bequeathed her leasehold house in Upper Baker Street to her daughter, together with all her pictures and furniture; and to her son she left an inkstand made from Shakspere's mulberry tree, and a pair of gloves said to have been worn by the poet himself, which had been presented to her by Mrs. Garrick.

Mrs. Siddons was buried at Paddington in a now obsolete cemetery, recently converted into a very pretty ornamental garden and promenade, brilliant with flowery parterres, and trim with neat gravel walks. Her grave is marked only by a slab of cement, bearing no legible inscription on its face, and distinguished only by a half obliterated legend cut in its upper edge.

ANECDOTE OF HANDEL.

The following amusing anecdote of Handel was communicated to one of Hone's publications by a writer signing himself "J. H." He was a grandson of the Rev. John Fountayne, who rented Marylebone Manor House, and used it as a school for young gentlemen:—

"Having been at this school from my infancy almost, down to 1790, I have a perfect recollection of this fine and interesting house, with its beautiful saloon and gallery, in which private concerts were held occasionally, and the first instrumental performers attended. My grandfather, as I have been told, was an enthusiast in music, and cultivated, most of all, the friendship of musical men, especially of Handel, who visited him often, and had a great predilection for his society. This leads me to relate an anecdote which I had on the best authority. . . . While Marylebone Gardens were flourishing, the enchanting music of Handel, and probably of Arne, was often heard from the orchestra there. One evening, as my grandfather and Handel were walking together and alone, a new piece was struck up by the band. 'Come, Mr. Fountayne,' said Handel, 'let us sit down and listen to this piece—I want to know your opinion of it.' Down they sat, and after some time the old parson,



MRS. SIDDONS IN THE CHARACTER OF THE TRAGIC MUSE.
(From an Engraving after Sir Joshua Reynolds*).*

turning to his companion, said, 'It is not worth listening to—it's very poor stuff.' 'You are right, Mr. Fountayne,' said Handel, 'it is very poor stuff—I thought so myself when I had finished it.' The old gentleman, being taken by surprise, was beginning to apologise, but Handel assured him there was no necessity; that the music was really bad, having been composed hastily, and his time for the production limited; and that the opinion given was as correct as it was honest."

THOMAS HOLCROFT.

This well-known writer was of humble origin, having been originally, it was said, a shoemaker in the north. Possessing great natural endowments, and much industry, he acquired such a knowledge of the modern languages as enabled him to translate from them with great facility. He was for some time a performer in the provincial theatres, and soon after his coming up to London, in 1778, he obtained an inferior engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, but never distinguished himself as an actor. He produced several pieces for the stage, one of which, "The Road to Ruin," had a great run, and is still deservedly very popular. Holcroft was the author of "The Adventures of Hugh Trevor," "Memoirs of Bryan Perdue," some poems, and numerous translations from the French and German. He died at his house in Clipstone Street, Marylebone, on the 23rd of March, 1809, and was buried in the larger cemetery at Marylebone on the 1st of April.

HORATIA "NELSON."

Lady Hamilton's daughter by Lord Nelson was baptized in the old church at Marylebone on the 3rd of May, 1803. The birth took place in Sir William Hamilton's own house, where every care and precaution had been adopted to keep the matter as secret as possible from him and one or two members of his own family. Professional attendance was not necessary, where a skilful and well-practised mother resided on the spot; and as soon as the patient was capable of moving about, which, owing to her remarkable constitution, was tolerably early, the infant was conveyed by her in a large muff, and in her own carriage, to the house of the person who had been provided to take charge of it in Little Titchfield Street. On this occasion, her ladyship was accompanied by Lord Nelson's confidential agent, Mr. Oliver, who had been brought up from the age of twelve years in the house and under the protection of Sir Wiliam Hamilton at Naples, and was afterwards employed on various kinds of missions in that country, Germany, and England. The condition of the infant, when brought in this manner to the appointed nurse, was deplorable enough, and plainly showed the hurried process by which it had been ushered into the world. Now it is for the reader to judge whether anyone but a mother would have conveyed a new-born babe in this extraordinary manner, in her own carriage, to the house of a woman with whom she had no acquaintance, and that too accompanied by an old confidential steward.

But should any doubt still be started on the subject, after such palpable evidence, the subsequent acknowledgment of the infant by the parties who were most concerned in the history of her origin must wholly remove the smallest shade of scepticism from the mind of the incredulous. That Lady Hamilton made no scruple of admitting the relation, after the death of her husband, can be easily proved; and in what a tender estimation the noble lord regarded the child, the world has not to learn. It has been said, indeed, that being his god-child, and adopted by him on that account, his affection for her became ardent even to a degree of paternal fondness. But the truth is, that in the proper sense of the word, she was not his god-child, for he neither appeared at the font in person, nor by proxy. About a fortnight after the birth, indeed, the child was taken in a coach to Sir William Hamilton's house, that she might be shown to Lord Nelson, who actually came to town for that purpose. At this time also the child certainly was baptised, but not by the curate or minister of the parish. That ceremony, in whatever way it was performed, had not been conducted according to the legitimate rules of the church, which could authorize a registry of the fact; and, therefore, it was found expedient, about two years afterwards, to have the rite duly solemnized in the parish Church of St. Marylebone, where a curious difficulty occurred for the want of proper instructions being given to the person whose place it was to mention the name, and to describe the parents. It is not a little remarkable, that the friend of his lordship, who privately baptised the infant, and who might be supposed to have a thorough knowledge of the forms and orders of the church, did not take due care to give the necessary directions with respect to the name and parentage of the child.

When the usual question was asked by the officiating minister, he received for answer, that the name of the child was "Horatia Nelson," by which he accordingly baptised her, though it was intended by her friends that the first should have been the Christian, and the latter the surname. At the time of the registry this error was discovered when too late, and as the parents could not be stated with safety, the entry presents the peculiarity of a child regularly baptised, and registered without the name of either father or mother. The name of Thompson, afterwards added to the baptismal one of Horatia Nelson, was merely adopted from necessity to complete the registry.

MARYLEBONE CELEBRITIES.

The large number of celebrated literary, artistic, dramatic, and other characters who, at one time or other, have made their home in Marylebone, renders it impossible to give, in the present place, anything more than the following brief details, which, for convenience of reference, are placed under an alphabetical arrangement. The list is certainly far from complete, as all such lists must be more or less, but it is hoped that such facts as are given will have some interest for the inhabitants of the district.

Alpha Road.

Mary Lamb died in Alpha Road, St. John's Wood, and was buried in the same grave as her brother Charles, 28th May, 1847.

Bentinck Street.

In 1772, Edward Gibbon took the house No. 7, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, where some of the happiest years of his life were spent, and where were written the first volumes of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* Gibbon himself describes this house as "the best house in the world."

In his *Correspondence* he writes, September 10, 1774:—

> "Yesterday morning, about half an hour after seven, as I was destroying an army of barbarians, I heard a double rap

> at the door, and my friend —— was introduced. After some idle conversation, he told me that if I was desirous of being in Parliament, he had an *independent* seat very much at my service. This is a fine opening for me, and if next spring I should take my seat and publish my book, it will be a very memorable era in my life."

Both anticipations were realized. The first edition of "The Decline and Fall" was exhausted in a few days, and his fame as one of the most distinguished of English historians became well established.

BERNERS STREET.

Henry Fuseli, the eminent painter, was, in 1804, living at No. 13, in this street, where he was visited by Haydon, who, in his *Autobiography*, writes:—

> "I followed her (the maid-servant) into a gallery or show-room, enough to frighten anybody away at twilight. Galvanized devils, malicious witches brewing their incantations, Satan bridging chaos, and springing upwards like a pyramid of fire, Lady Macbeth, Paolo and Francesca, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly—humour, pathos, terror, blood, and murder met me at every look. I expected the floor to give way. I fancied Fuseli himself to be a giant. I heard his footstep, and saw a little bony hand slide round the edge of the door, followed by a little white-headed, lion-faced man in an old flannel dressing-gown tied round his waist with a piece of rope, and upon his head the bottom of Mrs. Fuseli's work-basket."

Berners Street is also celebrated as the scene of Hook's "Berners Street Hoax." In 1810, when Hook was in London (although he had no settled home there at that time), he spent six weeks in concocting and elaborating a hoax, the effects of which he is said to have witnessed from a safe window over the way. Mrs. Tottingham, the unhappy victim, lived at No. 54, Berners Street, when there came to her door hundreds of tradespeople bearing goods of all sizes and descriptions, from a mahogany coffin to an ounce of snuff, ordered by Hook in her name, to be delivered at the same hour; while at the same hour, at the invitation of Mrs. Tottingham (per T. H.), came as well bishops, ministers of State, doctors in haste to cure her bodily ailments, lawyers to make her will, barbers to shave her, mantua-makers to fit her, —men, women, and children on every conceivable errand. The damage done and the confusion created were very great.

BLANDFORD STREET.

Michael Faraday lived at No. 2, Blandford Street.

BOLSOVER STREET.

David Wilkie was residing at No. 8, Bolsover Street (then known as Norton Street) when the exhibition of his picture, *The Village Politicians*, at the Royal Academy Exhibition, attracted so much attention.

BUCKINGHAM STREET.

No. 7, Buckingham Street, distinguished by a memorial tablet, was the house in which John Flaxman lived and, in 1820, died.

CASTLE STREET EAST.

James Barry, the artist, lived at No. 36, Castle Street East. The following amusing details of his method of living are taken from Wilmot Harrison's *Memorable London Houses*:—

"From thence he emerged morning after morning (in summer at five o'clock) and thither he returned usually at dusk during the six years—1777-83—that he was engaged on his colossal work of decoration at the Society of Arts, where, according to the housekeeper, 'his violence was dreadful, his oaths horrid, and his temper like insanity.' He is described as 'a little shabby pock-marked man, in an old dirty coat with a scare-crow wig,' living for the most part on bread and apples, and working for the print-sellers at night—either at home or at the Society of Arts (where tea was made for him in a quart pot)—to keep the wolf from the door, until the payment of the sum of £750 at the expiration of his gigantic task enabled him to buy an annuity of £60 a year. It is recorded that Burke, who was a great friend to the struggling artist, and had assisted in sending him for improvement to Italy in 1765-1770, once dined with Barry in his painting loft on beef steaks, of which he superintended the cooking, while Barry went to a neighbouring public-house to fetch porter, the foaming head of which he lamented on his return that a high wind had carried off as he crossed Titchfield Street."

In the year 1737, or shortly after, Dr. Samuel Johnson had lodgings in this street, but the actual house in which he resided has not been identified.

CAVENDISH SQUARE.

George Romney, the artist, towards the close of the last century, lived at No. 32, Cavendish Square. "The man in Cavendish Square" was his customary designation by Sir Joshua Reynolds, his rival in the early part of his career.

Romney's studios still exist. He was preceded in the tenancy of the house by Francis Cotes, R.A., and succeeded by Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., and afterwards by Sir Jones Quain and Richard Quain. E. D. Mapother, Esq., M.D., purchased the house in 1887, and I am indebted to that gentleman for these facts about the history of his interesting home.

CHARLOTTE STREET.

John Constable, artist, for many years resided at 76, Charlotte Street.

ELM TREE ROAD.

Thomas Hood lived, and wrote *The Song of the Shirt*, at No. 17, Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood.

FOLEY STREET.

No. 33, Foley Street, was the home of Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., the great animal painter and sculptor.

No. 37 and No. 40 were occupied by Henry Fuseli; the first from 1788 to 1792, the second in 1800.

GEORGE STREET.

No. 85, George Street, near Montague Square, was the house in which lodged Thomas Moore, on his first coming to London at twenty years of age, to be entered as a student at the Middle Temple.

HARLEY STREET.

No. 38, Harley Street, was for some years prior to 1861 the residence of Barry Cornwall (Bryan Waller Procter.)

Sir Charles Lyell lived at No. 73, Harley Street from 1854 to 1875.

MARYLEBONE ROAD.

From 1817 to 1819, Leigh Hunt resided at No. 77, on the south side of Marylebone Road.

At the corner of High Street is No. 1, Devonshire Terrace, a double-bow-fronted house wherein Charles Dickens lived from 1840 to 1850, and wrote many of his best known works.

At No. 1, York Gate, William Charles Macready lived.

MORTIMER STREET.

Joseph Nollekens, the eminent sculptor, lived, and in 1823 died, in a house in this street formerly known as No. 9, and subsequently converted into two houses, and numbered 44 and 45. The corner room — now one of the two shops into which the house is divided — which had two windows, was dining and sitting-room and sitters' parlour. For many years two pieces of old green canvas were festooned at the lower parts of the windows as blinds.

Mrs. Anna Jameson lived for many years in the house of her sister, No. 7, Mortimer Street, but all of the houses have been renumbered since that time.

Samuel Lover lived in Mortimer Street subsequently to the year 1834.

NEWMAN STREET.

Benjamin West, P.R.A., lived and had his studio at No. 14, Newman Street. West died in the drawing room in 1820. His studio was used in 1830 as a place of worship by Edward Irving after his condemnation by the Presbytery, and is now called St. Andrew's Hall.

Thomas Stothard lived at No. 28, Newman Street, from 1794 until his death, which took place in 1834.

QUEEN ANNE STREET.

Joseph Mallord William Turner resided in a house in this street, which is described as having been in a very neglected condition during that artist's tenancy of it, and having a blistered dirty house-door and black-crusted windows. The house is gone, and Nos. 22 and 23 now occupy its site.

SEYMOUR STREET.

Between the years 1822 and 1828, Thomas Campbell lived at No. 18, Seymour Street.

SPANISH PLACE.

Frederick Marryat lived at No. 3, Spanish Place, in 1842.

STRATFORD PLACE.

At No. 18, Stratford Place, Sydney Smith lived for some months about the year 1834.

SUSSEX PLACE.

No. 24, Sussex Place, was, in 1820, the residence of John Gibson Lockhart, the biographer of Sir Walter Scott, and here, on what was then the very verge of the metropolis, Sir Walter was accustomed to stay with his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, on his visits to London.

WIMPOLE STREET.

Henry Hallam resided and wrote his great works, *The History of the Middle Ages* and *Constitutional History of England*, at No. 67, Wimpole Street.

In the house No. 12 in the same street lived Admiral Lord Hood.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, at that time Miss Barrett, was living at No. 50, Wimpole Street, from 1836 until her marriage ten years later. *The Cry of the Children* was written in this house.

The name of the street is taken from Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, sold by the second Earl of Oxford to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

YORK PLACE.

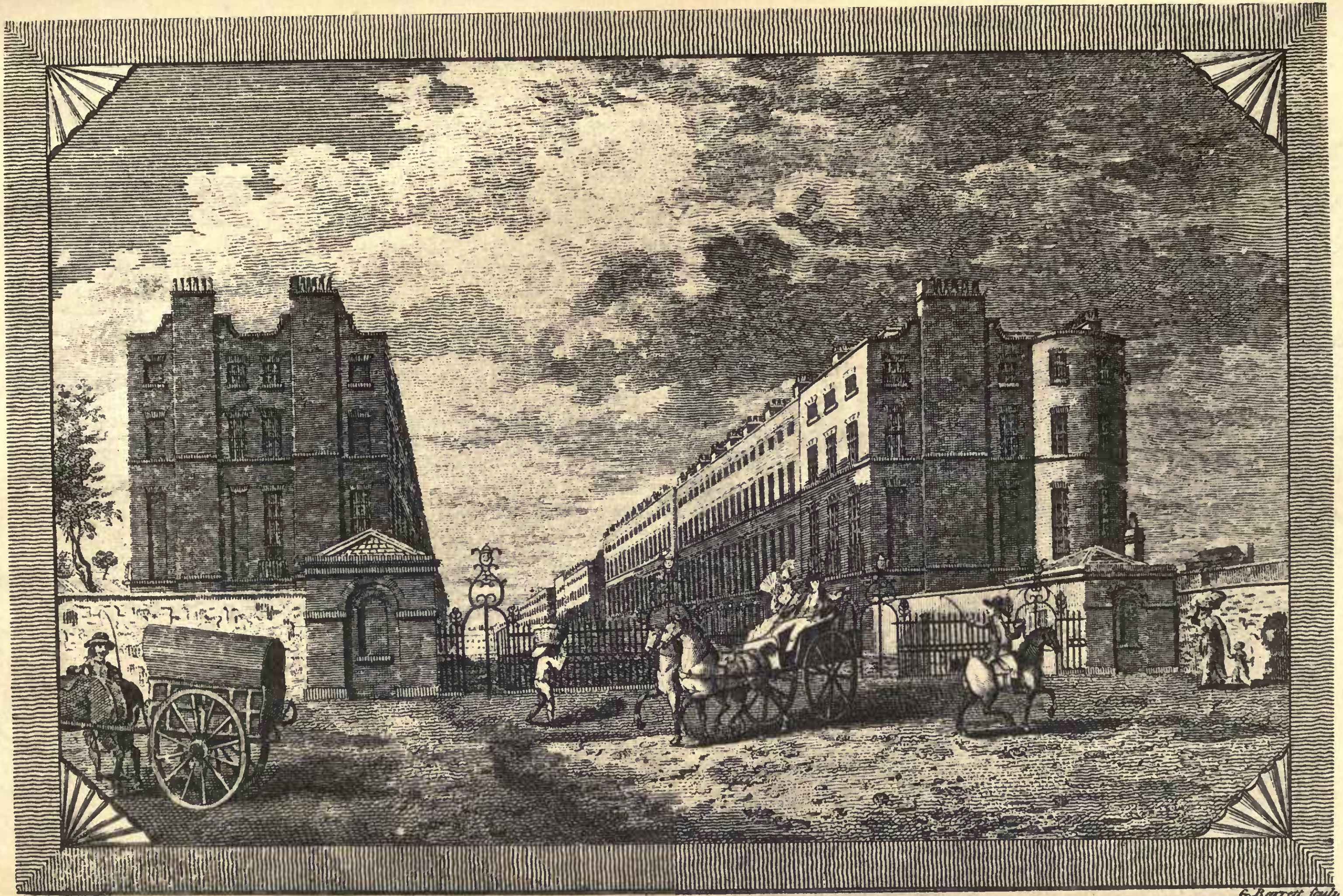
No. 14, York Place, was the residence from 1802 to 1806, of William Pitt. Pitt's niece, Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, then twenty-three years of age, came to live with him here in 1803.

MISCELLANEA.

THE CATO STREET CONSPIRACY.

The street from whence this extravagant conspiracy is named is situated in Marylebone, near the Edgeware Road, but was afterwards named Horace Street.

The immediate object of this plot was the assassination of the ministers of state. The originator of the idea was one Arthur Thistlewood, who was a man of some fortune and education. He was a subaltern

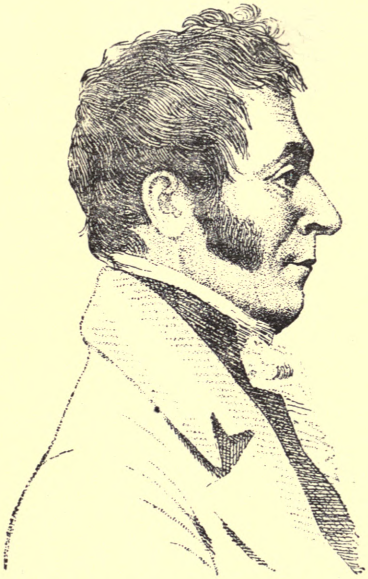


C.R. Ryley del.

G. Barrett sculp.

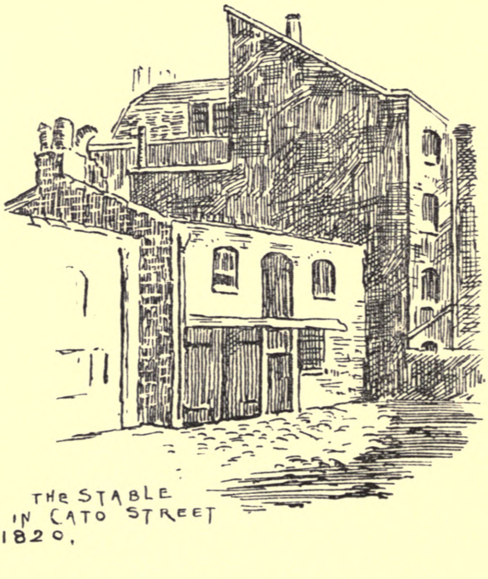
DEVONSHIRE PLACE and WIMPOLE STREET, from the NEW ROAD, S^t. MARY LE BONE.

officer, first, in the militia, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, stationed in the West Indies. After resigning his commission, and spending some time in America, he passed into France, where he arrived shortly after the fall of Robespierre. There he imbibed revolutionary ideas, and adopted the belief that the destruction of the institutions of his country was the only object worthy of the labours of a man. He sent a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, for which he was tried, and punished.



ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

After his liberation in August, 1819, Thistlewood, actuated by a spirit of revenge, employed himself in forming connections with the most degraded of the lowest and poorest class. Ings, a butcher, Tidd and Brunt, shoemakers, and a man of colour named Davison, were his principal confidants. These men held meetings in a hired room in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn Lane, where the necessity of murdering the ministers, and subverting the Government, was frequently discussed. At length, at a meeting held on Saturday, the 19th February, 1820, it was resolved that poverty did not allow them to delay their purposes any longer, and that, therefore, the ministers should be murdered separately, each in his own house, on the following Wednesday. Meetings were held on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and the whole plan was arranged. On the last named day, however, Thistlewood was informed by a conspirator named Edwards, who was a spy in the pay of Government, that a cabinet dinner was to take place at Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor Square on the morrow. Thistlewood immediately procured a newspaper, and, on reading the announcement, exclaimed, "It will be a rare haul to murder them altogether!" Fresh arrangements were determined upon, and it was agreed that one of their number was to go to the door with a note, and when it was opened, the others were to rush in; and while a part secured the servants, the remainder were to force themselves into the apartment where the ministers were assembled, and murder them without mercy; it was particularly specified that the heads of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh were to be brought away in a bag.


THE STABLE
IN CATO STREET
1820.

The Wednesday was spent in preparing weapons and ammunition, and in writing proclamations; and towards six in the evening, the conspirators assembled in a stable situated in Cato Street. The building contained two rooms over the stable, accessible only by a ladder: in the larger of which, a sentinel having been stationed below, the conspirators mustered, to the number of twenty-four or twenty-five, all busy in preparing for their sanguinary plot.

The ministers, however, had been made acquainted by Edwards, with every step that had hitherto been taken; and a man named Hidon, who had been solicited to join in the plot, had warned Lord Harrowby of it, on Tuesday. The preparations for the dinner were continued, lest the conspirators should take alarm, though no dinner was in fact to be given.

In the meantime a strong party of Bow Street Officers, headed by Mr. Birnie, proceeded to Cato Street, where they were met and supported by a detachment of Coldstream Guards, under the command of Captain Fitzclarence. The officers arrived about 8 o'clock, and entering the stable, mounted the ladder, and found the conspirators in the loft, on the point of proceeding to the execution of their scheme. Smithers, one of the officers, in attempting to seize Thistlewood, was pierced by him through the body, and immediately fell. The lights were then extinguished, and some of the conspirators escaped through a window at the back of the premises. The military detachment now arrived, and by the joint exertions of the soldiers and officers, nine were taken that evening and conveyed to Bow Street. Thistlewood, among others, had escaped, but he was arrested next morning, in bed, in a house near Fitzroy Square. He was tried, condemned and, with four of his companions, executed on the 1st of May, 1820, for high treason.

VERLEY'S CHARITY.

Upon a benefaction table, affixed to the wall of a room adjoining the vestry of the old parish church, is the following inscription:—

"Thomas Verley, late of this parish, gave £50, the interest to be given in bread, viz., 12 penny loaves to the poor every Sabbath-day for ever, 1692."

This money appears to have been received into the parish fund, and from the parish funds there are now provided every week 12 penny loaves, which are given away by the churchwardens every Sunday after morning service to poor old women of the parish, who attend at the church.—*Further Report of the Charity Commissioners* (1825) Vol. 14, p. 198.

MARYLEBONE RATES.

The following official returns to Parliament made in 1762 by John Austen, the vestry clerk of Marylebone at that period, will no doubt be read by many of the present ratepayers of Marylebone with considerable interest and curiosity.

"The first rate for the poor made in May, 1761.—At 6d. in the pound.

"Total of the rent-charge £18,920.—At 7d. in the pound.

"The second rate for the poor made in November, 1761. The rates having increased, the total of the rent-charge amounts to £20,194.—At 6d. in the pound.

"The total rent-charge of the rate for cleansing the streets and repairing the highways, consolidated pursuant to Act of Parliament in which is included the landholders, amounts to £18,960.—At 1s. 6d. in the pound.

"The lamp rate, by 29 George II., is directed to be made on all persons inhabiting the streets, &c., where lamps are or shall be erected by order of the committee therein mentioned; but as most of the inhabitants (especially persons of quality and distinction) chose to put up lamps at their own expense, which they may do upon giving proper notice, the burthen at present lies chiefly upon the poorer sort of inhabitants.

"The rent-charge fluctuates; but is at present about £206.

"The present contractor has agreed with the committee to cleanse the streets for one year for £170.

"The composition with the trustees of the Turnpike road from St. Giles's pound to Kilburn bridge, in lieu of statute-work, and towards repairing the pavement of Oxford Street, is £75.

"The present contract with the lamp-lighter, for lighting about 112 lamps, is £1 12s. *per annum* each."

In the neighbourhood of the Middlesex Hospital there was in the last century a rope-walk, extending north to a considerable distance under the shade of two magnificent rows of elms. This was a favorite spot of Richard Wilson and Baretti, who frequently took a walk there together.

A curious instance of the burial of a suicide at cross-roads took place at St. John's Wood in the first quarter of the present century. Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., was shot in the street, in the open day, shortly after he had come out of his house in Montague Square, on the 7th of April, 1823. Morland, the assassin, had formerly been in his service, and his wife was in Sir Charles's service at the time. Upon seeing that his aim had taken effect, Morland discharged a second pistol into his own mouth, which killed him on the spot. This murder was committed while under the influence of jealousy, which was afterwards proved to have been entirely groundless. Sir Charles lingered till the 19th of April, when he expired in great agony. The jury which sat upon the body of the murderer, having returned a verdict of *felo de se,* his body was buried in the cross road, opposite St. John's Wood Chapel. Sir Charles was descended from one of the most distinguished families in Devonshire, and was in the 71st year of his age.

The unsafe condition of the country-lanes in the neighbourhood of Marylebone early last century is illustrated in the following extract from *The Evening Post* newspaper (March 16, 1715):—"On Wednesday last, four gentlemen were robbed and stripped in the fields between London and Mary-le-bon."

On the 21st of June, 1825, the square of houses formed by Great Titchfield Street, Wells Street, Mortimer Street, and Margaret Street, was nearly all destroyed by a dreadful fire, which commenced in the workshops of Mr. Crozet, carver and gilder, in Great Titchfield Street; caused by a kettle containing a compound called French polish, boiling over, which set fire to some shavings of wood. The flames spread rapidly to the premises of Mr. Woolley, a stable-keeper; Mr. Stoddart, a pianoforte maker; Mr. Stout, who had a mahogany and timber-yard; Mr. Messer, a coachmaker; Messrs. Bolton and Sparrow, upholsterers; the Chapel of Ease in Margaret Street; Mr. Pears, perfumer; Mr. Arnold, grocer; Miss Storer and Miss Vennes. In Mortimer Street, the houses of Mr. Wales, cabinet-maker; Mr. Hunt, card-maker; Mr. Reid, sofa and chair-maker; Mr. Kensett, cabinet-maker; and Messrs. Holt and Scheffer, were in a short time reduced to ruins.

A party of the Guards soon arrived at the spot, and assisted the police officers in aiding the firemen, and preventing plunder. But all the exertions of the firemen, with a plentiful supply of water, appeared to have no effect in extinguishing the flames. In the whole, not less than thirty houses and shops were destroyed. More than one hundred families were thus deprived of a home, and many, who were lodgers, lost all they possessed, excepting the property they carried about their persons. Among the property burnt were some of the valuable carvings belonging to the Duke of Rutland, which were deposited in one of the warehouses, and on which an insurance to a large amount had been effected in the Westminster Fire Office. The Duke of York, and several of the nobility, visited the ruins, and set on foot a subscription for the relief of those who had suffered loss or injury by the fire.

ST. PANCRAS.

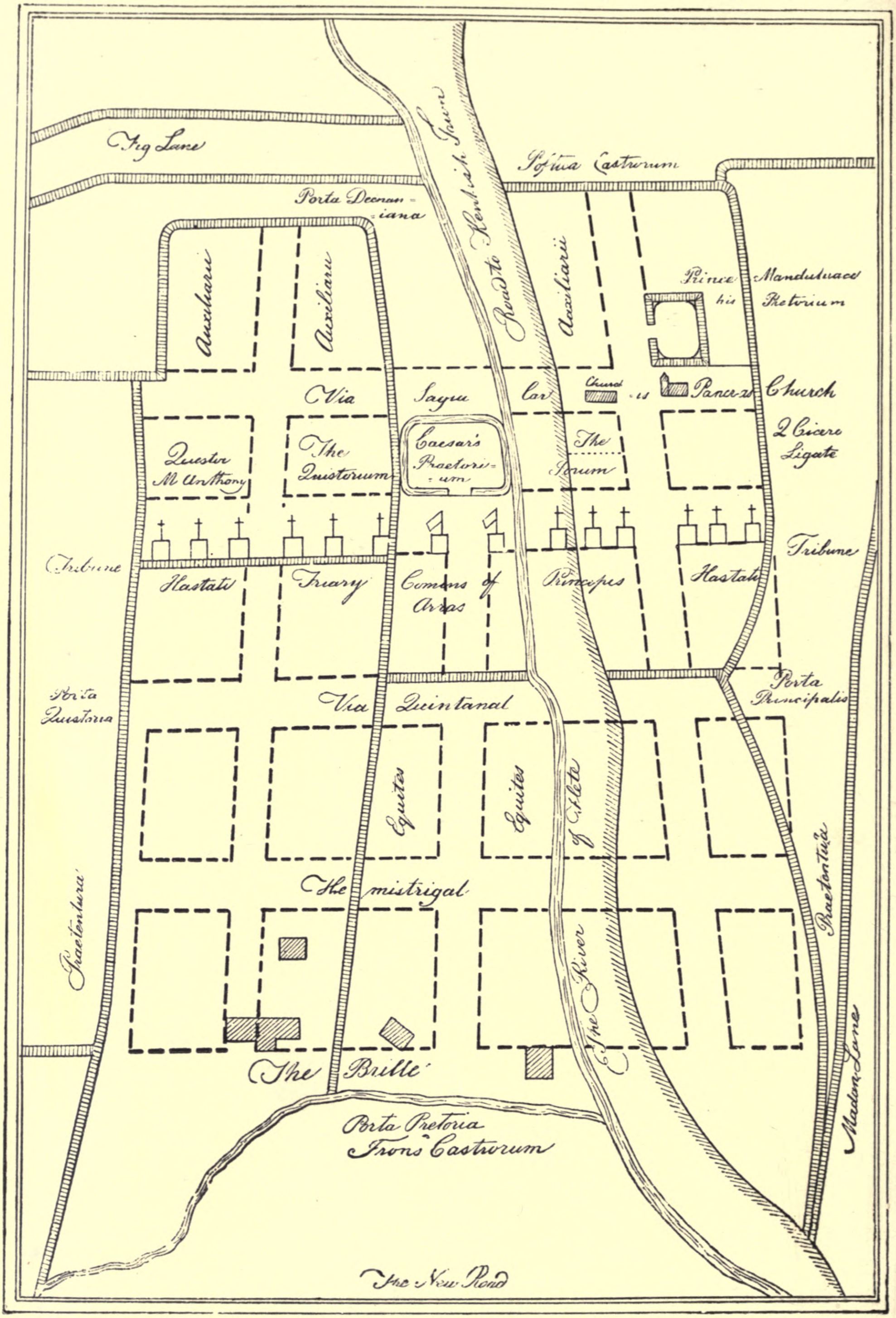


Fig Lane
Poſtica Castrorum
Road to Kentish Town
Porta Decuman=
=iana
Auxiliarii
Auxiliarii
Auxiliarii
Prince Mandubrace
his Pretorium
Via Sagu lar Church is Pancras Church
Questor
M Anthony
The Quistorium
Caesar's Praetori=
=um
The Forum
Q Cicero
Ligate
Tribune
Tribune
Hastati
Friary
Comans of Arras
Principes
Hastati
Porta Quistoria
Via Quintanal
Porta Principalis
Equites
Equites
of Flete
Praetentura
Praetentura
The mistrigal
The River
The Brille
Maiden Lane
Porta Pretoria
Frons Castrorum
The New Road

CÆSAR'S CAMP AT ST. PANCRAS,

From a Drawing by DR. STUKELEY.

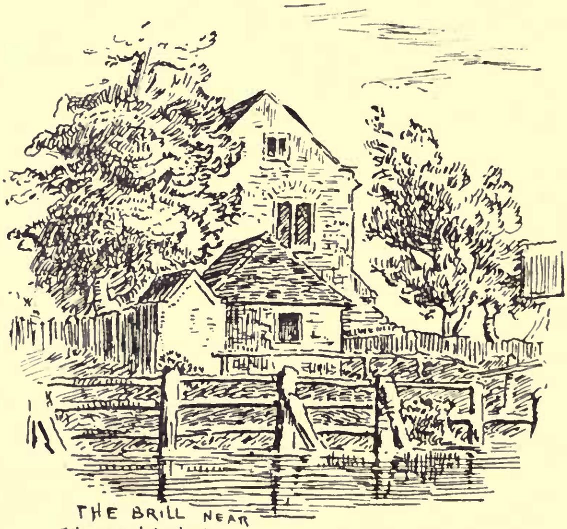
CHAPTER VIII.

ST. PANCRAS: EARLY HISTORY.

The Brill; Dr. Stukeley's theory of its having been a Roman camp—Defensive works in 1643.—Pastoral character of the district.—Value of land.—The name St. Pancras.—Manors of Cantelows (Kentish Town), Totenhall, Pancras, and Ruggemere.—King John's Palace.—The Adam and Eve.—"The Paddington Drag."—The Pinder of Wakefield.—Battle Bridge and King's Cross.

THE BRILL.

A PART of Somers Town is built upon the site of some ancient earthworks formerly known as "The Brill," the origin of which name has, with great probability, been supposed by Dr. Stukeley to be a contraction of Bury Hill. The same learned antiquarian, who sometimes allowed his speculations to be unduly influenced by his imagination, supposed these earthworks to be the remains of a Roman camp. He wrote sixteen pages in folio upon this entrenchment, which he expressly affirms to have been the camp of Cæsar. He supposes it to have extended five hundred paces by four hundred, including a small moated site to the south of the church, and another to the north. "Quitting the language of conjecture," says Lysons, "the doctor points out the disposition of the troops, and the situation of each general's tent, with as much confidence as if he had himself been in the camp. Here was Cæsar's prætorium; here was stationed Mandubrace, King of London; here were the quarters of M. Crassus, the Quæstor; here was Cominius; there the Gaulish princes, &c., &c. It is but justice to Dr. Stukeley's memory to mention that this account of Cæsar's camp was not printed in his lifetime; as he withheld it from the public, it is probable he was convinced that his imagination had carried him too far on this subject." Lysons remarks that probably the moated areas above mentioned near the church were the sites of the vicarage and rectory-house, a supposition which is extremely probable from the fact that indications of this moat remained until comparatively recent times, and were doubtless sufficiently important to arrest the attention of Dr. Stukeley in his day, who says that over against the church, in the footpath on the west side of the brook, the ditch was perfectly visible. "North of the church," adds Lysons, "was a square, moated about, originally the residence of the English King, and there Cæsar made the British kings Cavselhan and Mundabrace, as good friends as ever, the latter presenting Cæsar with that famous corslet of pearls which the Conqueror afterwards bestowed upon Venus in her temple at Rome."


THE BRILL NEAR THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

There is good reason for thinking that the earthworks at the Brill were of great antiquity, although the evidence brought forward is not sufficiently clear to determine in what age they were constructed. The theory of their having been a Roman camp is, however, entirely exploded.

In 1643, when an attack upon London by the king's party seemed imminent, the Parliament ordered that defensive works should be constructed, and fortified lines were thrown up. "Many thousands of men and women (good housekeepers)," says a contemporary account, "their children, and servants, went out of the several parishes of London with spades, shovels, pickaxes, and baskets, and drums and colours before them, some of the chief men of every parish marching before them, and so went into the fields, and worked hard all day in digging and making up trenches, from fort to fort, wherebie to entrench the citie round from one end to the other."

A fort, consisting of two batteries and a breastwork, for the defence of London, was constructed upon that occasion in the grounds of Southampton House, Bloomsbury; and it is not improbable that the works at the Brill were adapted for use for the same purpose.

Until about the year 1790, this locality was almost exclusively pastoral, and, with the exception of a few houses near the "Mother Redcap" at Camden Town, and the old church of St. Pancras, there was nothing to intercept the view of the country from Queen Square and the Foundling Hospital. The extraordinary change which has taken place in the character of this neighbourhood during the last hundred years is most remarkable, and it seems almost incredible that at a period no longer ago than a hundred years, the crowded and busy environs of King's Cross were absolutely rural, and lonely and secluded to a dangerous degree.

The gradual rise in the value of property is also noteworthy. In a will of 1588, the testator says, "I give and bequeath my estate called Sandhills, consisting of a close of pasture, situate at the back side of Holborn, in the parish of Pancras, and valued at £13 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, to the Company of Skinners, on behalf of my school at Tonbridge, in Kent." One part only of this property (the whole of which was valued at £13 6*s.* 8*d.*) was, on September 29th, 1807, leased to Mr. Burton for 99 years at £2,500. What its value may be when that lease expires in 1906, it is not possible to estimate.

A trace of the Brill exists in the street which is known as Brill Street, leading from Phœnix Street to Goldington Street.

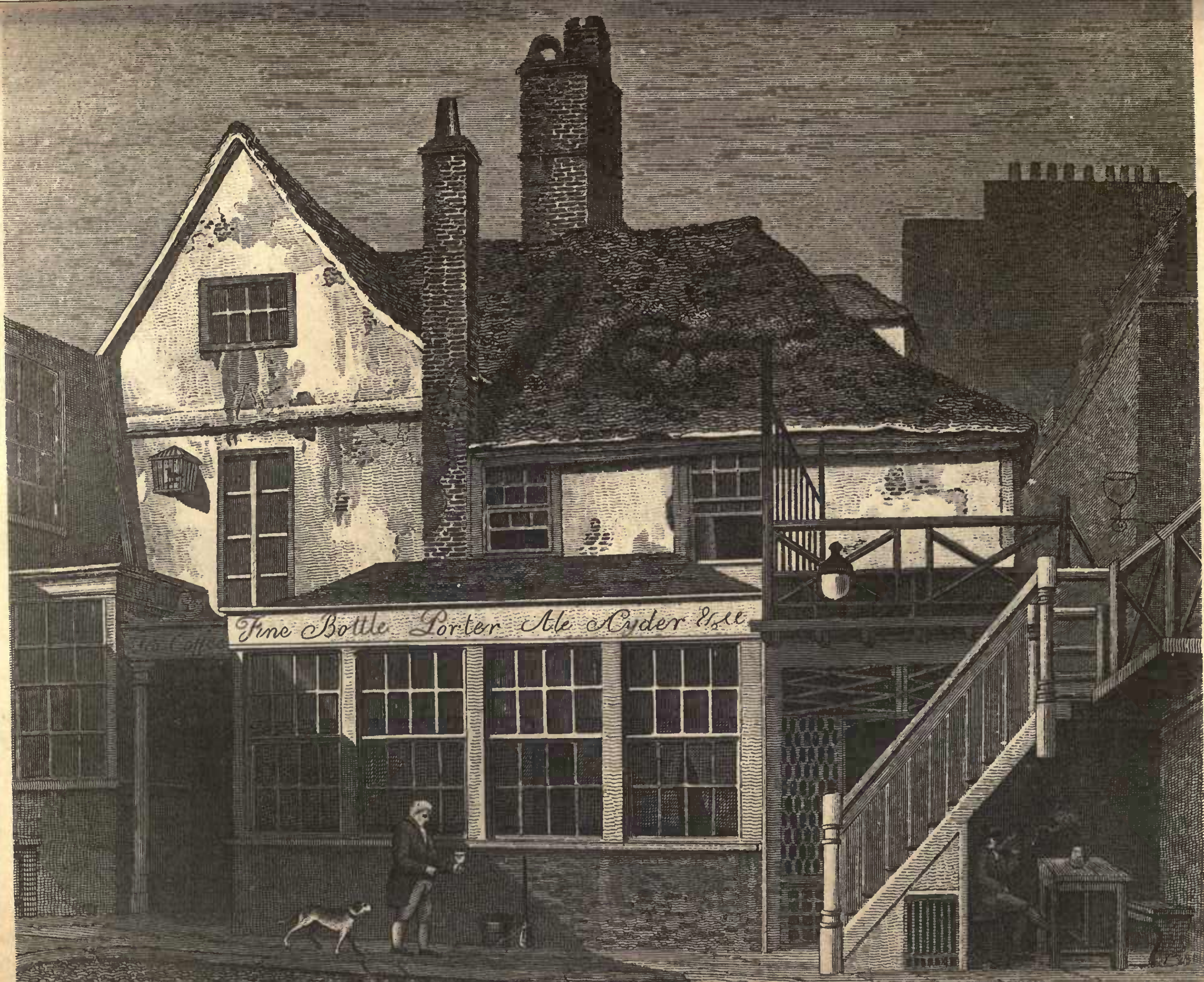
In the Domesday Book this place was designated St. Pancras, a name which it doubtless received from the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. This circumstance renders it extremely probable that the church was one of the most ancient institutions in the parish, and that the houses have been built around it as time went on.

MANOR OF CANTELOWS (KENTISH TOWN).

Two manors, besides that of Totenhall, are, in the Domesday Book, described as being in the parish of St. Pancras. The canons of St. Paul's, says that record, hold four hides at Pancras for a manor. The land is of two carucates. The villans employ only one plough, but might employ another. There is timber in the hedgerows; pasture for the cattle, and 20d. rents. Four villans hold this land under the canons, and there are seven cottars. In the whole, valued at 40*s.*; in King Edward's time at 60s. Lysons supposes this to have been the prebendal manor of Kentish Town, or Cantelows. The name of Kaunteloe, or de Kaunteloe, occurs in some of the most ancient court-rolls of the manor of Totenhall. According to the survey taken by order of Parliament in 1649, the demesne lands consisted of about 210 acres. The manor house was then sold to Richard Hill, merchant, of London, and the manor (which had been demised to Philip King and George Duncomb for three lives, all then surviving) to Richard Utber, draper. After the Restoration, the lessees, or their representatives, were reinstated in their property. About the year 1670 the lease came into the possession of John Jeffreys, Esq., father of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, of Roehampton, Alderman of London. By the intermarriage of Earl Camden with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Nicholas Jeffrey, Esq., grandson of Sir John, it became vested in him in right of his wife.

MANOR OF TOTENHALL.

The manor of Totenhall (from whence the modern name of Tottenham Court Road is derived) was described in the record of Domesday as containing five hides. The land is of four carucates (says that account), but only seven parts in eight are cultivated. There are four villans and four Bordars, wood for 150 hogs, and 40*s.* arising from the herbage. In the whole valued at £4, in King Edward's time at £5.


Fine Bottle Porter Ale Cyder &c

This manor was formerly kept by the prebendary of Totenhall in his own hands. In 1343, John de Carleton held a court baron as lessee, and the prebendary the same year held a view of frank-plege. In the year 1560, the manor of Totenhall, or Tottenham, was demised to Queen Elizabeth for 99 years, in the name of Sir Robert Dudley. In the year 1639, twenty years before the expiration of Queen Elizabeth's term, a lease was granted to Charles I., in the name of Sir Harry Vane, for three lives. In 1649, this manor being seized as crown land, was sold to Ralph Harrison, Esq., of London, for the sum of £3,318 3*s.* 11*d.* At the Restoration it reverted to the Crown; and in the year 1661, two of the lives in King Charles's lease being surviving, it was granted by Charles II. in payment of a debt to Sir Harry Wood, for the term of 41 years, if the said survivors should live so long. After that the lease became the property of Isabella Countess of Arlington, from whom it was inherited by her son, Charles Duke of Grafton. In 1768, the lease being then vested in the Hon. Charles Fitzroy (afterwards Lord Southampton), an Act of Parliament was passed by which the fee-simple of the manor was invested in him subject to the payment of £300 per annum, in lieu of the ancient reserved rent of £46, and all fines for renewals.

According to the survey of 1649, the demesne lands of this manor comprised about 240 acres.

MANOR OF PANCRAS.

The third great manor into which the parish of St. Pancras was anciently divided, consisting of the land near the old church and round about Somers Town, was called Pancras Manor. When the great survey of Domesday was taken, Walter, a Canon of St. Paul's, held two hides of land in Pancras. The land in this manor (says that record) is of one carucate, and employs one plough. On this estate are 24 men, who pay a rent of 30*s.* per annum. In the year 1375, Joan, widow of Robert Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died possessing an estate, called the Manor of Pancras (held under the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, by a rent of 30*s.*), being probably the same which belonged to Walter the canon.

In the year 1381, the reversion, which belonged to the Crown, was granted after the death of Sir Robert and his wife Custancia, to the prior and convent of the house of Carthusian monks, built in honour of the holy salutation.

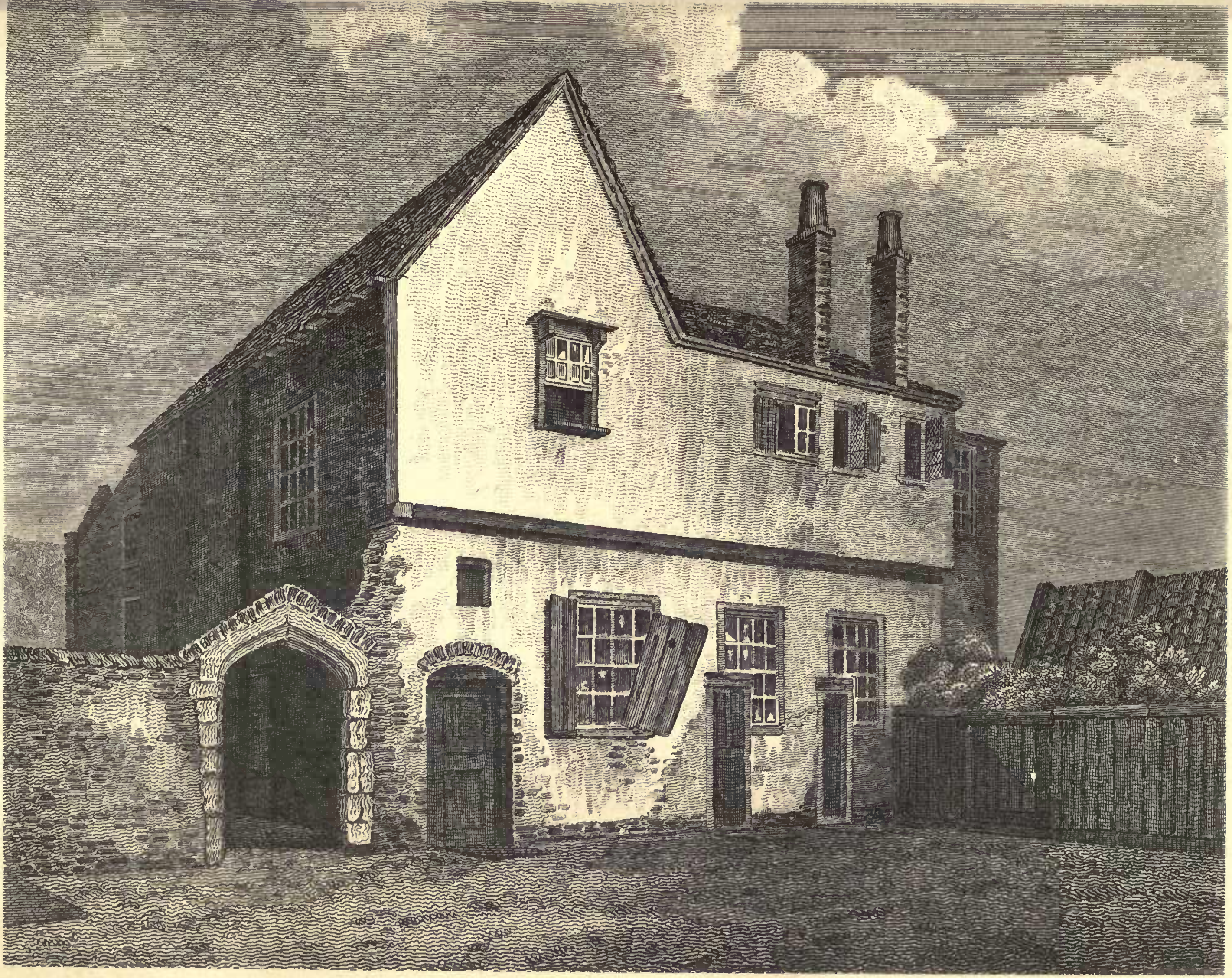
RUGGEMERE.

This manor is mentioned in the survey of the parish in 1251, as can be seen from the records of the Dean and Chapter at St. Paul's: Norden also mentions it. Its exact situation, however, is not known. Very possibly at the breaking up of the monasteries it reverted to the crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to some court favourite. The property of the Bedford family was acquired in a great measure from that monarch's hands. It is, therefore, very probable that the manor of Ruggemere consisted of all that land lying at the south-east of the parish, no portion of that district lying in either of the other manors.

Among the names of fields at Marylebone Farm, referred to at pp. 50-52 of the present volume, was one "Rugg Moor," described as having been in the possession of Mr. Richard Kendall. The name resembles Ruggemere so closely that one feels inclined to enquire whether it may not be in some way connected with that ancient manor.

KING JOHN'S PALACE.

The house at Tottenham Court, known as King John's Palace, was of great antiquity, and had undergone many repairs and patchings up previous to its demolition in 1808. The portion shown in the illustration made but a small part of the building, there being in front, at about twenty yards distance, a house of thrice its dimensions, and of as ancient a foundation, evidently connecting with this and making part thereof. The interior seemed to have undergone no alteration since the reign of Elizabeth or James I., and the oaken panels, about twelve inches by eight in size, were neatly executed. There was a very curiously carved mantel-piece of oak, much resembling that at the "Pyed Bull," at Islington, formerly the residence of the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh; and several fragments of antique ornaments indicated it to have been formerly a place of some consequence. The apartments were more spacious than the appearance in the view would lead the



spectator to imagine, particularly in the back, where the rooms were nearly double the size of those in front.

The tradition is that this was one of the palaces of King John, and, later on, the residence of Oliver Cromwell.

At the extremity of the building, through the Gothic arch (see the view) was a door, very rarely opened, that led by a gradual descent to a subterraneous passage, traditionally said to lead to the old church of St. Pancras, with which, in former times, it is said, this building had a communication, although the two places were nearly a mile apart. This subterraneous passage was the subject of conversation of neighbours for many years before the demolition of the premises, and several persons were led by curiosity to explore the passage, but few had courage to venture a distance of more than twenty yards before they turned back, resigning the task to others who might possess more courage. A man named Price, a smith, who lived in the neighbourhood, was at length resolved to discover the termination of the passage, if possible, and provided himself with a quantity of blazing links to subdue the damps of the earth, as well as guide him in his way. He returned, however, unsuccessful, but with the best account that had hitherto been given of the obstructions that lay in the way. He proceeded, as far as he was able to judge, a distance of from thirty to forty yards with some difficulty, from the falling-in of the earth, but was unable to proceed any farther by reason of a pool of water, which entirely stopped any further progress.

THE ADAM AND EVE.

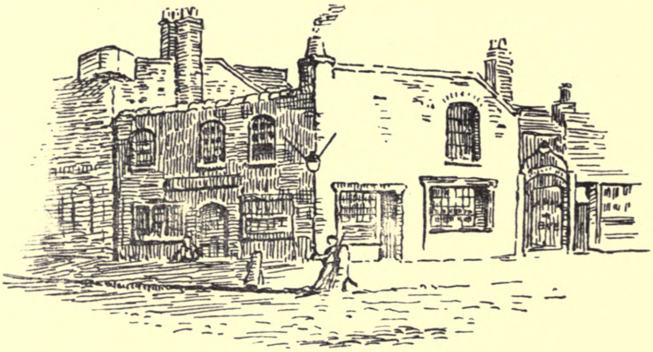
This celebrated inn was built upon the site of the ancient manor house of Totenhall, and its walls were in fact portions of that house. It was situated at the north-western extremity of Tottenham Court Road.

As early as the time of Henry III., the house, the property of William de Tottenhall, was a mansion of eminence, and was probably the court-house of the manor of the same name.

It was of course much later when the old mansion was turned into an inn. Its situation, a little way out in the pleasant fields, doubtless attracted many visitors and customers, especially on Sundays, when freedom from work gave a little leisure for pleasure and wholesome recreation. There is a curious entry in the parish books of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, to the following effect:—

> "1645. Rec^{d} of Mr. Bringhurst, constable, wh^{ch} he had of Mrs. Stacye's maid and others, for drinking at Tottenhall court on the Sabbath daie xij^{d} apiece ... ... 3*s*."

The building represented in the accompanying illustration formed but a small part of the ancient mansion, and appears, indeed, to have been only a part of the lodgings or offices appropriated to the use of the domestics. In the year 1813 it was used as a sort of drinking parlour, being detached from the dwelling of the "Adam and Eve" public-house and wine-vaults, which were built on the site of the old manor-house itself.



PART OF THE ADAM & EVE · 1811

The "Adam and Eve" is supposed to have acquired its sign from the ancient mysteries and moralities which were formerly exhibited in inn yards,

"Those shows which once profaned the sacred page,
The barb'rous mysteries of our infant stage."

The house was for a long time celebrated for its tea gardens, which were similar to those of the White Conduit House and Bagnigge Wells. The grounds were extensive and convenient, and a part of them were devoted to the uses of those who chose to play at skittles, Dutch-pins, bumble-puppy, &c.

There were spacious gardens at the rear and at the sides, and a fore-court, with large elm-trees, and tables and benches for out-door customers, who preferred to smoke their pipes and enjoy the fresh air from Marylebone Park in front of the road. Inside the gardens were fruit-trees and bowers and arbours, with every accommodation for tea-drinking parties. In the long-room there was an excellent organ, and it was generally well attended, and the company respectable, until the last few years in the eighteenth century; but in consequence of the accumulation of buildings in the neighbourhood, it became a place of more promiscuous resort, and persons of the worst character and description were in the constant habit of frequenting it; highwaymen, footpads, pickpockets, and common women, formed its leading visitants, and it became so great a nuisance to the neighbourhood, that the magistrates interfered, the organ was banished, the skittle-grounds destroyed, and the gardens dug up for the foundation of Eden Street, which was built on their site.

Hogarth has made the "Adam and Eve" the place of rendezvous for the "March of the Guards to Finchley;" and upon the sign-board of the house is inscribed "Totenham Court Nursery, 1745," in allusion to the famous Broughton's Amphitheatre for boxing.

At the commencement of the present century there was only one conveyance a day between Paddington and the City. This conveyance was known as the "Paddington Drag," and called to take up passengers at the "Adam and Eve," whose doors it passed twice a day. It was driven by its proprietor, performing the journey in two hours and a half *quick time*, returning to Paddington in the evening within three hours of its leaving the City, which was considered *fair time* considering the necessity for precaution against the accidents of night travelling.

We cannot do better than borrow the following extracts from some most interesting communications published in Hone's *Year Book* (pp. 317-318):—"It may be recollected that the 'Paddington Drag' made its way to the City, down the defile called Gray's Inn Lane, and gave the passengers an opportunity for 'shopping,' by waiting an hour or more at the Blue Posts, Holborn Bars. The route to the Bank, by the way of the City Road, was then a thing unthought of; and the Hampstead coachman who first achieved this daring feat was regarded with admiration, somewhat akin to that bestowed on him who first doubled the Cape in search of a passage to India.

"The spot which you recollect as a rural suburb, and which is now surrounded on every side by streets and squares, was once numbered among the common boundaries of a Cockney's Sunday walk. George Wither, in his 'Britain's Remembrancer,' 1628, has this passage:—

'Some by the bancks of Thames their pleasure taking;
Some, sullibubs among the milkmaids making;
With musique some, upon the waters rowing;
Some to the next adjoyning hamlet going;
And Hogsdone, Islington, and Tothnam-Court,
For cakes and creame, had then no small resort.' "

Further he says:—

"Those who did never travel, till of late,
Half way to Pancridge from the City gate."

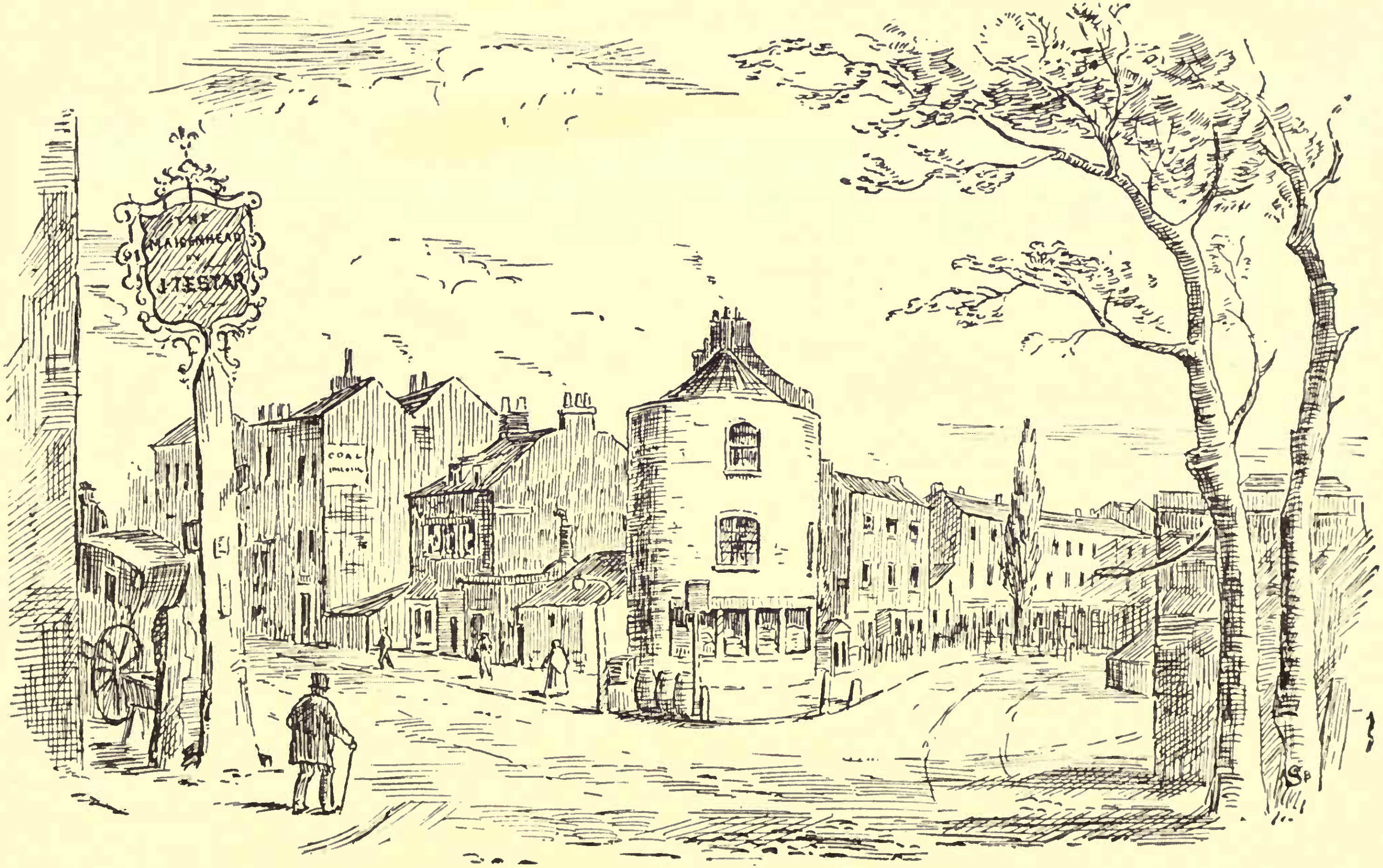
Broome, in his "New Academy," 1658, Act 2, has this passage:—

'When shall we walk to Totnam, or crosse ore
The water? or take coach to Kensington,
Or Paddington, or to some one or other
O' the City out-leaps, for an afternoon?' "

Another writer in Hone's *Year Book* (p. 318) says:—

"Mr. Hone,

"Your brief notice of the Adam and Eve, Hampstead-road, has awakened many a pleasant reminiscence of a suburb which was the frequent haunt of my boyish days, and the scene of some of the happiest hours of my existence at a more mature age. But it has also kindled a very earnest desire for a more particular inspection into the store-house of your memory, respecting this subject; and it has occurred to me, that you could scarcely fill a sheet or two of your *Year Book* with matter more generally interesting, to the majority of your readers, than your own recollection of the northern suburb of London would supply. Few places afford more scope for pleasant writing, and for the indulgence of personal feeling; for not many places have undergone, within the space of a few years, a more entire, and, to me, scarcely pleasing, transmutation. I am almost afraid to own that 'Mary-le-bone Park' holds a dearer place in my affections than its more splendid, but less rural successor. When too I remember the lowly, but picturesque, *old* 'Queen's Head and Artichoke,' with its long skittle, and 'bumble-puppy'


THE
MAIDENHEAD
BY
J. TESTAR
COAL
SB

CORNER OF GRAY'S INN ROAD AND BATTLE BRIDGE, 1814.

> grounds, and the 'Jew's Harp,' with its bowery tea-gardens, I have little pleasure in the sight of the gin-shop-looking places which now bear the names. Neither does the new 'Haymarket' compensate me for the fields in which I made my earliest studies of cattle, and once received from the sculptor, Nollekens, an approving word, and pat on the head, as he returned from his customary morning walk."

THE PINDER OF WAKEFIELD.

From the old inscription, dated 1660, upon a stone forming a portion of old Bagnigge House, it appears that the Pinder of Wakefield was a public-house at that early date, and there is evidence that it was in existence as early as the year 1577.

A pinder was the petty officer of a manor, whose duty it was to impound all strange cattle straying upon the common land. Such cattle were kept in bondage in the pound until they were claimed and the expenses paid. It was the pinder's duty to attend to the wants of impounded cattle during their period of detention.

In the year above-mentioned, 1577, this is said to have been the only house of entertainment between Holborn and Highgate. It seems as if the proprietor of Bagnigge House was concerned in the "Pinder," as he would scarcely have allowed a slab of stone to have remained on the front of his house, pointing it out as a well-known place, unless he had some interest in it.

Aubrey mentions that in the "spring after the conflagration at London, all the ruins were overgrown with an herbe or two; but especially one with a yellow flower: and on the south side of St. Paul's Church it grew as thick as could be; nay, on the very top of the tower. The herbalists call it *Ericolevis Neapolitana,* small bank cresses of Naples; which plant Tho. Willis (the famous physician) told me he knew before but in one place about towne; and that was at Battle Bridge, by the Pindar of Wakefield, and that in no great quantity."

BATTLE BRIDGE AND KING'S CROSS.

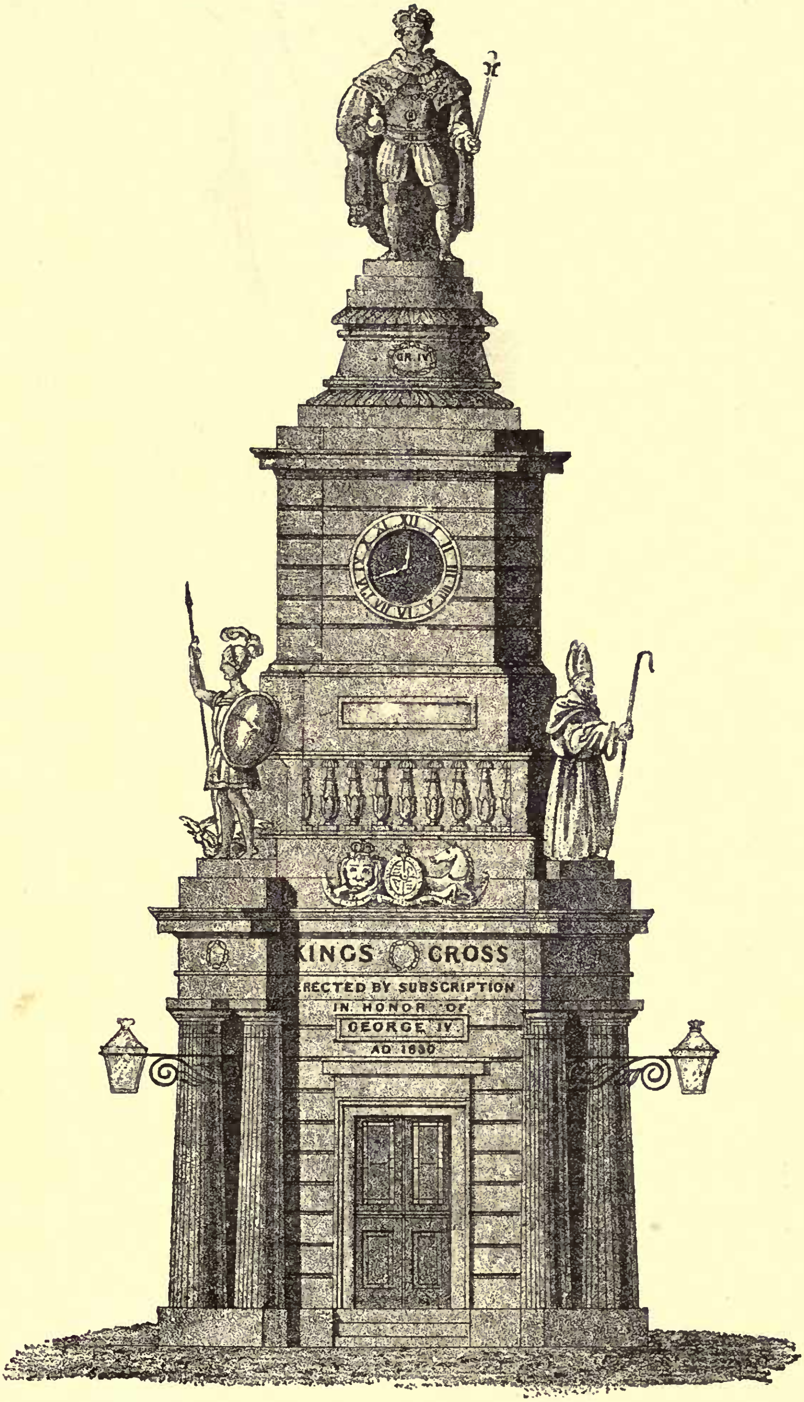
Until about the year 1830 the locality now known as King's Cross was called Battle Bridge, and the tradition is that this name was given in consequence of it having been the site of the great battle in which

Queen Boadicea played so prominent a part. The second portion of the name was doubtless applied in allusion to the bridge in continuation of Gray's Inn Road, which at that point crossed the river Holebourne or Fleet.

King's Cross took its name from a structure which formerly stood in the middle of the spot where several roads crossed at Battle Bridge. It was of no great antiquity, and, indeed, was not a cross at all in the proper meaning of the word. It was really a national monument, and certainly it possessed no feature which could be called ecclesiastical.

It was erected by public subscription in the year 1830, in order to do honour, as a contemporary circular announced, to "His Most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, his late Majesty George the Fourth, and the preceding kings of the Royal House of Brunswick." The same circular sets forth various reasons for the erection of this national memorial, as follows:—

> "A splendid monument is now erecting, by public subscription, to be called King's Cross, in the centre of the six roads uniting at Battle Bridge, in conformity to the model presented and approved by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Home Department; the honorable the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Roads; the Commissioners of the New Police; and the Nobility in general.
>
> "The situation selected is, perhaps above all others, the most appropriate for the purpose, from the many memorable events that have occurred upon the spot, which the history of the country will fully explain. Around it, Julius Cæsar, with Marc Anthony and Cicero, were in encampment for two years; when the laws and mandates issued by Cæsar, tended in a great measure to civilize the Ancient Britons.
>
> "On the site was fought the Grand Battle, in which Queen Boadicea so greatly signalised herself, from which emanated the name of *Battle Bridge.*
>
> "Near it was erected the famous Observatory of Oliver Cromwell.
>
> "From it commenced the original Roman North Road, and Great Pass or Barrier, to the Metropolis, bounded by the River Fleet.


GR. IV
KINGS CROSS
ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION
IN HONOR OF
GEORGE IV
AD 1830

ELEVATION OF KING'S CROSS, 1830.

" And even at the present day, the spot is eminently distinguished, as it forms the centre of the finest and most frequented public road round the Metropolis.

" *Description of King's Cross.*—The Base or Lodge is of an Octagonal form, and is ornamented by Eight Grecian Doric Columns, two at each corner, supporting, above the Entablature, the four late Kings of England, which will occupy the North-West, South-West, South-East, and North-East Corners. From the Cornice of the Columns rises a Bold Plinth and Subplinth with a Balustrade. Between the opening over the Doors fronting East and West, is a richly sculptured National Coat of Arms; above is the station for the Illuminated Clock, fronting the Paddington and Pentonville Roads; the upper part forms the Base of the rich Ornamental Grecian Pedestal, on which will be placed the colossal statue of his Majesty, in full Robes. The lower part will be splendidly Illuminated by Gas Lamps: the whole forming not only an imposing ornament, but a protection to the Public from danger in crossing the six roads uniting at this spot.

" The Proprietors and others interested in the Estates surrounding King's Cross, have already rendered liberal Subscriptions in order to carry on the undertaking; it is presumed that every loyal subject will embrace this opportunity of evincing his attachment to his late Majesty, and our present beloved Sovereign, by subscribing in aid of the funds for the completion of King's Cross.

" Each subscriber of One Guinea and under Five, will be presented with a Gilt Medal of the Cross; and of Five Guineas and upwards, with a Silver Medal, with his Name inscribed thereon.

" Subscriptions received at the Banking Houses of Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard Street; Messrs. Williams and Co., Birchin Lane; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Sir Claude Scott and Co., Cavendish Square; at Sam's Royal Library, St. James's Street; Messrs. Rushworth and Co., 12, Haymarket; of the Treasurer; and at the Office, 11, Liverpool Street, King's Cross.

" JOHN ROBSON, Esqr., *Treasurer*,
" Hamilton Place, New Road."

There is a little doubt as to whom it was intended to represent by the four figures, as another account describes them as the effigies of St. George of England, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Andrew of Scotland, and St. David of Wales. There is reason even to doubt whether the figures were ever put up at all; for in a view of King's Cross, published in the year 1836, the structure shewn is devoid of these appendages. It is certain, however, that there was a colossal figure of George IV. upon an ornamental Grecian pedestal.

The architectural features of King's Cross have been made the subject of severe sarcasm by Pugin in his *Contrasts; or a Parallel between the Architecture of the 15th and 19th Centuries.* It is figured in one of the plates of that work side by side with the beautiful Gothic cross of Chichester. The architect of King's Cross was Mr. Stephen Geary.

King's Cross was not destined to stand for many years. It was in the way; and, to tell the truth, the public did not seem very much in love with their bargain. In the year 1845 it was pulled down in connection with some public improvements.

A contemporary newspaper, in commenting upon its demolition, says: "The pennyworths of artistical information, doled out from week to week, soon taught the people that the above was a very uncomplimentary effigy of majesty; even the very cabmen grew critical; the watermen jeered; the omnibus drivers ridiculed royalty in so parlous a state; at length the statue was removed *in toto,* or rather in piecemeal.

"We cannot tax our memories with the uses to which the building itself has been appropriated; now a place of exhibition, then a police station, and last of all (to come to the dregs of the subject), a beer-shop."

* * *

CHAPTER IX.

ST. PANCRAS: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The old Church of St. Pancras—Quaint description in 1593.—Antiquity of St. Pancras Church.—French Refugees.—Benefactions to the church.—Renovation in 1848.—Altar Stone.—Epitaphs.—Epigram in St Pancras Churchyard.—Anecdote of the Poet Chatterton.—The New Church of St. Pancras.—St. James's Church, Hampstead Road.—Whitefield's Tabernacle.—"Resurrection-Men"—Monuments.—Demolition of the Tabernacle, 1890.—Presbyterian Church, Regent Square.—Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square.

THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. PANCRAS.

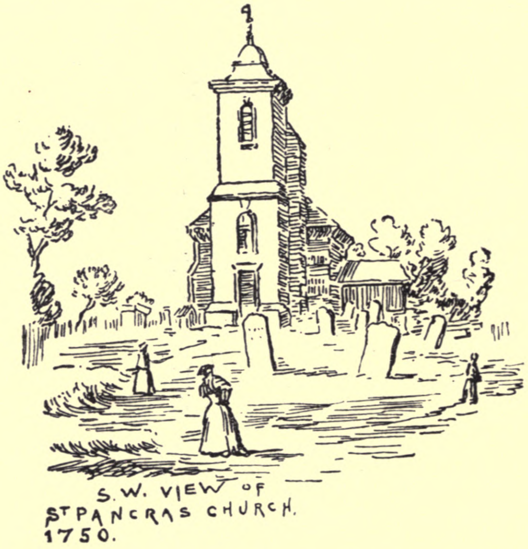
THERE is some uncertainty about the date when this church was built. A period somewhere about the year 1350 has been assigned to it; but however that may be, it is certain there was a church at St. Pancras before that date, for in the records belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's there is a notice of a visitation made to this church in 1251. It states that it had a very small tower, a little belfry, a good stone font for baptisms, and a small marble stone to carry the pax.

The following quaint description of the church of St. Pancras is taken from John Norden's *Speculum Britanniæ*, 1593:—

"*Pancras Church* standeth all alone as utterly forsaken, old, and weatherbeaten, which for the antiquitie thereof, it is thought not to yield to *Paules* in *London;* about this Church have bin manie buildings, now decaied, leaving poore *Pancras* without companie or comfort; yet it is now and then visited with *Kentish towne* and *Highgate* which are members thereof; but they seldome come there, for that they have chappels of ease within themselves, but when there is a corps to be interred, they are forced to leave the same in this forsaken church or churchyard, where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection as if it laie in stately *Paules*.

“*Pancras* as desolate as it standeth is not forsaken of all; a prebend of *Paules* accepteth it in right of his office.”

The list of the prebends of St. Pancras includes the eminent names of Paley and William Sherlock.



Lysons describes it as a church “of Gothic architecture, built of stones and flints, which are now covered with plaster. It is certainly not older than the 14th century, perhaps in Norden's time it had the appearance of great decay; the same building, nevertheless, repaired from time to time, still remains; looks no longer ‘old and weatherbeaten,’ and may exist perhaps to be spoken of by some antiquary of a future century.”

The church was probably of Gothic style originally, but it had been patched up so often, in so many ways, and with such a variety of materials, that it had lost all its original architectural features.

A writer in the *Builder* (of February 4th, 1888) says:—"This little church, standing against Pancras-road, and northwards of its ancient burial ground, presents externally but few indications of its venerable history. The existing fabric indeed dates from the end of the twelfth century. In 1848, the old tower was pulled down, when its stones were used for recasing the body of the church, which at the same time was repaired and enlarged by Mr. A. D. Gough and Mr. Roumieu in the Anglo-Norman manner. That was the precursor of the very small tower and little belfry, which are described in a schedule of the visitation made hither in 1251, whereof a record is preserved in the archives of St. Paul's. Norden, writing in 1593, claims for the church an antiquity rivalling, if not excelling, that of St. Paul's itself.

"There can be no question that Saint Pancras-in-the-Fields yields to very few churches in our country as touching the antiquity of its foundation. Some would connect its dedication to the Phrygian boy-martyr, with a cherished memory of the three Pagan boys, captives from Ælla's northern province of Deira, whose fair beauty and slavedom excited the pity of Gregory the Great when yet a monk of St. Andrew's convent on the Cœlian Mount at Rome. Pancratius was the patron saint in particular of children. His name was taken for the place of his burial,—the Calepodian Cemetery in Rome. There the church of S. Pancrazio, behind the Vatican, marks the scene of his sufferings and death under Diocletian, in the year 304. . . . A long-lived tradition avers that here, on the site of this little church in London, hard by the shore of the Fleet, was raised the first altar to Christ in Britain, that is to say, anterior to the Saxon Invasion. This cannot now be either contradicted or confirmed."

The exact date when St. Pancras became a parish, with defined boundaries, has not been ascertained.

Weever, in his *Funerall Monuments*, speaks of a wondrous ancient monument in this church, by tradition said to belong to the family of Gray, of Gray's Inn. "If it be that which now remains in the north wall of the chancel," says Lysons, "I should suppose it not to to be older than the year 1500. It is of purbeck marble, and has an elliptical arch ornamented with quatrefoils. No inscription or arms remain." Weever mentions also the tomb of Robert Eve, and

Laurentia his sister, daughter of Francis, son of Thomas Eve, clerk of the crown. The family of Eve, or Ive, were of great antiquity in this parish. In the year 1458, King Henry VI. granted leave to Thomas Ive to enclose a portion of the highway adjoining his mansion at Kentessetonne. Richard Ive, about the middle of the last century, had the manor of Toppesfield, in the parish of Hornsey, and died without male issue.

The church and churchyard of St. Pancras were for many years noted as the burial place of such Roman Catholics as died in London and its vicinity. The reason assigned for this preference for St. Pancras Church as a burial place was that masses were said in a church in the south of France, dedicated to the same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England.

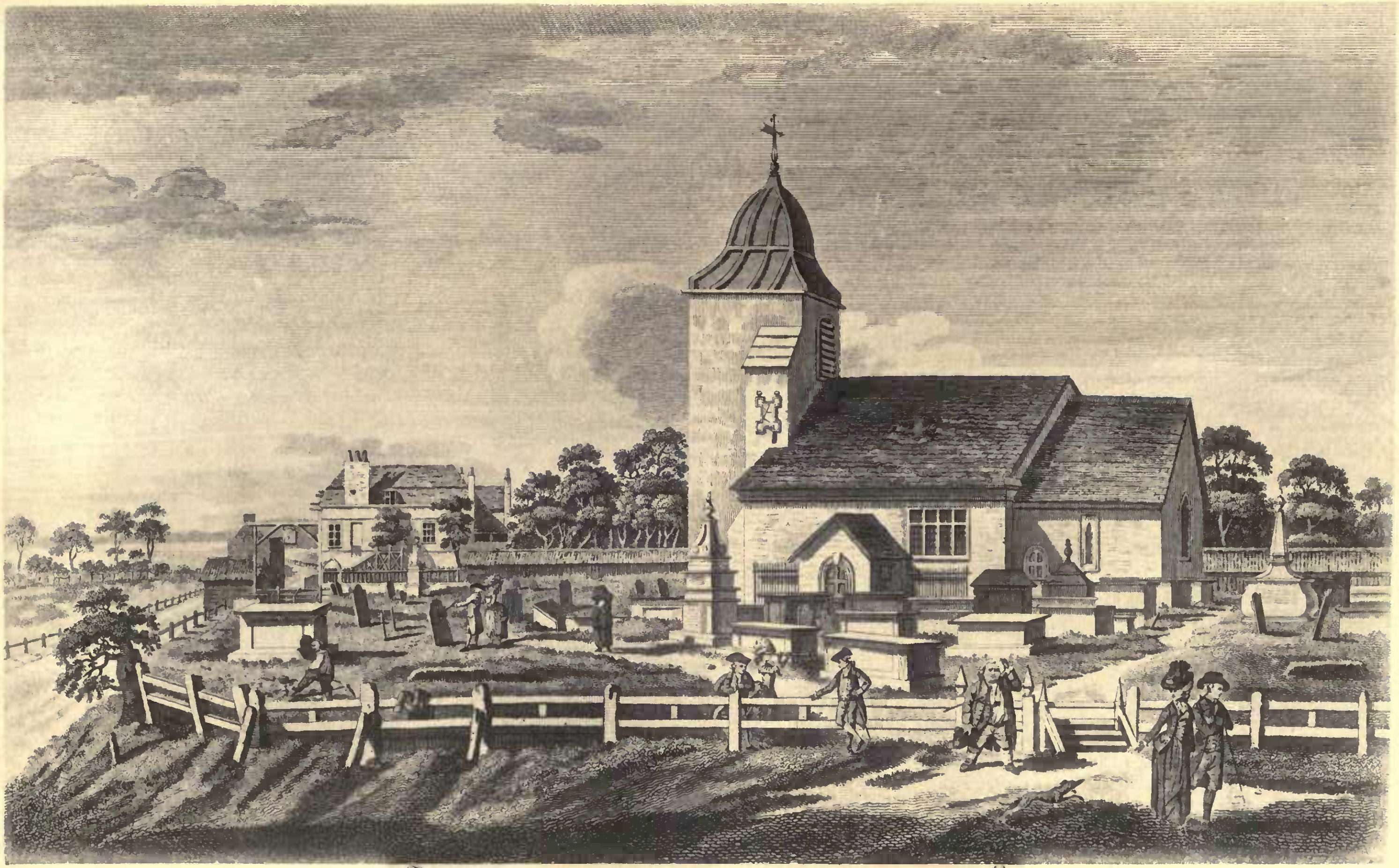
Some persons aver that at St. Pancras Church mass was sung since the Reformation; others claim unusual sanctity for a spot where a few Roman Catholics are supposed to have been burnt in Queen Elizabeth's day,—the martyrs whose recollection evoked the prayers of Dr. Johnson as he twice passed the church when out walking with Dr. Brocklesby.

Since the French Revolution, a large number of clergy, and other refugees, some of them of high rank, made their residence at St. Pancras. It has been computed that on the average thirty, probably of the French clergy, were annually buried at St. Pancras in the early part of the present century. In 1801, the number of French refugees buried there was 41; in 1802, 32.

This circumstance may account for the burial of many Roman Catholics there, but according to a note in Croker's edition of Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, the Roman Catholics are prejudiced in favour of St. Pancras for some reason or other which has not yet been explained, just as is the case with respect to other places of burial in various parts of the kingdom.

The rectory of St. Pancras was valued at thirteen marks per annum in 1327. It appears, by the visitation of the church in 1251, that the vicar had all the small tithes, a pension of £5 per annum out of the great tithes, four acres of glebe, and a vicarage house near the church.

Richard Cloudesley of Islington, by will, dated 13th January, 1517,



A SOUTH VIEW of the CHURCH of S^t^ PANCRAS
in the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

gave as follows:—"Item—I give and bequeath to the Church of St. Pancras, two torches, price xiv*d.*, and two poor men of the same parish two gowns, price the piece vi*s.* viii*d.* Item—I give and bequeath to the priest of the church aforesaid xx*d.*, to ye intent yt he shall pray for me by name openly in his church every Sunday, and to pray his parishioners to pray for me and forgive me, as I forgive them and all the world."

From the certificates of the commissioners for dissolving colleges and chantries, in the first year of the reign of Edward VI., it appears that John Morrant gave unto the parson and churchwardens of St. Pancras, for the intent that they should keep an obit yearly, for ever, four acres of meadow land, called Kilbornecroft, valued in 1547 at sixteen shillings per annum, whereof, at the obit, the sum of twelve shillings was to be given to the priest, and four shillings to the poor in recreation.

In the inventory of the ornaments, bells, &c., belonging to the parish church of St. Pancras-in-the-Fields, made in the time of Edward VI., mention is made of "a hearse cloth of sattyn of Brydges, and four standards for the hearse of latten."

Phillis Oldernshaw, wife of William Oldernshaw, gentleman, of Totenhall Court, in this parish, gave on the 9th of February, 1627, a black cloth for ever, to be laid on the poor deceased people of this parish, without fee, and all others to pay for the use of it to the churchwardens.

Mrs. Rose Knightly, of Green Street, Kentish Town, gave on the 25th of September, 1632, to this parish for ever, a fair gilt plate, to be only used for the bread at the Holy Sacrament, in the same parish.

Before the renovation of 1848, the church contained no galleries, and was capable of accommodating not more than about one hundred and twenty persons. It was usual formerly to perform service in this church only on the first Sunday in each month; on other Sundays in Kentish Town Chapel.

By the enlargement and reconstruction of the church in the year 1848, as above mentioned, sitting room was provided for about five hundred persons. The exterior was entirely faced with ragstone, principally obtained in rough unhewn masses from the old tower, which was removed to effect an elongation of the church, so that no new stone of this description was required; but the old stone which had existed for many centuries in the fabric was re-worked and re-applied to the entire casing of the structure throughout.

The arrangement of the church, as then restored, consists of an elongation westward; a new tower occupying a central position on the south side of that part which constituted the old church; and a stair turret in a corresponding position in that, which was entirely new. The west front and tower were the main features of the structure. The internal fittings were those of the old structure, retained, altered, and adapted to the new church. The oak carvings of Gibbon's time were preserved and applied, the whole being treated as the furniture of the church rather than as part of the structure itself.

The windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass. The east window consists of three compartments, the subjects being the crucifixion in the centre, and effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul on either side; and in the windows of the north and south side of the chancel are representations of the conversion of St. Paul, and his appearance before Agrippa. The small circular windows have the emblem of the Trinity, the Agnus Dei, and the Alpha and Omega. The large wheel window in the west front is also filled with stained glass.

An old altar-stone, found during the progress of the works, has been preserved and inlaid, and placed in position so as to be slightly raised above the chancel flooring. The many sepulchral monuments have been carefully restored and refixed as nearly as possible in their original positions.

In the year 1850 the churchyard was closed by Act of Parliament. In 1868 the Midland Railway Company made a cutting through the churchyard and a viaduct over.

The tombs in and around old St. Pancras Church in many cases bear most interesting inscriptions, but it will be impossible to give more than a small selection in this place. Nothing more than that is desirable either, as a large number of the inscriptions were brought together by Frederick Teague Cansick, and printed in the years 1869 and 1872.

The first inscription quoted is in black letter, and reads as follows:—

> "At this pues end here lyeth buryed MARYE BERESFORD, the daughter of Alexander Elonore, of Tottenham

Courte and the late dear and wellbeloved wife of John Beresford gentleman and ouster barester of Staple Inne who departed this life the xxi. day of August in the year of our Lorde God 1588; whose soul is with God for she trusted in the Lorde and reposed her salvation wholye in Jesus Christ in whom is all peace and rest all joye and consolation all felicitye and salvation and in whom are all the promises. Yea and amen."

"MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT GODWIN,
Author of
A Vindication
of the Rights of Woman.
Born 27th of April, 1759:
Died 10th of September, 1797."

"WILLIAM WOOLLETT,
Engraver to His Majesty,
was born at
Maidstone in Kent,
upon the 15th of August,
MDCCXXXV.
He died the 23rd and
was interred in this place
on the 28th Day of May,
MDCCLXXXV.

ELIZABETH WOOLLETT, Widow of the above,
Died December the 15th, 1819.
Aged 73 years."

On this tombstone were formerly written with a pencil the following lines, which have long since been defaced:—

"Here Woollett rests expecting to be sav'd,
He graved well, but is not well engrav'd."

It has been suggested as not improbable that these lines gave rise to a subscription for erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to

Woollett's memory, and to which Benjamin West, P.R.A., and Alderman Boydell were liberal contributors. The monument was placed in the cloisters of the Abbey.

> "Here lie the remains of MR. JOHN WALKER, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, and other valuable works on Grammar and Elocution, of which he was for many years a very distinguished Professor. He closed a life devoted to piety and virtue on the first of August, 1807, aged 75.
>
> "Also in the same grave are interred the remains of Sybylla Walker, wife of the above John Walker, who died on the 29th of April, 1802, aged 79. I cling to the foot of the Cross."

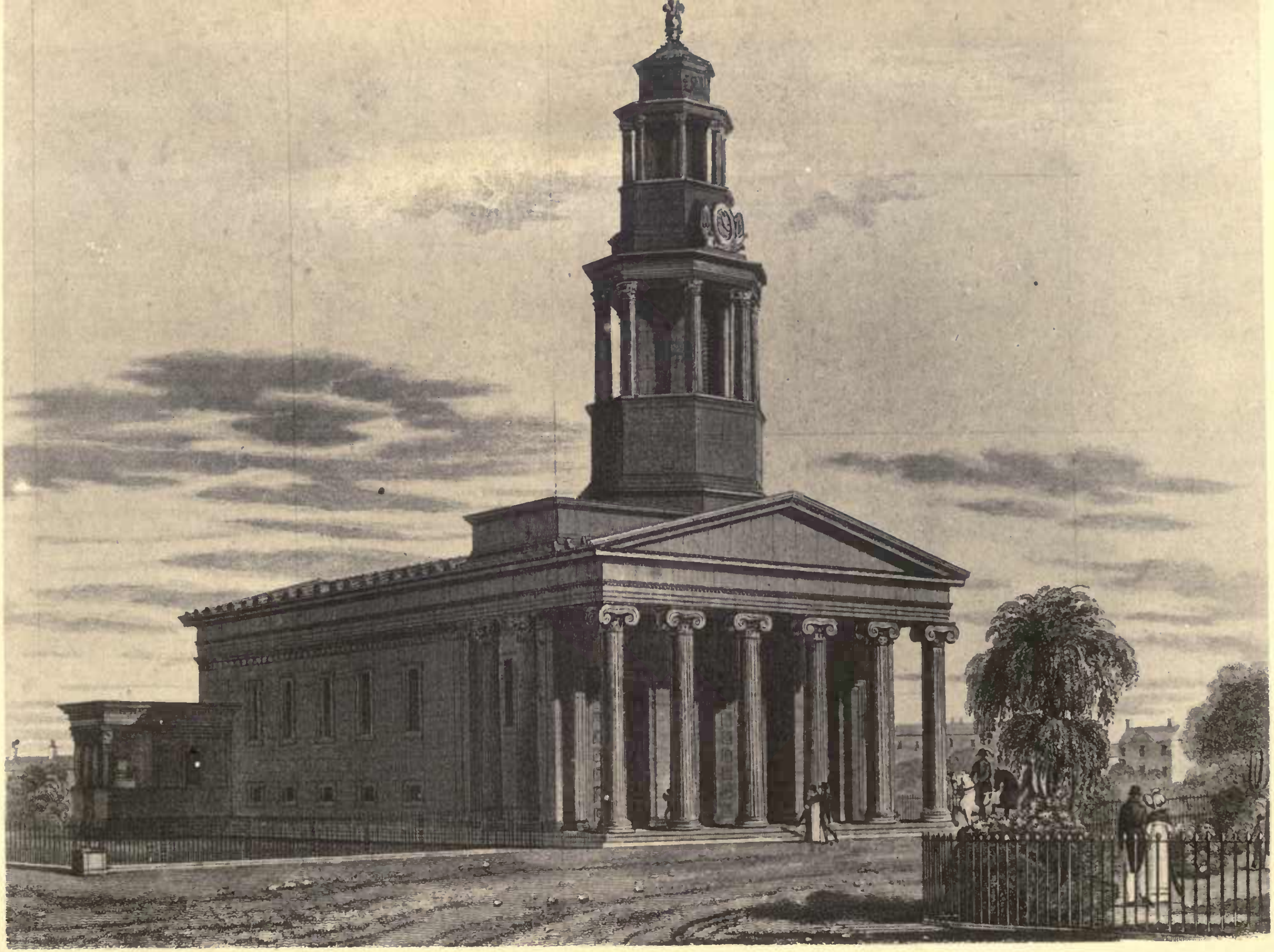
"Underneathe thys stone doth lye
The Body of Mr. Humphrie
Jones, who was of late
By Trade a plate-
Worker in Barbicanne;
Well known to be a good manne
By all his Friends and Neighbours toe
And paid every bodie their due.
He died in the year 1737
Aug. 4th, aged 80, his soule we hope's in heaven."

EPIGRAM IN ST. PANCRAS CHURCHYARD.

The following epigram, said to be in St. Pancras Churchyard, is copied from Samuel Palmer's *History of St. Pancras:*—

Thro' Pancras Church-yard as two Taylors were walking,
Of trade, news, and politics earnestly talking,
Says one, "These fine rains," and looking around,
"Will bring all things charmingly out of the ground."
"Marry, Heaven forbid!" says the other, "for here
I buried two wives without shedding a tear."

A curious anecdote is told of Chatterton, the poet, who was amusing himself one day, in company with a friend, by reading epitaphs in St. Pancras Churchyard. He was so much absorbed in thought as he walked along, that, not perceiving an open grave in his way just dug, he tumbled into it. His companion, observing his situation, ran to



NEW CHURCH OF St. PANCRAS

his assistance, and as he helped him out, told him in a jocular manner, he was happy in assisting at the resurrection of genius. Poor Chatterton smiled, and, taking his friend by the arm, replied, "My dear friend, I feel the sting of a speedy dissolution. I have been at war with the grave some time, and find it not so easy to vanquish as I imagined; we can find an asylum from every creditor but that."

Three days afterwards the neglected and disconsolate youth committed suicide by poison.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. PANCRAS.

The Duke of York laid the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Pancras on the 1st of July, 1819; and in April, 1822, the Bishop of London consecrated it. It was built, from the designs of Mr. William Inwood, in imitation of the Erechtheium at Athens, and it is said to have been the first place of Christian worship erected in Great Britain in the strict Grecian style. The steeple, upwards of 160 feet in height, is from an Athenian model, the Temple of the Winds, built by Pericles; it is, however, surmounted by a cross in lieu of the Triton and his wand, the symbols of the winds, in the original. There is a very fine portico of six columns at the west end of the church. Towards the east end are lateral porticoes, each supported by colossal female statues on a plinth, in which are entrances to the catacombs beneath the church. Each of the figures bears an ewer in one hand, and rests the other on an inverted torch, the emblem of death. These figures are composed of terra-cotta, formed in pieces, and cemented round cast-iron pillars, which in reality support the entablatures.

The eastern end of the church differs from the ancient temple in having a semi-circular, or apsidal termination, around which, and along the sides, are terra-cotta imitations of Greek tiles.

The interior of the church is in keeping with its exterior. The pulpit and reading desk were made of the celebrated "Fairlop oak," which formerly stood in Hainault Forest, Essex, and gave its name to the fair at Easter-tide long held beneath its branches. Gilpin mentions this tree in his *Forest Scenery*. "The tradition of the country," he says, "traces it half way up the Christian era." The old oak tree was blown down in 1820.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

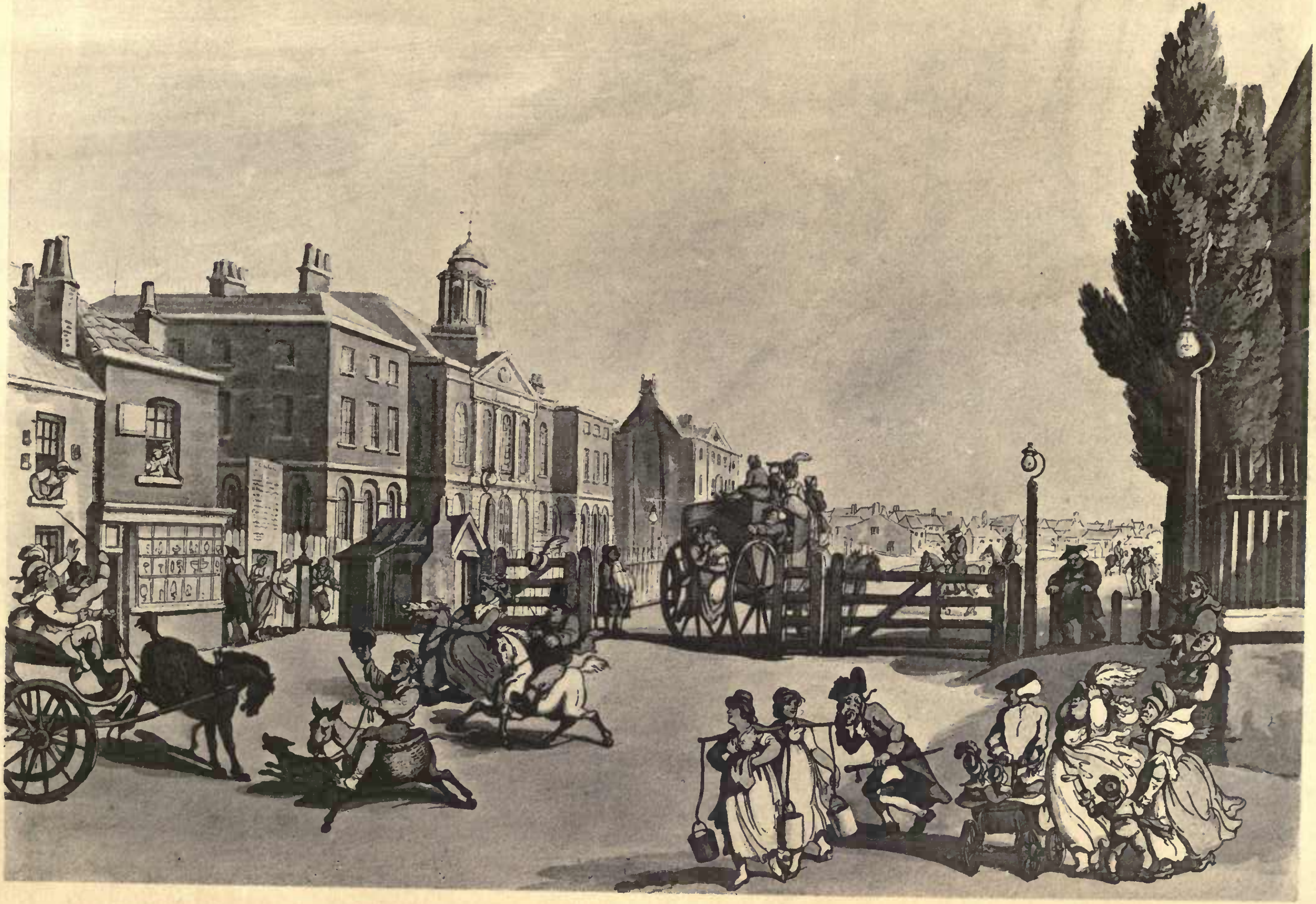
In or about the year 1792, St. James's Chapel was built upon the eastern side of Hampstead Road, and an adjoining cemetery in connection with it was formed about the same time. Both chapel and cemetery were, by Act of Parliament, made to belong to the parish of St. James, Westminster.

Among the celebrated persons buried in the cemetery attached to St. James's Chapel were the celebrated fanatic, Lord George Gordon, 1797; Matthias Tomick, of Broad Street, Carnaby Market, seven feet ten inches in height, who died at the age of 66, of a decline, in 1794; Dr. Rowley, the physician; Count de Welderen, many years ambassador to this country from the Hague; John Hoppner, the portrait painter; George Morland, a skilful painter who was particularly happy in his representations of rural nature and animals; Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down; and many others.

WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE.

In 1741 the friends of Rev. George Whitefield, the eminent Calvinist preacher, procured a piece of ground close to Wesley's Foundry, and employed a carpenter to build a large temporary shed to screen his Moorfields congregations from the cold and rain. For twelve years this wooden shed served as Whitefield's metropolitan church. In 1753 it was superseded by the erection, on the same site, of the substantial brick building which, for more than a hundred years, was used by Whitefield's successors.

In the year 1756, Whitefield set about collecting funds for a proposed new chapel in Tottenham Court Road, upon a site which at that time was surrounded by fields and gardens. On the north side of it there were but two houses, and the next after them, half a mile further, was the "Adam and Eve" public house. The chapel, when first erected, was seventy feet square within the walls. Over the door were the arms of Whitefield. Two years after it was opened, twelve almshouses and a minister's house were added. The inhabitants of the almshouses were allowed 3s. weekly, and candles, out of the sacramental collections at the



chapel. About a year after that, the chapel was found to be too small, and it was enlarged to the size of a hundred and twenty-seven feet long, and seventy feet broad, with a dome a hundred and fourteen feet in height. Beneath it were vaults for the burial of the dead, in which Whitefield intended that himself and his friends, John and Charles Wesley, should be buried. " I have prepared a vault in this chapel," Whitefield used to say to his somewhat bigotted congregation, " where I intend to be buried, and Messrs. John and Charles Wesley shall also be buried there. We will all lie together. You will not let them enter your chapel while they are alive ; they can do you no harm when they are dead."

The lease of the ground was granted to Whitefield by General George Fitzroy, and on its expiration in 1828, the freehold was purchased for £14,000.

The foundation stone of the chapel was laid in the beginning of June, 1756, upon which occasion Whitefield preached. Among those who attended the service were the Rev. Thomas Gibbons; Dr. Andrew Giffard, Assistant-Librarian of the British Museum; and the Rev. Benjamin Grosvenor, D.D., for many years the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Crosby Square, and who, after preaching in London for half a century, had recently retired into private life.

On the 7th of November, 1756, the new chapel was opened, and Whitefield again preached a sermon.

Among the distinguished preachers who, in olden days, occupied the pulpit at Whitefield's Tabernacle, were :—Dr. Peckwell, De Courcy, Berridge, Walter Shirley, Piercy (chaplain to General Washington), Rowland Hill, Torial Joss, West, Kinsman, Beck, Medley, Edward Parsons, Matthew Wilks, Joel Knight, John Hyatt, and many others. Tottenham Court Road Chapel has a history which is, indeed, well worthy of being written. From this venerable sanctuary sprang separate congregations in Shepherd's Market, Kentish Town, Paddington, Tonbridge Chapel, Robert Street, Crown Street, and Craven Chapel.

The following account is given of the discovery of " resurrection-men " at Whitefield's Tabernacle :—

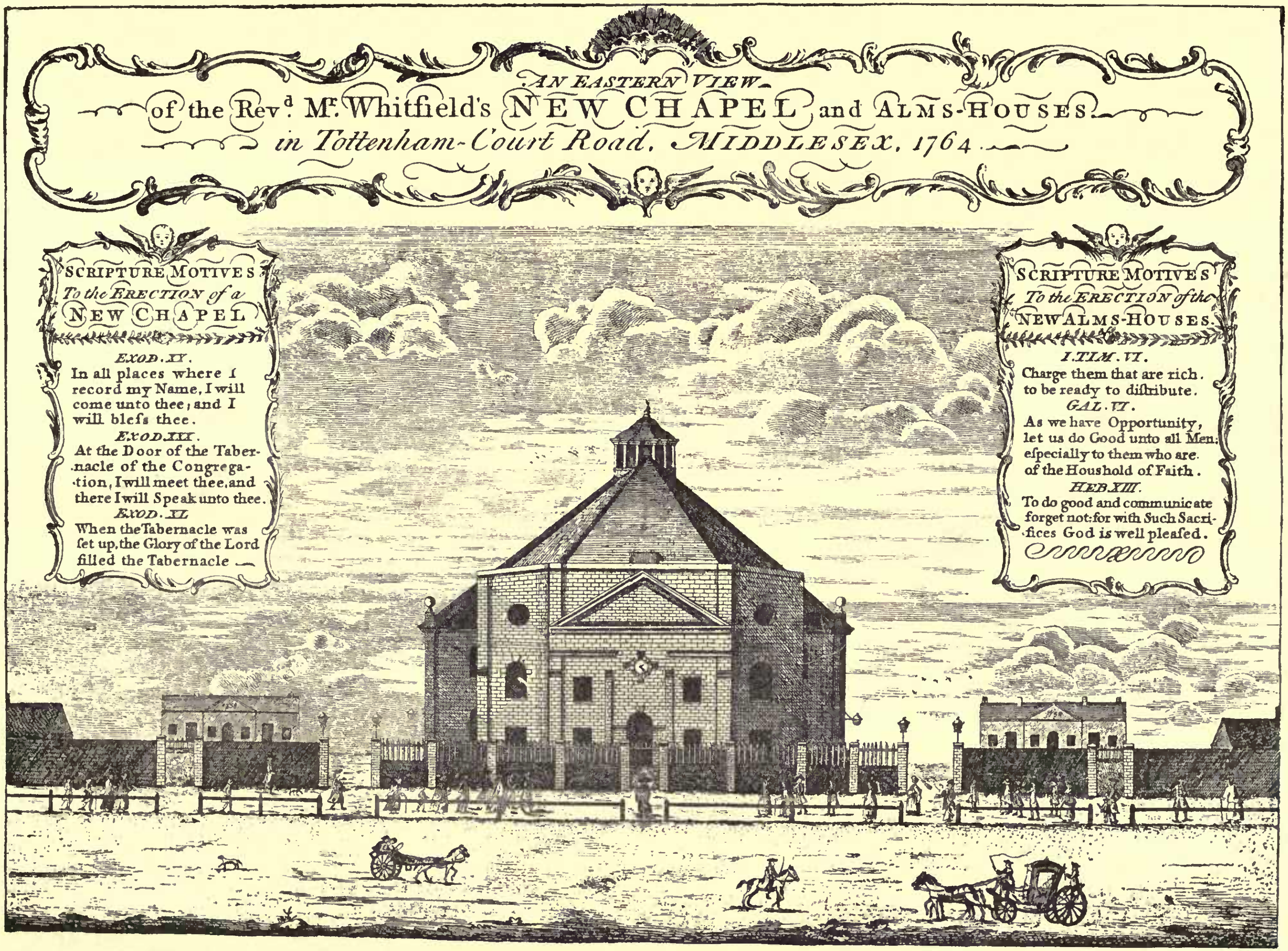
" It appears that on Friday, March 13, 1798, the watchman on going his round perceived a hackney coach waiting near the chapel, and he at once concluded that some resurrection-men were at work in the burial ground. Acting on this supposition he gave notice to one of the patrols, who, going to the spot, saw three men in conversation with the coachman, but who, on his approach, decamped. He, however, secured the coachman, and, on searching the coach, discovered the body of a male child wrapt up in a cloth. He then went to examine the burying ground, when, finding several graves open, he went to the sexton's house, which adjoined the ground, but found that he had gone to stay at Westminster.

"At daylight a further search took place, when eight other bodies (four women, three children, and one man) were found tied up in sacks for removal. The coachman, whose name was John Peake, was brought before the magistrate at Bow Street on the following morning, and, after the parties had identified the bodies, the magistrate proceeded to examine the prisoner.

"He said, in his defence, that about three o'clock he was called off the stand near the Hatton Street end of Holborn by three men, who ordered him to drive to Pitt Street, Tottenham Court Road, and there, getting out, desired him to wait for him near the Chapel. That one of them continued by the coach the whole time, but he denied seeing anything put into the coach, or even that the doors were opened after the men first got out. The sexton was then examined, but nothing could be collected from him, he having slept from home that night. After considerable investigation, it at length came out that the prisoner was well known as connected with resurrection-men, that he was nick-named 'Lousy Jack,' and had been implicated in the robbery at Hampstead Churchyard.

"There had been six funerals on that afternoon, and the whole of the bodies were in the sacks. Among them was a woman, who, dying in her lying-in, was interred with her infant. The greatest scene of distress was exhibited round the Chapel by the relatives of those who had lately been buried in that ground."

The chapel contained memorials, among others, to the following:—Mason Jenkin, limner, 1758; Matthew Pearce, builder of the chapel, 1775; Rev. A. M. Toplady, aged 38, 1778; Anna Cecilia, daughter of Christopher Rhodes, Esq., of Chatham (a monument by Bacon, with a



AN EASTERN VIEW
of the Rev^{d} M^{r} Whitfield's NEW CHAPEL and ALMS-HOUSES
in Tottenham-Court Road, MIDDLESEX, 1764.

SCRIPTURE MOTIVES
To the ERECTION of a
NEW CHAPEL

EXOD. XX.
In all places where I record my Name, I will come unto thee; and I will bleſs thee.

EXOD. XXX.
At the Door of the Tabernacle of the Congregation, I will meet thee, and there I will Speak unto thee.

EXOD. XL.
When the Tabernacle was ſet up, the Glory of the Lord filled the Tabernacle —

SCRIPTURE MOTIVES
To the ERECTION of the
NEW ALMS-HOUSES

I. TIM. VI.
Charge them that are rich. to be ready to diſtribute.

GAL. VI.
As we have Opportunity, let us do Good unto all Men: eſpecially to them who are of the Houshold of Faith.

HEB. XIII.
To do good and communicate forget not: for with Such Sacrifices God is well pleaſed.

bas relief of the woman touching the hem of the Saviour's garment), 1796; John Bacon, R.A., 1797, with the following inscription:—

> "Near this place lies John Bacon, R.A., sculptor, who died Aug. 7, 1799, aged 59 years, and left the following inscription for this tablet, 'What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance, while I lived, but what I really was, as a believer in Christ Jesus, is the only thing of importance to me now.'"

There were also monuments for Elizabeth, wife of John Bacon, R.A., who died in 1782; and for Samuel Foyster, Esq., one of the trustees of the chapel, 1805.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that neither John nor Charles Wesley, nor Whitefield himself, were buried at Tottenham Court Road Chapel, according to Whitefield's intention. Whitefield's wife, however, was buried there, and is commemorated by the following inscription:—

> "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitefield, aged 62, who, after upwards of thirty years' Strong and frequent manifestations of a Redeemer's love and as Strong and frequent strugglings with the buffettings of Satan, Bodily Sicknesses, and the remains of indwelling Sin, finished her course with joy, August 9th, Anno Domini 1768.
>
> "Also to the Memory of the Revd. Mr. George Whitefield, A.M., late Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Countess of Huntingdon, whose Soul made meet for glory was taken to Imanuel's Bosom the 30th of Sept., 1770, and whose Body now lies in the silent grave at Newbury Port, near Boston, in New England, there deposited in sure and certain hope of a joyfull Resurrection to Eternal life and Glory.
>
> "He was a man Eminent for Piety, of an Humane, Benevolent and Charitable Disposition. His zeal in the Cause of God was Singular; His labours indefatigable, and his success in preaching the gospell remarkable and astonishing. He departed this life in the 56th year of his Age.
>
> "And, like his Master, was by some despis'd,
> Like him by many others lov'd and priz'd;
> But their's shall be the everlasting crown,
> Not whom the world, but Jesus Christ shall own."

In consequence of the insecure nature of the foundations, the entire structure of Whitefield's Tabernacle had to be taken down in the year 1890. Preparations are now being made for the rebuilding of the chapel.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REGENT SQUARE.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid in October, 1824, by the Earl of Breadalbane, who acted in the capacity of proxy for the Duke of Clarence, whose indisposition prevented him laying the stone in person. The Regent Square Church was erected in consequence of the Caledonian Church in Hatton Garden being too small for the large congregations who assembled to hear the eloquent preacher, Rev. Edward Irving.

The building was completed in 1827, and opened according to the manner of the National Scotch Presbyterian Church. It cost over £25,000; was built to accommodate about three thousand persons; and for many years had Mr. Irving for its minister.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, GORDON SQUARE.

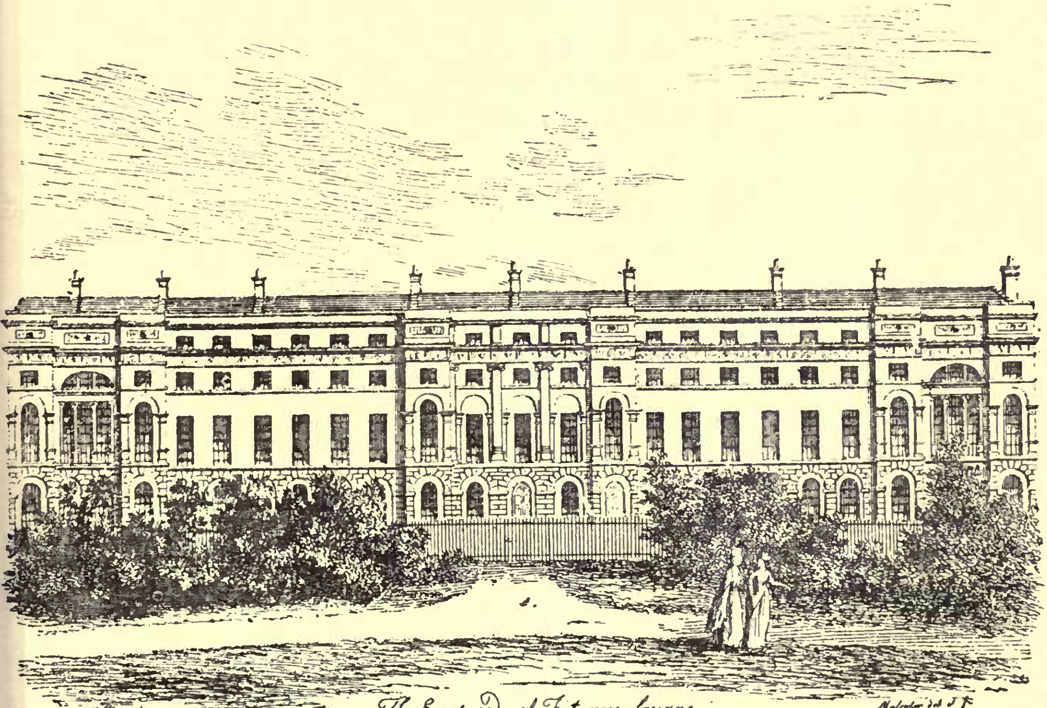
The members of the Catholic Apostolic Church, often called Irvingites in allusion to their founder, Rev. Edward Irving, seem to have consisted originally of the bulk of the congregation attending Regent Square Presbyterian Church, who accompanied Irving when he was expelled from the Scottish Church in 1833. A building in Newman Street, formerly the studio of Benjamin West, P.R.A., was taken by the new sect soon after that date.

For the service of the church a comprehensive book of liturgies and offices was provided by the "apostles;" and lights, incense, vestments, holy oil, water, chrism, and other adjuncts of worship have been appointed by their authority.

Each congregation in the Catholic Apostolic Church is presided over by its "angel" or bishop (who ranks as pastor in the Universal Church); under him are four-and-twenty priests, divided into four ministries of "elders, prophets, evangelists, and pastors," and with these are the deacons, seven of whom regulate the temporal affairs of the church—besides whom there are also "sub-deacons, acolytes, singers, and door-keepers."

The fine church in Gordon Square is the Metropolitan Church or Cathedral of the Catholic Apostolic Church. It was built about the year 1853, from the designs of Mr. R. Brandon and Mr. Ritchie.

The exterior is of Early English design, and the decorated interior has a triforium in the aisle-roof, after the manner of our early churches and cathedrals. The ceilings are highly enriched, and some of the windows are filled with stained glass. The northern doorway and porch, and the southern wheel-window, are very fine. A beautiful side chapel, called a "Lady Chapel," has been added on the south.



Publish'd Nov 1 1807 by J P Malcolm

The East side of Fitzroy Square.

Malcolm del J F

CHAPTER X.

SPRINGS AND WELLS OF ST. PANCRAS.

Lamb's Conduit.—William Lamb.—Public rejoicings —The Lamb Public House.—The River Holebourne.—Black Mary's Hole.—Bagnigge Wells.—The Pinder of Wakefield.—Nell Gwynne.—Properties of the waters.—Bagnigge Wells Tea-gardens.—"The Bagnigge Organfist."—Pancras Wells —The Adam and Eve, Pancras.—St. Chad's Well.—Portrait of St. Chad.—Tottenham Court Fair.—Smock Race.

LAMB'S CONDUIT.

LAMB'S CONDUIT was situated above the north end of Red Lion Street, Holborn, and was celebrated for the abundance of water, clear as crystal, and suitable for drinking purposes, which it afforded. "The Fountain Head," says the writer of the *New View of London*, "is under a stone marked *S.P.P.*, in the vacant Ground a little Southward of Ormond Street, whence the Water comes in a Drein to this Conduit, and it runs thence in Lead Pipes to the Conduit on *Snow Hill*, which has the figure of a Lamb on it, denoting that its Water come from *Lamb's Conduit*."

It was erected for the use of Londoners by a gentleman of the name of William Lamb, of whom, notwithstanding his munificence, but little of his history is known at the present day. In addition to the erection of this conduit, he endowed a chapel in the City, which was destroyed at the great fire of London.

When the New River Company commenced to supply the metropolis with water, the conduit pipes got neglected and stopped up, and the water ceased to run to Snow Hill, though it was still useful to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the streets to the north of Holborn. The stone at the source of the conduit itself was taken down at the time of the erection of the Foundling Hospital, and the water caused to run a little more to the east, from whence, for a long time, the inhabitants had access to the spring. The supplies of the pumps in Mecklenberg and Brunswick Squares are derived from the springs which supplied Lamb's Conduit.

In the year 1800 access to the water was gained by means of steps descending to the pipe whence it issued. The following inscription was placed upon a part of the Conduit:—

> "On this spot stood the Conduit,
> Commonly called and known
> By the name of Lamb's Conduit,
> The Property of the City of London;
> Which was rebuilt in the year MDCCXLVI.,
> At the request of the Governor and Guardians
> Of the Hospital for the maintenance
> And education of exposed and deserted
> Young Children.
> In order to lay the way
> And make the same more commodious;
> The waters thereof are still preserved,
> And continued for the public emolument,
> By building an arch over the same;
> And this compartment is erected
> To preserve the City's right and interest
> In the said ground, water, and springs."

Upon certain occasions of public rejoicing, Lamb's Conduit, like many other conduits in London, was made to flow with wine instead of water. A hogshead of wine was put in communication with the conduit and allowed to run out, but the aperture from which the people filled their vessels is said to have been never larger than that of a straw, so that this apparent prodigality was regulated upon strictly economical principles, and the flow of wine was made to last a long time.

The sign of the Lamb public-house at the north-eastern end of Lamb's Conduit Street was the effigy of a lamb cut in stone, which was believed to have been one of the figures which stood upon Lamb's Conduit, as a rebus upon the name of William Lamb.

The fields around Lamb's Conduit formed a favourite promenade on a summer's evening for the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Giles's. William Wycherley alludes to them in his *Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park* (1672). They were first curtailed in 1714, by the formation of a new burying-ground for the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and again in 1739, by the erection of the Foundling Hospital.

THE RIVER HOLEBOURNE.

Among the rivers which formerly supplied London with water, the Holebourne occupied an important place. As we have already said in an earlier chapter in this volume (p. 10), this stream arose in and around the ponds at Hampstead and Highgate, and flowed through Kentish Town, Camden Town, Somers Town, Battle Bridge, Farringdon Road, Farringdon Street, and into the Thames at the point where Blackfriars Bridge now is. "Holebourne" is the ancient form of the name, and Holborn is a corruption of it. Throughout its course its physical character justified its name. It was strictly the brook or bourne in the hole or hollow. It was also called "Turnmill Brook," "The River of Wells," and "The River Fleet." But the term "fleet," as Mr. J. G. Waller has pointed out, could only be properly applied where it was influenced by the tidal flow of the Thames. A "fleet" is a channel covered with shallow water at high tide, and frequent examples of the use of the term are to be found in the names of places upon the banks of the Thames and the Medway.

The designation, "The River of Wells," was an appropriate name for the Holebourne, which received the waters of Clerkenwell, Skinners-well, Fags-well, Tode-well, Loders-well, and Rad-well.

The Holebourne received a small stream a little north of Battle Bridge arising from some springs near Tottenham Court Road. At Battle Bridge, the stream, which ran along the south side of the road, frequently overflowed, and at times the inundations were so serious as to occasion much loss to the dwellers in the neighbourhood. Just about this locality there was but little fall in the ground, and the spring moved sluggishly, spreading itself out as it bent round the end of Gray's Inn Road, which was here carried over the bridge which gave name to the locality.

There was a serious inundation in January, 1809, which is thus related in Nelson's *Islington*:—"At this period, when the snow was lying very deep, a rapid thaw come on, and, the arches not affording a sufficient passage for the increased current, the whole space between Pancras, Somers Town, and the bottom of the hill at Pentonville, was in a short time covered with water. The flood rose to the height of three feet in the middle of the highway, the lower rooms of all the houses within that space were completely inundated, and the inhabitants sustained considerable damage in their goods and furniture, which many of them had not time to remove. Two cart-horses were drowned, and for several days persons were obliged to be conveyed to and from their houses, and receive their provisions in at the windows, by means of carts."

It appears that this stream in the neighbourhood of Bagnigge Wells, through the gardens of which it flowed, was sometimes known as Bagnigge River. It is recorded that, in 1761, on "Saturday night the waters were so high at 'Black Mary's Hole,' that the inhabitants of Bagnigge Wells and in the neighbourhood suffered greatly. About seven o'clock a coach, with five gentlemen within, and three on the outside, was overturned by the height of the water in the road just by, and with great difficulty escaped being drowned."

Black Mary's Hole was the name applied to a very few small houses at Bagnigge Wash, the origin of which is thus described. The land here was called Bagnigge Wash, from the River Bagnigge, which passed through it, and subsequently people resorting thither to drink the waters of the conduit, which was then leased to one Mary, who kept a black cow, whose milk was drunk with the waters of the conduit; the wits of that age used to say, "Come, let us go to Black Mary's Hole." However, Mary dying, and the place degenerating into licentiousness, about 1687, Walter Baynes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, enclosed the conduit, which is said to have had the appearance of a great oven. He is supposed to have left a fund for keeping the same in perpetual repair. The stone with the inscription was carried away during the night.

There was a tradition that the name Black Mary's Hole was a corruption of Blessed Mary's Well—a highly probable explanation.

In April, 1756, a newspaper states:—A few days since the water was so deep in Pancras Wash as to drown a horse which fell into the same with a load on his back."

BAGNIGGE WELLS.

The Hole-bourne, or Fleet River, was locally called the "River Bagnigge," and hence a well near at hand was called "Bagnigge Wells," and ultimately there arose Bagnigge Tea Gardens. The name Bagnigge is derived from that of a family to whom the property belonged in the 17th century. It is supposed, with some degree of probability, that the house originally called "Bagnigge House" was a country residence of Nell Gwynne, the celebrated mistress of Charles II. In some ancient deeds, the ground where this house stood is called Bagnigge Vale. On a square stone, over an old Gothic portal taken down about the year 1763, and afterwards replaced over the door from the high road to the house, was cut the following inscription:—

✝
S. T.
THIS IS BAGNIGGE
HOUSE NEARE
THE PINDER A
WAKEFIELDE.
1680.

Over one of the chimney-pieces was the garter of the Order of St. George in raised work; and over another, the royal arms on one side, and on the other side the same arms joined with several more. Between them was the bust of a woman in Roman costume, "let deep into a circular cavity of the wall, bordered with festoons of delf earth, in the natural colours, and glazed. It is said to represent Mrs. Eleanor Gwin, a favourite of Charles the Second, who sometimes made this place her summer residence." The bust is said to have been the work of Sir P. Lely. This quotation is from Dr. Bevis's account, to which we are just about to refer.

Beyond this there does not appear to have been anything of a remarkable character in connection with the history of the house until the year 1756, when the discovery there of medicinal springs formed the commencement of a new epoch in its history. In the year 1760, John Bevis, M.D., published *An Experimental Enquiry concerning the Contents, Qualities, and Medicinal Virtues of the two Mineral Waters, lately discovered at Bagnigge Wells, near London.* In 1767, a second edition, with additions, was published, from whence the following curious facts are extracted:—

"These wells are situated a little way out of London, in the high road from Coppice Row, or Sir John Oldcastle's, which, about a quarter of a mile further, at Battle-Bridge turnpike, comes into the great new road from Paddington to Islington, affording an easy access to the spring for coaches from all parts: And the foot path from Tottenham Court Road, by Southampton Row, Red Lion Street and the Foundling Hospital, to Islington, Clerkenwell, and Old Street, running close by the wells, is no less convenient for such as prefer walking exercise.

"The place where the waters issue, is environed with hills and rising ground every way but to the south, and, consequently, screened from the inclemency of the more chilling winds. Primrose Hill rises westward; on the north-west are the more distant elevations of Hampstead and Highgate; on the north and north-east there is a pretty sudden ascent to Islington and the New River Head, and a near prospect of London makes up the rest of the circumference, with the magnificent structure of St. Paul's, full in front, and nearly upon a level with Bagnigge House.

"Such a situation, however agreeable in itself, and favourable to the production and maintenance of springs, should seem, nevertheless, to expose their waters to be frequently contaminated and spoiled by inundations from large and sudden rains: And yet that these springs ever suffer the least damage on that account does not appear; since they are found to retain their genuine clearness, mineral flavours, and virtues, through all seasons and vicissitudes of weather. The floods which, at times roll down toward this spot, are all received and carried off quick, without ponding, by a rivulet, anciently called the River Fleet, which running near Pancras Church, and the Brill, passes under Battle Bridge, and so hard by the wells, to London, discharging itself into Fleet-ditch, and at last into the Thames. Add to this, that although it be difficult to dig hereabouts two or three feet deep without encountering springs, yet do the sources of the wells lye so low, as to be inaccessible to any percolations of rain or other waters, from or near the surface.

"At what time these waters were first known to be possessed of salutary qualities, cannot be made out with any degree of evidence. A tradition goes, that the place of old was called Blessed Mary's Well; but that the name of the Holy Virgin having in some measure fallen into disesteem after the Reformation, the title was altered to Black Mary's Well, as it now stands upon Mr. Rocque's map, and then to Black Mary's Hole; though there is a very different account of these later appellations: For there are those who insist they were taken from one Mary Woolaston, whose occupation was attending at a well, now covered in, on an opposite eminence, by the footway from Bagnigge to Islington, to supply the soldiery, encamped in the adjacent fields, with water. But waiving such uncertainties, it may be relied on for truth that the present proprietor, upon taking possession of the estate, found two wells thereon, both steaned in a workmanlike manner; but when, or for what purpose they were sunk, he is entirely ignorant."

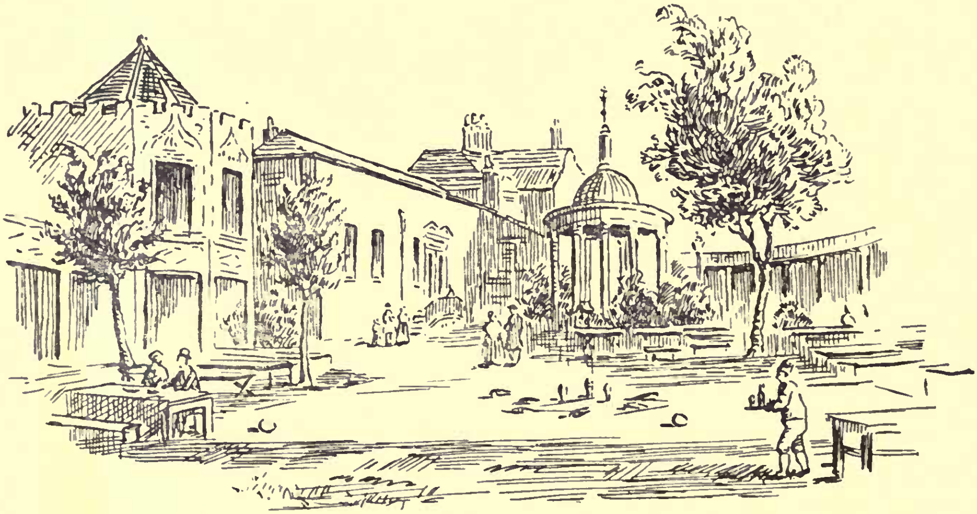
The water of these wells was of two kinds; one had aperient qualities; the other tonic, being of a chalybeate nature. It will be unnecessary to give any account of the various experiments made by Dr. Bevis in his studies of the properties of these waters, and of which he has given full details in his book; but a few interesting particulars of the accidents which led to the discovery of the medicinal characteristics of the waters may be added.

In the year 1757, upon boiling some of the laxative sort of water in a tea kettle, it was observed to turn whitish and foul, which caused it to be rejected for culinary uses. The same year, a man who was employed at some snuff-mills, then erected close to the well, happening to be feverish and thirsty, drank plentifully of the water, and found himself immoderately purged by it, which gave the first intimation of its cathartic quality.

The well from whence this water was obtained was about twenty-two feet deep. There was not the least appearance of any water trickling in through the junctures of the steining; it clearly arose from the very bottom of the shaft, and came in slowly through a blue clay. This was discovered when continued pumping had almost entirely exhausted the supply of water.

As the pump brought it up from the well the water was remarkably clear and limpid, and it is said to have discharged more air bubbles at the surface than most waters do at the spring head, although it was less remarkable in this respect than the Bagnigge chalybeate waters. It never turned foul or deposited any sediment, or threw up any scum, if kept in clean vessels, unless heated to a degree much beyond that of the warmth of any known climate. It did not taste disagreebly in the mouth; but being swallowed, left a distinguishable brackish bitterness on the palate; and there was nothing remarkable in it as to smell, when cold.

As far as the chalybeate waters are concerned, it appears that in the year 1757, the spot of ground in which this well was sunk, was let out to a gentleman curious in gardening, who observed that the oftener he watered his flowers with it the less they throve. "I happened," says Dr. Bevis, in his interesting account, "towards the end of that summer to be in company with a friend or two who made a transient visit to Mr. Hughes, was asked to taste the water; and being surprised to find its flavour so near that of the best German chalybeats, did not hesitate to declare my opinion that it might be made of great benefit both to the public and himself. At my request he sent me some of the water in a large stone bottle, well corked, the next day; a gallon whereof I immediately set over the fire, and by a hasty evaporation found it very rich in mineral contents, though much less so than I afterwards experienced it to be when more leisurely exhaled by a gentle heat. Whilst this operation was carrying on, I made some experiments on the remainder of the water, particularly with powdered galls, which I found to give, in less than a minute, a very rich and deep purple tincture to it, that lasted many days without any great alteration. I reported these matters to Mr. Hughes, but soon after a very dangerous fit of sickness put a stop to my experiments, which I resumed not that year, nor till lately, when the proprietor called and told me his waters were got into very great vogue, and known by the name of the Bagnigge Wells, which indeed I remembered to have seen in the newspapers, without so much as guessing it had been given to these springs. Mr. Hughes took me to his wells, where I was not a little pleased with the elegant accommodation he had provided for company in so short a time. Upon intimating his desire that I would proceed to complete a proper series of experiments on the waters, and draw up some rational account of them, I consented to do so; the result of all which is the little treatise now humbly submitted to the public.



· OLD BAGNIGGE WELLS TEA GARDENS ·

"The chalybeat well is just behind the pump room, about forty yards south of the purging well, being almost twenty feet deep, and near two yards in diameter within the steaning. It is fed by no less than four springs drilling through the steaning, the strongest and purest of which is one that runs in plentifully from the north. It has been found upon exhausting this well that it replenishes at the rate of three feet in an hour.

"The water fresh pumped up is exceeding clear, and much of the complexion of pure rain water; has something of a sulphury smell as it issues out, and discharges great quantity of air-bubbles at the surface. Its taste is highly ferrugineous, with an agreeable and sprightly subacid tartness."

In an appendix to the book, the author gives particulars of several remarkable cures which had been effected by the use of these mineral springs.

Very soon after the house was opened as a public spa, it rose into notoriety also on account of its tea-gardens, which became a highly popular place of resort on Sundays. The gardens covered an extensive piece of ground, and were decorated in the old-fashioned manner, with walks in formal lines, a profusion of leaden statues, alcoves, and fountains. They were much frequented by the lower sort of tradesmen. The following was a popular comic song in those days:—

"BAGNIGGE WELLS.

"Come, come, Miss Prissy, make it up, and we will lovers be,
And we will go to Bagnigge Wells, and there will have some tea;
It's there you'll see the lady-birds upon the stinging nettles,
And there you'll see the waiters, ma'am, with all their shining kettles.
Oh la! Oh dear, O dash my vig, how funny.

It's there you'll see the waiters, ma'am, will serve you in a trice,
With rolls all hot and butter pats serv'd up so neat and nice:
And there you'll see the fishes, ma'am, more *curioser* than whales,
Oh! they're made of gold and silver, ma'am, and they wag their little tails.

And they're you'll hear the organ, ma'am, and see the water-spouts,
Oh, we'll have some rum and water, ma'am, before that we go out,
We'll coach it into town, ma'am, we won't return to shop,
But we'll go to thingimy hall, ma'am, and there we'll have a drop.
Oh la! Oh dear!" &c.

A humorous engraving showing Charles Griffith, the Bagnigge Wells organist, seated and performing upon an organ, was published about the time when these gardens enjoyed the greatest share of popular support. The following lines are engraved beneath the picture:

"THE
BAGNIGGE ORGANFIST.

What passion cannot Music raise & quell!
When G[riffith] struck his corded shell,
The listning Drunkards stood around,
And wondring on their faces fell.

Vide Dry[den]'s Ode to S. Cecillia's Night
Pub^d for the Benefit of decayed Musicians."

An account published in 1788, says of Bagnigge Wells: "It is a place of Health, like most of those in or about this metropolis, because a place of relaxation and amusement, and a tea-drinking convenience for Sundays, &c.

"There is a handsome long room, the organ in which was once a favourite part of the amusement of such as resorted thither in motley crowds 'to kill an idle hour.'

"But what seems most attractive to company (if we except the desire of seeing and being seen, of appointed interviews, or the attractions they appear to have for each other) is the circumstance of gardens laid out prettily enough in what is called the miniature taste, with convenient boxes for the company: but being situate on low ground, are subject to be frequently overflowed.

"Having already observed what a motley groupe the company forms, it may be expected that too many among them are of very indifferent characters, a consideration which has contributed much to bring the place into disrepute;—in the mean time its being particularly open on Sundays, appears lately to have drawn the attention of the magistrates. Better order is to be kept, and special care taken that none are admitted during the hours of divine service.

"Perhaps it may be thought not a little remarkable that the proprietor of these Wells is ranked with the people called *methodists,* and was a constant attendant at a certain well-known neighbouring chapel, where the congregation was of that description, whilst he suffered the sabbath to be incroached on, and scenes of dissipation to prevail on his own premises. We mean not to be invidious; but the remark is obvious, and seems to carry its comment with it."

In 1779, a poem entitled "Bagnigge Wells" was issued, in quarto size, at one shilling. It is supposed to have been written by Hawkins, but the copy I have examined unfortunately has lost its title page. The poem is unfit for quotation, but the copious foot-notes are remarkable for their humour and sarcasm.

In the year 1813, a new tenant took Bagnigge Wells, and the grounds were made considerably smaller. In the sale that then took place, the catalogue described the fixtures and fittings as comprising a temple, a grotto, arbours, boxes, large lead figures, pumps, shrubs, two hundred drinking tables, three hundred and fifty wooden seats, etc. The temple and grotto were purchased by the new proprietor, and remained on the grounds till the entire breaking up of the house in 1844. The temple consisted of a roofed and circular kind of colonnade, formed by a double row of pillars and pilasters with an interior balustrade — a building much like the water-temples at the Crystal Palace. In its centre was a double pump, one piston of which supplied the chalybeate water, and the other the cathartic water. The grotto was a little castellated building, of two apartments, open to the gardens, in the form of a sexagon, and covered for the most part with shells, pebblestones, and bits of glass stuck in compo. In the long room was an organ, and a bust of Nell Gwynne, in a circular border composed of a variety of fruits, supposed to be in allusion to her original occupation of selling fruit at the playhouse. These specimens of carved work were originally over a chimneypiece in the ancient mansion, and being sold by auction, were restored, painted, regilt, and put up in the room by the proprietor of Bagnigge Wells.

It appears that the gardens, after the curtailment of their fair proportions, soon began to decline in the popular favour, or at least they appealed to the tastes of a lower class of visitors. The once famous resort sank down to a "three-penny" concert-room. Mr. Allcock was the performer upon the organ, but the main attraction was Paddy O'Rourke; some singers named Alford, Ozealey, Prynn, Box, Sloman, Booth, Gibbs, Dickie, and others, also gave their aid. The songs and duets were diversified by the delivery of portions of plays, but without scenery or dresses. This place was, in fact, the precursor of the Grecian, the Britannia, and other saloons, the Bower at Westminster Bridge, etc. It was kept for many years by a man named Thoroughgood. Soon after the Battle of Waterloo, he obtained one of the hoofs of the horse shot under the unfortunate Duke of Brunswick. This he converted into a snuff-box, which he handed round to the visitors, male and female, who attended his room. But the attraction of the relic seems to have been inconsiderable, or only short-lived, for the place did not pay; it was, in fact, a ruinous concern, and his successors did little better than he. About the year 1870, Messrs. Gardiner, the brewers, of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, erected a gin palace upon the site of the gardens.

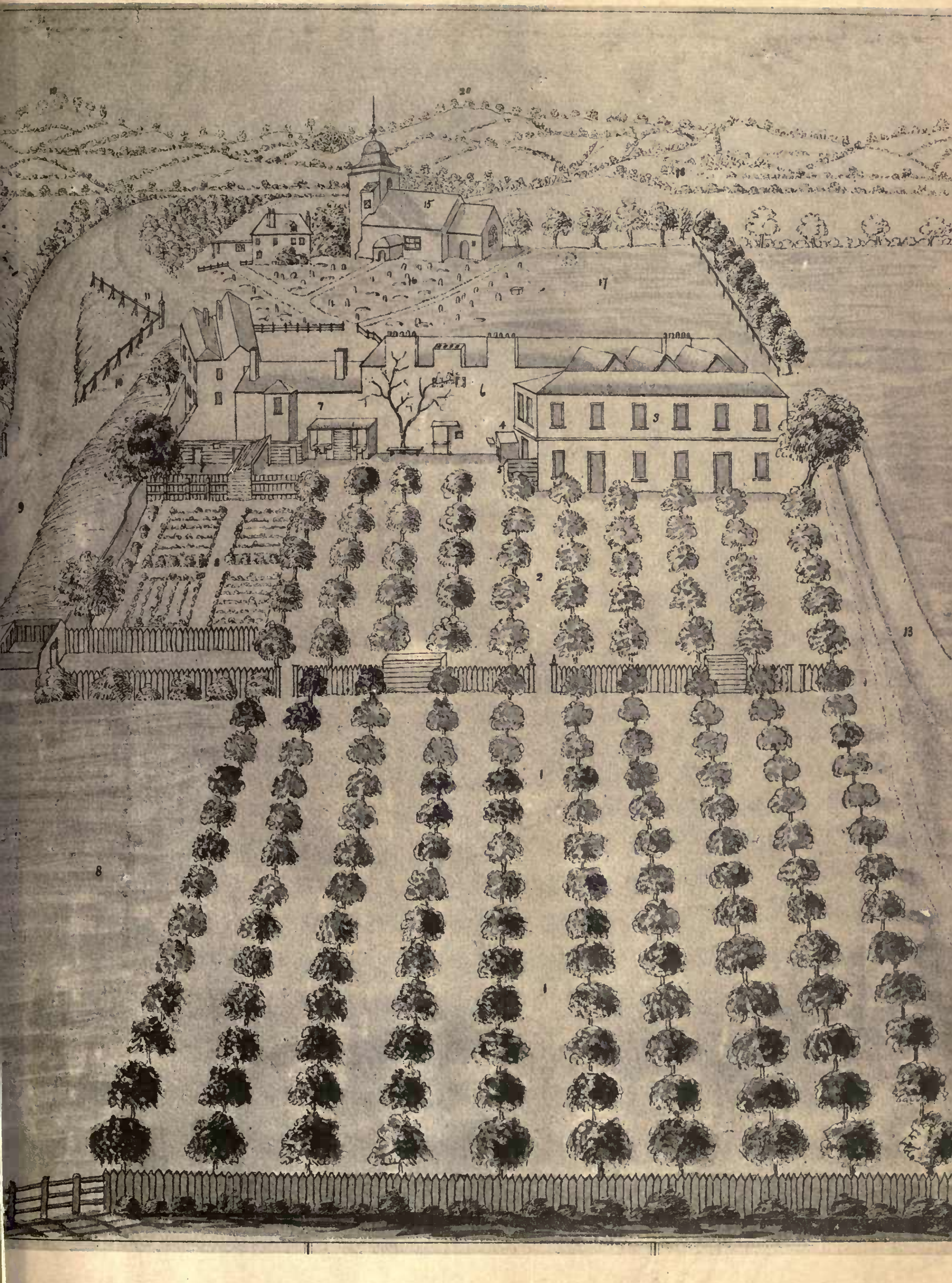
PANCRAS WELLS.

At what date the virtues of Pancras Wells first became known is a matter of some doubt, but it is pretty certain that they were favoured with a considerable share of public patronage early in the 18th century.

The wells were situated a little to the south of the old church of St. Pancras, at that time described as being "about a mile to the north of London." The gardens around the wells were extensive and admirably laid out as walks for those who visited the place for the purpose of drinking the waters. The buildings belonging to the establishment, too, appear to have been sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large number of visitors. The accompanying reproduction of an Indian-ink drawing in the Crace Collection at the British Museum will be sufficient to give a pretty clear view of the locality. The following references answer to the numbers marked in the bird's-eye view:—

1. The New Plantation.
2. The Bed Walk.
3. The Long Room, 60 feet by 18 feet.
4 & 5. The Pump Rooms.
6. House of Entertainment.
7. Ladies' Walk and Hall.
8. Two Kitchen Gardens.
9. Road to Highgate, &c.
10 & 11. Coach ways to the Wells.
12. Footway from Red Lion St., Southampton Row, and Tottenham Court.
13. Footway from Gray's Inn.
14. Footway from Islington.
15. St. Pancras Church.
16. Old Church Yard.
17. New Church Yard.
18. Kentish Town.
19. Primrose Hill.
20. Hampstead.
21. Highgate.

A description of the waters attached to this view informs us that they "are Surprisingly Successful in Curing the most Obstinate Scurvy,


20
18
15
11
17
10
6
7
3
4
5
9
2
13
1
8
1

ST. PANCRAS WELLS.

King's Evil, Leprosy, and all other breakings out and defilements of the skin: Running Sores, Cancers, Eating Ulcers, the Piles (herein far excelling the Waters Holt), Surfeits or any Corruption of the Blood and Juices, the Rheumatism and all Inflamatory Distempers, most Disorders of the Eyes or Pains of the Stomach and Bowels, loss of Appetite, sinking of the Spirits and Vapours, the most Violent Colds, Worms of all kinds in either young or old, &c."

In an advertisement displaying the virtues of these waters published in *The Craftsman* of July 5th, 1722, there is a note to the following effect:—"N.B. As the credit of these wells hath much suffered for some late years, by encouraging of scandalous company, and making the long room a common dancing room, originally built and designed only for the use of gentlemen and ladies that drink the waters; due care will be taken for the future, that nothing of the kind shall be allowed, or any disorderly person permitted to be in the walks."

Very near to Pancras Wells was a sort of rival establishment, the Adam and Eve Gardens, which attained to considerable popularity as the resort of pleasure seekers, although they had not the attraction of a medicinal spring to offer. The gardens were attached to the Adam and Eve Inn (an establishment quite distinct from that at Tottenham Court Road), close by the old church of St. Pancras, and to judge by the following announcement, which appeared in a newspaper in the year 1786, were specially calculated to meet the material wants of visitors:—

> "ADAM AND EVE, PANCRAS.
>
> Charles Eaton respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the publick in general, that he has, at a considerable expence, rendered his gardens and pleasure grounds commodious and fit for the reception of the genteelest company. A choice assortment of neat Wines, Foreign Spirituous Liquors, Cyder, and home-brewed Ale. A good larder, and dinners dressed on the shortest notice for any number of persons. Societies and other public bodies will meet with every accommodation at the above house.
>
> A good Ordinary on Sundays.
>
> Tea, Coffee, and Hot Rolls, every morning and evening."

ST. CHAD'S WELL.

Near Battle Bridge, in a small garden and shrubbery fronting Gray's Inn Lane, there was formerly a mineral spring, dedicated to St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield. St. Chad was the founder of the see of Lichfield. According to Bede, joyful melody as of persons sweetly singing descended from heaven into his oratory for half an hour, and then mounted again to heaven. This was to presage his death, and accordingly he died, attended by his brother's soul and musical angels.

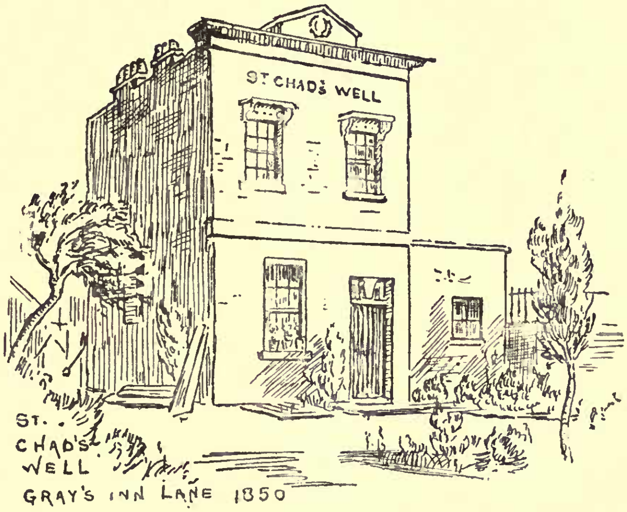
The following account was published, in 1831, in Hone's *Every Day Book*:—

"St. Chad's Well is near Battle Bridge. The miraculous water is aperient, and was some years ago quaffed by the bilious and other invalids, who flocked thither in crowds, to drink at the cost of sixpence, what people of these latter days by 'the ingenious chemist's art,' can make as effectual as St. Chad's virtues 'at the small price of one halfpenny.'

"If anyone desire to visit this spot of ancient renown, let him descend from Holborn Bars to the very bottom of Gray's Inn Lane. On the left-hand side formerly stood a considerable hill, whereon were wont to climb and browze certain mountain goats of the metropolis, in common language called swine; the hill was the largest heap of cinder-dust in the neighbourhood of London. It was formed by the annual accumulation of some thousands of cart loads, since exported to Russia for making bricks to rebuild Moscow, after the conflagration of that capital on the entrance of Napoleon. Opposite to this unsightly sight, and on the right hand side of the road, is an angle-wise faded inscription—

ST.
CHAD'S WELL

"It stands, or rather dejects, over an elderly pair of wooden gates, one whereof opens on a scene which the unnacustomed eye may take for the pleasure ground of Giant Despair. Trees stand as if not made to vegetate, clipped hedges seem willing to decline, and nameless weeds straggle weakly upon unlimited borders. If you look upwards you perceive painted on an octagon board, 'Health Restored and Preserved.' Further on towards the left, stands a low, old-fashioned, comfortable looking, large windowed dwelling; and ten to one, but there also stands, at the open door, an ancient ailing female, in a black bonnet, a clean, colored cotton gown, and a check apron; her silver hair only in part tucked beneath the narrow border of a frilled cap, with a sedate and patient, yet, somewhat inquiring look. This is 'the Lady of the *Well.*' She gratuitously informs you, that 'the gardens' of 'St. Chad's Well' are 'for circulation' by paying for the water, of which you may drink as much or as little, or nothing, as you please, at one guinea per year, 9*s.* 6*d.* quarterly, 4*s.* 6*d.* monthly, or 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly. You qualify for a single visit by paying sixpence, and a large glass tumbler full of warm water is handed to you. As a stranger you are told that 'St. Chad's Well was famous at one time.' Should you be inquisitive, the dame will instruct you, with an earnest eye, that 'people are not what they used to be, and she can't tell what'll happen next.' Oracles have not ceased. While drinking St. Chad's water you observe an immense copper into which it is poured, wherein it is heated to due efficacy, and from whence it is drawn by a cock, into the glasses. You



also remark, hanging on the wall, a 'tribute of gratitude,' versified and inscribed on vellum, beneath a pane of glass stained by the hand of time, and let into a black frame: this is an effusion for value received from St. Chad's invaluable water. But, above all, there is a full sized portrait in oil, of a stout comely personage, with a ruddy countenance, in a coat or cloak, supposed scarlet, a laced cravat falling down the breast, and a small red night cap carelessly placed on the head, conveying the idea that it was painted for the likeness of some opulent butcher who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne. Ask the dame about it, and she refers you to 'Rhone.' This is a tall old man, who would be taller if he were not bent by years. 'I am ninety-four,' he will tell you, 'this present year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.' All that he has to communicate concerning the portrait is, 'I have heard say it is the portrait of St. Chad.' Should you venture to differ, he adds, 'this is the opinion of most people who come here.' You may gather that it is his own undoubted belief. On pacing the garden alleys, and peeping at the places of retirement, you imagine the whole may have been improved and beautified for the last time by some countryman of William III., who came over and died in the same year with that king, and whose works here, in wood and box, have been following him ever since.

"St. Chad's Well is scarcely known in the neighbourhood, save by its sign-board of invitation and forbidding externals. An old American loyalist, who has lived at Pentonville ever since 'the rebellion' forced him to the mother country, enters to 'totter not unseen' between the stunted hedgerows; it was the first 'place of pleasure' he came to after his arrival, and he goes no where besides,—'everything else is so altered.' For the same reason a tall, spare, thin-faced man, with dull grey eyes and underhung chin, from the neighbourhood of Bethnal Green, walks hither for his 'Sunday morning's exercise,' to untruss a theological point with a law-clerk, who also attends the place because his father, 'when he was 'prentice to Mr. ——, the great law stationer in Chancery Lane in 1776, and sat writing for sixteen hours a day, received great benefit from the waters, which he came to drink fasting, once a week.' Such persons from local attachment, and a few male and female atrabilarians, who without a powerful motive would never breathe the pure morning air, resort to this spot for their health. St. Chad's Well is haunted, not frequented. A few years and it will be with its waters as with the water of St. Pancras' Well, which is enclosed in the garden of a private house, near old St. Pancras churchyard."

Hone's prophecy has been fulfilled. The glory of St. Chad's Well has long ago entirely departed. On September 14th, 1837, "the Premises, Dwelling-house, Large Garden, and Offices, with the very celebrated Spring of Saline Water called St. Chad's Well, which, in proper hands, would produce an inexhaustible Revenue, as its qualities are allowed by the first Physician to be unequalled," were sold at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill. A row of houses, called "St. Chad's Row," was afterwards built upon the spot.

Old Joseph Munden, the comedian, when he resided in Kentish Town, was in the habit of visiting St. Chad's Well three times a week, and drinking its waters, as did the judge Sir Allan Chambre, when he lived at Prospect House, Highgate. Mr. Alexander Mensall, who for fifty years kept the Gordon House Academy at Kentish Town, used to walk with his pupils once a week to St. Chad's, to drink the waters, as a means of "keeping the doctor out of the house."

A gentleman, who professed to have been relieved from a very deranged state of health by the use of these waters, placed in the pump room a poetical tribute to their praise, which thus concludes:—

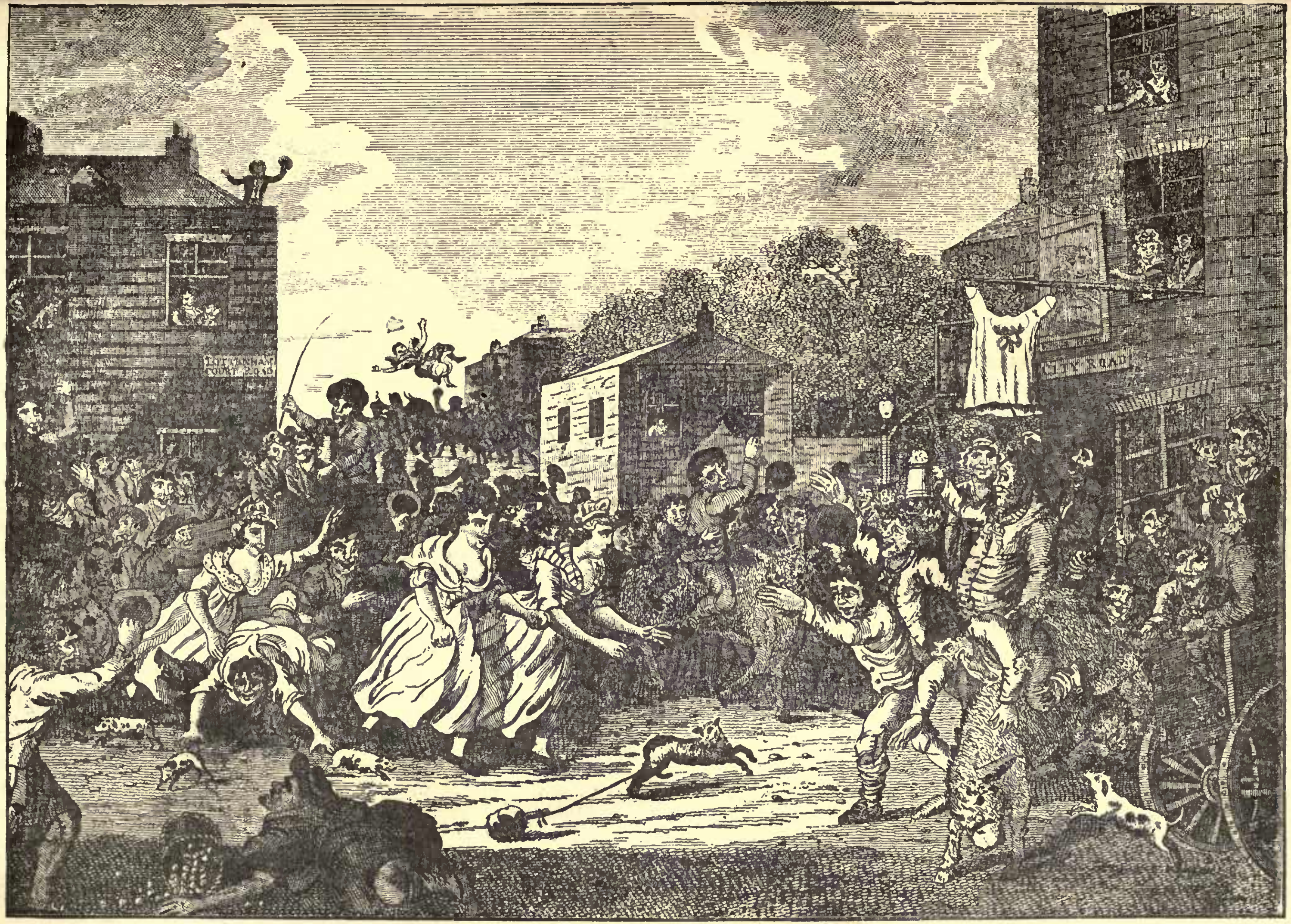
"Oh! were Physicians to their judgment true,
"Would give each plant, each spring, each herb, its due,
"No foreign aid we need of Drugs compound,
"To heal diseases or to cure a wound;
"But doctors still, politically blind,
"Deny the bliss, and torture half mankind."

TOTTENHAM COURT FAIR.

A fair was annually kept at the beginning of August in the fields on the right-hand side of the hedgerow of the road leading from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to the old tavern known as the Adam and Eve.

Upon the occasion of this fair, some of the actors from the chief London theatres, most celebrated for comic humour, entertained the visitors with drolls and interludes. They were, however, suppressed by the magistrates. An official proclamation issued by the Quarter Sessions of Middlesex, and published in *The Daily Courant* of July 22nd, 1827, sets forth that "this Court being informed that several common players of interludes have for several years used and accustomed to assemble and meet together at or near a certain place called Tottenhoe, alias Tottenhal, alias Tottenham Court, in the parish of St. Pancras, in this county, and to erect booths, and to exhibit drolls, and use and exercise unlawful games and plays, whereby great numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been encouraged to assemble and meet together, and to commit riots and other misdemeanours, in breach of his Majesty's peace;" these interludes and drolls were prohibited.

"Whoever reads the foregoing Order," says a writer in *The Craftsman* of August 25th, 1827, "will have reason to suppose that the worshipful Gentlemen were in earnest, at the time of publication, to suppress all the unlawful Games, Plays, Drolls, and other shews, mentioned in it. That they are unlawful cannot be doubted, since so many of his Majesty's learned Justices of the Peace have declared them to be so; and, therefore, I was in hopes that they would have put their Order rigorously into execution; especially since these vagabonds had the impudence to affront the Government and administration; for whilst I was stopt in the crowd, there were two jack-puddings entertaining the populace, from a gallery on the outside of one of the booths; one of whom represented an Englishman, and the other a Spaniard. The English jack-pudding bully'd the Spaniard for some time, and threatened to treat him as he deserved; but Jack Spaniard defy'd him, bid him take care of his ears, and at last knock'd him down. I was shocked at such an insolent ridicule of our brave countrymen in our own country, and expected to see the scandalous buffons taken into custody, but I don't hear that any examples had been yet made of them. This can be imputed to nothing but the neglect, or something worse, of 'the High Constable, and Petty Constables of Holbourn Division,' who were charged with the execution of the solemn Order; and, therefore, it is expected that their worships will make a strict enquiry at their next meeting, why their Order was not punctually obey'd; this Fair not only tending to the encouragement of vice and immorality, as their Worships very justly observe, but even to sedition and disloyalty. It is not only frequented by pickpockets, sharpers, foot-pads, &c., to the


TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD
CITY ROAD

SMOCK RACE AT TOTTENHAM COURT FAIR [1738].

utter ruin of many apprentices, servants, and other young people, but renders our nation contemptible in the eyes of all foreigners who reside here."

SMOCK RACE.

Smock races were a frequent and favourite pastime in olden days, especially in country districts among the rustic people, to whom the indelicacy of the exhibition does not appear to have been objectionable. "Running for the Smock" is said to have been much in favour among the young country wenches in the North of England, where the prize offered was a fine Holland chemise, usually decorated with ribbons. The conditions of the race were that the competitors—young girls in their teens—should race a hundred yards on the turf, with nothing on but a smock. A writer in *Notes and Queries* describes the spectacle as "a very pretty and merry sight."

The last race of this kind in Kent was run about the middle of the present century at Chilham Castle, but the practice was discontinued after that "in compliance with the proprieties of the age."

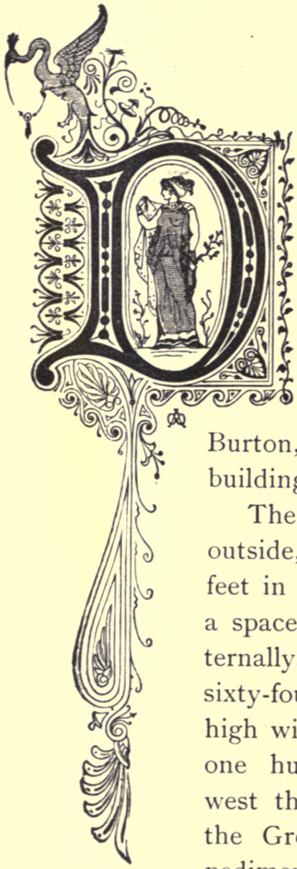
In the quaint old engraving which is here reproduced, a race of this sort is humorously represented as one of the diversions in connection with Tottenham Court Fair, about the year 1738.

CHAPTER XI.

POPULAR EXHIBITIONS AND ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

The Colosseum.—Panoramic View of London.—The Swiss Cottage.—The Glyptotheca.—Classic Ruins.—Stalactite Cavern.—Cyclorama of Lisbon.—The Diorama.—The Cosmorama.—The Royal Hospital of St. Katharine: foundation, benefactions, statutes, &c.— Raymond Lully.—The Hospital Church.—Removal to Regent's Park.

THE COLOSSEUM.



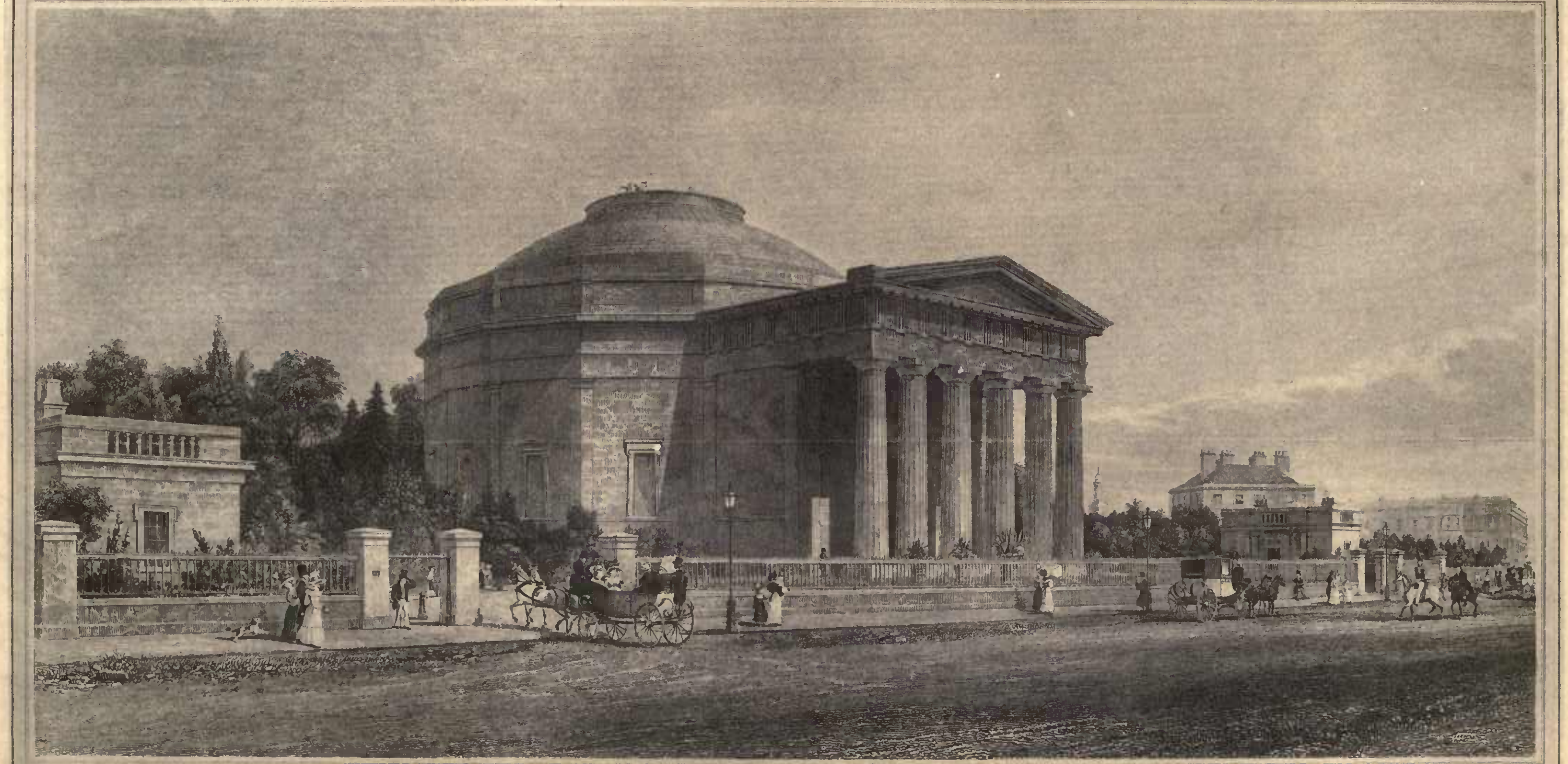
DURING the Great Exhibition of 1851, when visitors from all parts of the world crowded to the great centre of London, one of the most popular of the many sights in the Metropolis was the Colosseum. It was so called from its colossal size, and was originally planned by Mr. Hornor, and commenced for him, in 1824, by Messrs. Peto and Grissell, from designs by Decimus Burton, the architect who was responsible for many buildings in London about that period.

The main part of the building was polygonal on the outside, having sixteen faces, each measuring twenty-five feet in length, and the whole of the chief portion occupied a space a hundred and twenty-six feet in diameter externally. The walls were three feet thick at the ground, sixty-four feet high on the outside, and seventy-nine feet high within. This was surmounted by an immense dome, one hundred and twelve feet in height. Fronting the west there was a bold portico, with six fluted columns of the Grecian Doric order, sustaining a well proportioned pediment. Its entablature was extended along the flanks, and around the whole building. At each angle were double antæ, or pilasters, rising from the base to the cornice; and above the parapet there were three steps from which sprang the dome. This was crowned by a parapet, forming a circular gallery, for the convenience of visitors who desired to enjoy a sight of the natural panorama which the adjacent Park, buildings, and distant country afforded. The upper portion of this dome, seventy-five feet in diameter, was glazed for the purpose of lighting the whole of the interior, there being no side windows. The lower part of the dome was cased with sheets of copper painted. Beneath the portico there was a drive for carriages, and a paved path for foot passengers. A large and lofty doorway opened to a handsome but plain vestibule, with its walls painted in imitation of white marble, and its pilasters in imitation of Sienna marble. It was divided into three compartments, measuring 70 feet by fourteen, and was forty feet in height in the middle division. This was an intermediate building, between the open portico and the main work. On the left was a flight of descending stairs for visitors to the middle gallery; and on the right, another flight to view the saloon, the first gallery, the third gallery under the ball (the original ball, removed from St. Paul's Cathedral), and the exterior parapet-gallery, on the summit of the building.

There was a small, narrow corridor which conducted the visitor to the centre of the rotunda, where he entered a spacious circular apartment, called the saloon, fitted up with festooned and flowing draperies, hung and arranged in imitation of an immense tent, arched overhead, and formed with numerous recesses around the exterior verge, for settees and tables; whilst a collection of pictures, sculptured and fancy pieces, objects of virtu and curiosity, were arranged in various places throughout the apartment. This room was intended as a place for rest or promenade. The immediate centre of the room was occupied by a circular enclosure of strong and substantial framework, containing two spiral staircases, and a circular chamber, in which was suspended a lift capable of conveying from ten to twenty persons to and from the first gallery.

The famous picture which this remarkable building was designed to display was a panoramic view of London from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Hornor, the projector of this work, finished the sketches for its execution in 1824, having constructed scaffolding and a suspended house, or large box, above the highest cross of the Cathedral, at a time when a new ball and cross were required, to crown the summit of that edifice. The undertaking was daring and hazardous; but, when accomplished, was calculated to produce such a picture as had never before been executed. The painting of the picture upon the walls of the Colosseum was certainly a wonderful performance. It covered upwards of forty-six thousand square feet, or more than an acre of canvas. The dome, on which the sky was painted, was thirty feet more in diameter than the cupola of St. Paul's, and the circumference of the horizon from that point of view represented nearly one hundred and thirty miles. After the sketches were completed upon two thousand sheets of paper, and the building finished, no individual could be found to paint the picture in a sufficiently short period. Artists of talent were not possessed of sufficient hardihood to execute the difficult and dangerous work. The painting of such a large extent of surface, and of such peculiar formation, was scarcely more dfficult than to gain easy and safe access to every part of it. The common modes of scaffolding could not be adopted, and many unsuccessful attempts were made to accomplish the gigantic and intricate task. At length Mr. E. T. Parris was found willing to undertake the work. This gentleman was possessed of considerable taste, knowledge of mechanics and perspective, and practical knowledge of that sort of painting. Above all he had steady nerves, enthusiasm, and perseverance, and was able to adapt many original and ingenious plans to that peculiar undertaking, to effect much with his own hands, and direct others by his quick and discriminating eye. Standing in a basket, supported by two loose poles, and lifted to a great height by ropes, he painted and finished nearly the whole surface of this immense picture of London.

Spectators viewed the picture from a balustraded gallery, with a projecting frame beneath it in exact imitation of the outer dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It presented such a pictorial history of London—such a faithful display of its myriads of public and private buildings—such an impression of the vastness, wealth, business, pleasure, commerce, and luxury of the English metropolis, as nothing else could effect. Towards the north the eye recognised Newgate Market, the old College of



THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

Physicians, Newgate, the Blue-coat School, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield Market, with its crowds of sheep and oxen, and the new Post Office. These were objects in the fore-ground. Beyond them were Clerkenwell, the Charter House, and the lines of Goswell and St. John's Streets, Pentonville, Islington, and Hoxton. In the next or third distance there were represented Primrose Hill, the noted Chalk Farm, Hampstead, and a line of fine wooded and wild hills to Highgate. The bold Archway and excavated road at the latter place, and the line of the great North Road, from Islington to Highgate, were clearly to be traced; whilst Stamford Hill, Muswell Hill, part of Epping Forest, and portions of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, bounded the horizon.

To the east was displayed a succession of objects all differing from the former in effect, character, and associations. Whilst that view exhibited the quiet, rural, and cheerful scenery of the environs of London, this view embraced the warehouses and docks and other proofs of the immense bustle and business belonging to the River Thames. In the immediate fore-ground was St. Paul's School-house; whilst the lines of Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, and Whitechapel carried the eye through the very heart of the city, conducting it to Bow, Stratford, and a fine tract of woodlands in Essex. On the right and left of this line were to be seen the towers of Bow Church, Cheapside; St. Mary Woolnoth; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Ethelburg, Bishopsgate, and others of sub-ordinate height; the Bank, Mansion House, Royal Exchange, East India House, and several of the Companies' Halls. Another line nearly parallel, but a little to the east, extended throughout Watling Street (the old Roman Road) to Cannon Street, Tower Street, and the Tower of London. It also included Greenwich Hospital and some portions of Essex.

Upon the south, with the River Thames, and its numerous fine bridges in the fore-ground, there were shown an amazing number and variety of public and private buildings.

The western view included the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, the Strand, Piccadilly, etc., Holborn and Oxford Street, the Inns of Court, Westminster, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and a long stretch of flat country to Windsor.

A staircase led to the upper gallery, from which the spectator had an opportunity of again contemplating the whole picture in a sort of bird's eye view. Another flight of stairs communicated with a room containing the ball, which was originally placed on the top of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and also a fac-simile of the cross. A few steps more conducted the visitor to the summit of the building, which commanded extensive views over the neighbouring houses and parks.

This panorama was first exhibited in the spring of the year 1829, before the painting was actually completed; nevertheless it was computed that upwards of a million spectators visited it during that year and the subsequent years until 1845, when, under the direction of Mr. William Bardwell, the picture was almost entirely repainted by Mr. Parris and his assistant artists. In connection with the original Colosseum there was a conservatory, three hundred feet in length, stored with many choice and beautiful plants. There were also waterfalls, fountains, ravines, and a Swiss Cottage, the latter having been designed by Mr. P. F. Robinson, an architect, and the author of several publications upon architectural subjects.

Numerous structural alterations were made in the building, in addition to the repainting of the panorama in 1845. The entrance on the Regent's Park side was considerably improved, and from it the visitor proceeded down a handsome and well-lighted staircase to a vestibule, leading to the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, the Classic Ruins, Conservatory, etc.

The eastern entrance in Albany Street was newly constructed at that period for the convenience of such visitors as desired to enter from that side of the Colosseum. Entering here by large folding doors, the visitor passed into a square vestibule; thence, to the left, into a noble arched corridor, reminding the Italian tourist of the entrance to the Vatican. The corridor was lighted, during the day, from above, by several circles of cut and ground glass; and, at night, by twenty-six bronze tripods. Descending to the basement story by three easy flights of steps, he entered a spacious apartment, supported by columns and pilasters, and adorned with glass chandeliers: in this room refreshments could be obtained. Glass doors opened at the north end into the Swiss Cottage, and at the south into the Conservatories and Promenade. Proceeding from the refreshment room, a similar corridor to that on the Regent's Park side of the building conducted the visitor to the Glyptotheca.

The Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, designed and erected by Mr. William Bradwell, chief machinist of Covent Garden Theatre, was a much finer apartment than that known as the "Saloon of Arts," which was originally constructed upon this site. In lieu of the draperies, which had the appearance of a large tent hastily fitted up for some temporary purpose, the visitor now beheld a lofty dome, of several thousand feet of richly cut glass, springing from an entablature and cornice supported by numerous columns. The frieze was enriched with the whole of the Panthenaic procession from the Elgin Marbles, modelled by Mr. Henning, Junr. This was continued without interruption around the entire circumference of the Hall, and above it were twenty fresco paintings, by Mr. Absalom, of allegorical subjects on panels, the mouldings, cornices, capitals of columns, and enrichments being all in gold. Beyond the circle of columns was another of as many pilasters, dividing and supporting arched recesses, in each of which, as well as between the columns, were placed works of art from the studios of some of the most eminent British and foreign sculptors, who gladly availed themselves of the opportunity for the first time afforded them in London of exhibiting their productions with those advantages of light and space so desirable for such a purpose.

In the centre of the building was the circular frame-work enclosing the staircase leading to the panorama. This was hung with handsome drapery from the summit of the arched dome to the floor, concealing the stairs, and harmonizing with the prevailing tints of the architectural decorations. Around this were seats covered with rich Utrecht velvet, raised on a dais, and divided by groups of Cupid and Psyche supporting candelabra in the form of palm-trees. Various other figures supported branches for lights around the outer circle.

In repainting the "Grand Panorama of London," as it was now called, Mr. Parris materially improved the sky and distant country, giving to the picture the appearance of a clearer atmosphere, freer from smoke than in the first instance, and many of the details were brought out with greater precision and truthfulness.

To add an appearance of greater reality to the scene, the noise of various clocks and chimes of church bells were represented by suitable sounds.

The Conservatories were newly stocked with flowers and shrubs, and elaborately decorated in the Arabesque style. In the centre there was a so-called Gothic Aviary, superbly fitted up with gilt carved-work and looking-glass. The Exterior Promenade had numerous clever representations of the marble columns and mouldering frescoes of ancient Greece and Rome, including the ruins of the Temple of Vesta, Arch of Titus, and Temple of Theseus. The mountain scenery around the Swiss Cottage, representing the Mer de Glace, Mont Blanc, &c., was painted by Mr. Danson. There was also an imitation Stalactite Cavern, constructed by Mr. W. Bradwell and Mr. Telbin.

There was an Evening Exhibition at the Colosseum, when an extraordinary panorama of "London by Night" was shown. This immense picture had no support from the wall, on which the day view was painted behind it. It was erected and illuminated every evening, after the closing of the morning exhibition. The streets of London were represented as being illuminated, the moonlight was reflected in the River Thames, and a movement was imparted to it like that of rippling water, and to the sky like that of fleecy clouds flying steadily along, and various descriptions of street music were occasionally introduced.

At Christmas, 1848, was added a superb theatre, with a picturesque rustic armoury as an ante-room. The spectatory, designed and erected by Bradwell, resembled the vestibule of a regal mansion fitted up for the performance of a masque: it was decorated with colossal Sienna columns, and copies of three of Raphael's cartoons in the Vatican, by Horner of Rathbone Place. The ceilings were gorgeously painted with allegorical groups, and upon the front of the boxes there was a Bacchanalian procession, in richly-gilt relief. Upon the stage passed the Cyclorama of Lisbon, depicting in ten scenes the terrific spectacle of the great earthquake of 1755, accompanied by characteristic performances upon Bevington's Apollonicon. In 1851, four exhibitions of the Cyclorama were given daily, and no doubt the great influx of visitors to the Great Exhibition rendered that number necessary. During the same year there were daily afternoon and evening performances upon an immense organ in the Glyptotheca.

In 1855, the Colosseum, with the Cyclorama, were put up to auction by the Messrs. Winstanley. It was then stated that the Colosseum was erected at a cost of £23,000 for Mr. Thomas Hornor, who held a lease of it direct from the Crown, at a ground rent of £262 18*s.*, for a period of ninety-nine years, sixty-nine of which were unexpired on the 10th of October, 1854. He subsequently expended above £100,000 to carry out the objects for which it was intended, by decorating the interior, purchasing pictures, &c. In August, 1836, the lease was sold to Messrs. Braham and Yates. Mr. Braham laid out about £50,000 on the building, which in a few years afterwards became the property of Mr. Turner, who added the Cyclorama, which cost £20,000, so that the entire edifice cost above £200,000. The sum of £20,000 was bid, but the property was not sold.

At Christmas, in 1856, after having been long closed, the building was opened to the public, with an admission charge of one shilling. Under the charge of Dr. Bachhoffner, it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed. The sale of the site was announced in 1870. In December, 1871, it was announced that a company was about to transform the building and grounds into club-chambers, baths, a winter garden, &c. In 1874 it was sold; and large mansions, and a mews, have subsequently taken the place of the old building.

THE DIORAMA.

A building was set up on the eastern side of Park Square, Regent's Park, as early as 1823, for the accommodation of a diorama which had long been an object of wonder and delight in Paris. It was opened in the latter part of the year 1823, having been erected by Messrs. Morgan and Pugin in the short space of four months at a cost of about £9,000 or £10,000. The Diorama consisted of two pictures, eighty feet in length and forty feet in height, painted in solid and in transparency, arranged so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and a variety of natural phenomena; the spectators being kept in comparative darkness, while the picture received a concentrated light from a ground-glass roof. The contrivance was partly optical, partly mechanical; and consisted in placing the pictures within the building so constructed that the saloon containing the spectators revolved at intervals, and brought in succession the two distinct scenes into the field of view, without the necessity of the spectators removing from their seats; while the scenery itself remained stationary, and the light was distributed by transparent and moveable blinds—some placed behind the picture for intercepting and changing the colour of the rays of light, which passed through the semi-transparent parts. Similar blinds above and in front of the picture were moveable by cords, so as to distribute or direct the rays of light. The revolving motion given to the saloon was an arc of about seventy-three degrees; and while the spectators were thus passing round, no person was permitted to go in or out. The revolution of the saloon was effected by means of a sector, or portion of a wheel with teeth which worked in a series of wheels or pinions. One man, by turning a winch, moved the whole. The space between the saloon and each of the two pictures was occupied on either side by a partition, forming a kind of avenue, proportioned in width to the size of the picture. Without such a precaution the eye of the spectator, being thirty or forty feet distant from the canvass, would, by anything intervening, have been estranged from the object.

The combination of transparent, semi-transparent, and opaque colouring, still further assisted by the power of varying both the effects and the degree of light and shade, rendered the Diorama the most perfect scenic representation of nature, and adapted it peculiarly for moonlight subjects, or for showing such accidents in landscape as sudden gleams of sunshine or lightning. It was also unrivalled for representing architecture, particularly interiors, as powerful relief might be obtained without that exaggeration in the shadows which is almost inevitable in every other mode of painting. The interior of Canterbury Cathedral, the first picture exhibited in 1823, was a triumph of this class; and the companion picture, the Valley of Sarnen, equally admirable in atmospheric effects. In one day (Easter Monday, 1824) the receipts exceeded £200.

Although the Diorama at Regent's Park was artistically successful, it was not commercially so. In September, 1848, the building and ground in the rear, with the expensive machinery and pictures, was sold for £6,750; again, in June, 1849, for £4,800; and the property, with sixteen pictures, was next sold for £3,000. The building has since been converted into a Chapel for the Baptist denomination at the expense of Sir Morton Peto, Bart.

THE COSMORAMA.

This exhibition was established at Nos. 207 and 209, Regent Street, in 1820. It presented delineations of the celebrated remains of antiquity, and of the most remarkable cities and edifices in every part of the globe. The subjects represented were changed every two or three months.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF ST. KATHARINE.

The institution which is represented by the church and adjoining buildings pleasantly situated on the eastern side of Regent's Park, near Gloucester Gate, has a long and eventful history. The Royal Hospital of St. Katharine owes its origin to Queen Matilda, wife of King Stephen, who, in 1148, obtained that monarch's consent to found the Hospital and Church, in pure and perpetual alms, to secure the repose of the souls of her children, Baldwin and Matilda, who were buried within it before her own death. The foundation consisted of a Master, Brethren and Sisters, and Almspeople; and the endowments were ample. The Queen purchased the site, with a mill, from the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, for £6 per annum, charged upon the Manor of Braughing, Herts, and gave them the perpetual custody of the Hospital.

The Collegiate Chapter of the Royal Hospital and Free Chapel of St. Katharine, originally situated near the Tower of London, was an ecclesiastical corporation of the Church of England of higher antiquity, (if we may accept the testimony of a well-known archæologist, who wrote in 1824,) than any other existing. It remained upon that site until the year 1825, when, for reasons which will be explained in another place, it was removed and the present buildings at Regent's Park were erected.

It is recorded that, soon after the foundation of St. Katharine's Hospital, William de Ypres granted a tract of ground called Edredeshede, since called Queenhithe, near the Tower, to the above Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, charged with a payment of £20 to the Hospital of St. Katharine. Thus it remained until 1255, when Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., instituted a suit against the Prior and Convent, with the final result of the alienation of the custody, and a dissolution of the Hospital.

This unjust exercise of power was effected in opposition to the express charters of Stephen, Matilda, and Henry III., and two decisions of the courts of law (which had pronounced the right of custody to belong to the Priory), through the superior address and ecclesiastical assistance afforded the Queen by Fulke Basset, Bishop of London, who visited the Hospital, at the lady's suggestion, on St. Giles's Day, 1257, attended by a train of eminent persons, and entered into the following examination of the Prior and Chapter:—What was their temporal right in the Hospital; their spiritual right; of whom they had the latter; and why they had placed one of their own Canons to preside over the Hospital?

The answer was that they had the same right over this Hospital as they had over those at Corney, etc., etc., whose brethren and sisters received their habits and pronounced their oaths before them. The spiritual right, they said, was derived from situation within the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, on their own land, and from grant by the Bishop of London, who had himself appointed the then Prior, who was as legally constituted as any ever had been. And, as to the appointment of one of their own body to the Mastership of St. Katharine's, it was done to reform the Brethren, who had acquired the reputation of being frequently inebriated.

The bishop, however, proceeded to remove the canon from his office; and prohibited, under heavy penalties, the Brethren and Sisters from paying any kind of obedience to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity. He placed a chaplain over them as master, who probably presided until the death of Basset. After the death of the latter, Wengham, Bishop of London, was prevailed upon by the Queen, in 1261, in conjunction with two bishops and others of the Queen's council, to summon the Prior and Canons a second time, when they were intimidated, by threats of the King's displeasure, into a verbal surrender of all claims to St. Katharine's. Upon which the Bishops executed a surrender, under their respective seals, to the upright Eleanor. Urban IV., in 1267, made an ineffectual attempt to prevail upon her Majesty to restore the Hospital to its legal owners; who very soon after this shameful deprivation granted the churchyard of St. Katharine's to the Brethren and Sisters, for an annual payment of two pounds of wax, to be deposited on the anniversary of St. Botolph, upon the altar of the church, and remitted to them five shillings tithes at Chaldfleet, for certain lands at Edmonton.

Queen Eleanor, after the death of her husband, Henry III., refounded St. Katharine's by her charter, dated July 5th, 1273, for a

Master, three Brethren, three Sisters, ten Beads-women, and six Poor Scholars, with endowments; and reserved to herself, and the successive Queens of England, the nomination of the Master, three Brothers, Priests, and three Sisters, upon all vacancies. The Beadswomen were to receive their sustenance from the alms of the Hospital, and lodge within it, for which they were required to pray for the foundress, her progenitors, and the faithful. The boys to be maintained, taught, and to assist in the celebration of divine service.

King Edward II., in the year 1309, granted to this Hospital the perpetual advowson and patronage of the church of St. Peter, in Northampton, with the chapels of Upton and Kingsthorp annexed.

St. Katharine's Hospital is supposed to be associated with the memory of Raymond Lully, the celebrated hermetic philosopher, who is said to have made experiments with a view to the discovery of the secret of the transmutation of brass and iron into gold.

Lully was born at Palma, Majorca, in or about the year 1235. One account of him says that he fell in love with a young woman who had a cancer, which circumstance induced him to apply himself to the study of chemistry and physic for the purpose of discovering a remedy for her complaint. He is said to have succeeded, but the account says not whether they were afterwards married. Another account is that Lully, upon finding the young woman had cancers in the breast, relinquished his purpose of marriage, and undertook a course of travels into Africa and the East for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to the Christian faith, where he incurred great hardships and dangers. He was so much inflamed with zeal for this object that, not succeeding in his application to various Christian princes for assistance, he entered the Franciscan Order, and returned to Africa with the hope of obtaining the crown of martyrdom. When he was again found in that country, from which he had been permitted to quit only on condition of not returning, he was thrown into prison, and subjected to much torture. He is said to have been stoned to death, but a more detailed account records his rescue by some Genoese traders after being stoned and left for dead. His rescuers took him into their ship to convey him home, but on the passage, and just within sight of his native land, the poor old man expired. His death occurring in 1315, his age must have been about eighty.

Lully was a famous man in his time, but his name has long since been forgotten. His works upon theology, physic, philosophy, chemistry, and law, which are considered very obscure, have been frequently printed, and in olden times were much valued.

It is not certain, however, that Raymond Lully was ever in this country. His name seems to have been confounded, by some writers, with that of another Raymond, a Jew of Terragona, who had an apartment in the Tower of London, where he tried some experiments in the prevalent delusion of gold making.

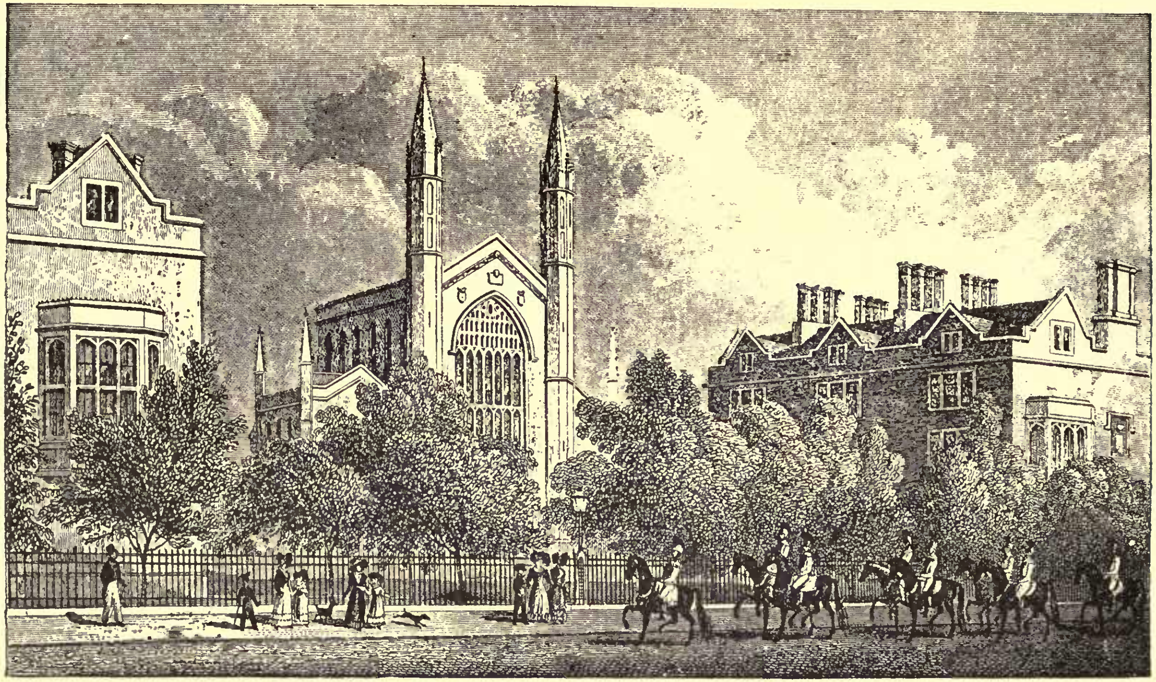
In 1335 Edward III. granted to the Hospital of St. Katharine wood and timber, to be taken in the wood of Roger Wast, of Leyton, in the forest of Essex, for firing, and for the repair of their mill at Reynham.

The next benefactress to the hospital was Philippa, wife of Edward the Third. She founded a chantry here, and gave to the Hospital, £10 in lands per annum, for the maintenance of an additional Chaplain, with the manors of Upchurch, in Kent, and Queenbury in Reed, in Hertfordshire. She also granted a new charter and statutes for the regulation of the hospital. Some of these regulations are curious:—

"The said Brethren shall wear a straight coat or clothing, and over that a mantel of black color, on which shall be placed a mark signifying the sign of the Holy Katherine; but green cloaths, or those entirely red, or any other striped cloaths, or tending to dissoluteness shall not at all be used. And that the Brethren and Clerks there assembled shall have the crowns of their heads shaved in a becoming manner.

"None of the Brethren or Sisters shall stay out of the said Hospital longer than the usual time of ringing the fire-bells belonging to the churches within the City of London, for the covering up or putting out of the fires therein. And also, that none of the Brethren shall have any private interview or discourse with any of the Sisters of the said house, or any of the other women within the said Hospital, in any place that can possibly beget or cause scandal to arise therefrom."

The statutes also gave directions for the diet, stipend, number of masses to be said every day, visitation of the sick, and many other internal regulations. They likewise notice the re-building of the church by William de Erldesby, master of the hospital, who began that work about the year 1340; to which building the queen was a liberal contributor.



ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

Several royal and other personages were among the benefactors to this institution in one way and another. It is very probable that Henry VIII. intended to dissolve this house, but his intention is supposed to have been altered at the request of Queen Anne Boleyn.

St. Katharine's Hospital escaped the ravages of the great fire, and, later on, of the Gordon Riots, although upon the latter occasion its safety was imperilled by the mob. William Macdonald, a lame soldier, and two women named Mary Roberts and Charlotte Gardner (the latter a black woman), headed the rabble, who destroyed the dwelling of John Lebarty, a publican in St. Katharine's Lane, and were about to demolish the church, as a relic of popery, had they not been prevented by the London Association. They were afterwards hanged upon Tower Hill.

The old church belonging to this hospital contained a fine monument to the memory of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, a great benefactor to the establishment; and also a very curiously carved wooden pulpit, which was given by Sir Julius Cæsar in the time of James I., and had around its six sides, this inscription:—" Ezra, the scribe, | stood upon a | pulpit of wood | which he had | made for the | preachin Neheh. Chap. viii. 4. |

Early in 1824 some of the principal merchants in the City obtained the sanction of Government to apply for an Act of Parliament to construct wet-docks between the Tower and the London Docks, a space which included the site of the chapel, hospital, and entire precinct of St. Katharine; and when the act was obtained, the new Dock Company made compensation to the hospital, under the direction of Lord Chancellor Eldon, to the following amount, namely £125,000 as the value of the precinct estate; £36,000 for building a new hospital; £2,000 for the purchase of a site; and several smaller sums, as compensation to certain officers and members of the hospital, whose interests would be affected by removal to another situation.

A site having been granted on the east side of Regent's Park by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the new hospital buildings were erected there. The centre consists of a chapel, with chapter-house; and on each side of the chapel are three houses, those on one side being for the brothers, and the others for the sisters, with requisite offices and outbuildings, including a coach-house; and at each end, by the Park side, there is a lodge. The residence of the master, on the opposite side of the carriage-road, is situated in about two acres of land laid out in ornamental grounds and shrubberies. The ancient and interesting monuments were transported at the expense of the Dock Company to the new chapel, where they have been restored at an enormous expense.

The income in 1890 was stated to be £7,500, and out of this handsome sum means were found for the provision of a home and pension for three sisters and three brethren, and a master; and also for the education of thirty-six boys and twenty-four girls.

CHAPTER XII.

INSTITUTIONS, THEATRES, &c.

University College.—St. Pancras Volunteers.—The Royal Panarmonion Gardens.—Thorrington's Suspension Railway.—The Tottenham Theatre.—The Cabinet Theatre.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

IN THE YEAR 1826, University College, London, was founded. The Report of the Council to the Proprietors, dated 30th September, 1828, gives the following account of the early history of the building. "A portion of freehold land, containing rather more than seven acres, between Russell Square and the New Road, having been purchased by the Council, and the design of William Wilkins, R.A., having been selected, the first stone was laid by the Duke of Sussex, on the 30th of April, 1827. The contractors were Messrs. Henry Lee and Sons. The chief access to the University is by Gower Street, Bedford Square, at the upper end of which the ground is situated. There is access also from the new Road by Gower Street North, and from the west by Carmarthen Street and Grafton Street, leading from Tottenham Court Road.

"The building, when completed, will consist of a central part, and two wings advanced at right angles from its extremities. . . . The central part only has been erected, and to that the present description is confined.

"At the entrance are two temporary lodges for the porter, one surmounted by a belfry, the other by a clock, "As it must necessarily take some time to finish the dome and portico, that part of the building is partitioned off from the rest of the area, to prevent any interference between the students and the workmen. A temporary semi-circular iron-railing encloses the area for the students, leaving a communication to the courts behind; a large space of ground on each side being left for the workmen, while the wings are building. A broad paved footpath on each side of the porter's lodges, and a carriage way between the lodges, lead to the doors, in the centre of what may be called, for the convenience of description, the North and South Ranges, being the portions of the building on the north and south sides of the portico. These doors are the chief entrances of the students to the lecture rooms.

"Upon entering the door of the north range, there is a room on each side of the passage, both of which are to be used as lecture rooms."

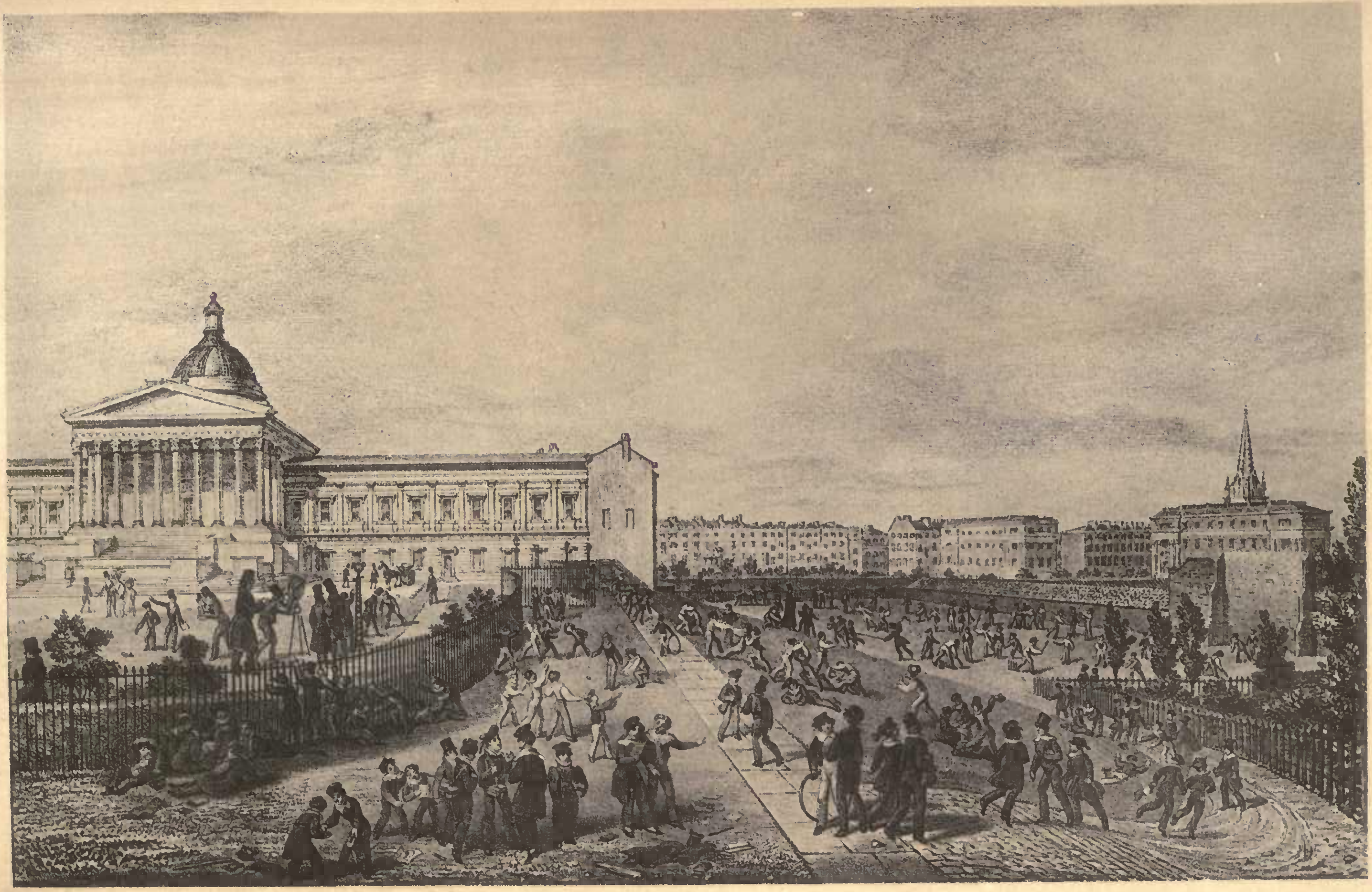
Detailed descriptions of the various rooms follow, but space does not allow of any mention of them. They included a chemical laboratory, museum of materia medica, upper and lower north and south theatres, libraries, common rooms for the students, refreshment rooms, &c.

Among the professors attached to the University at its commencement was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Anthony Panizzi, whose department included Italian language and literature.

University College, London, was opened on October 1st, 1828, under the title of "the University of London;" the institution was incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter, dated November 28th, 1869, which was annulled by Act of Parliament, passed June 24th, 1869, whereby the college was re-incorporated with additional powers, and divested of its proprietary character.

The purpose of the college, as expressed in the Act, is "to afford at a moderate expense the means of education in literature, science, and the fine arts, and in the knowledge required for admission to the medical and legal professions, and in particular for so affording the means of obtaining the education required for the purpose of taking the degrees now or hereafter granted by the University of London."

The college was founded on undenominational principles, and supplies instruction in all the branches of education—including engineering and



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, 1833.

the fine arts—that are taught in the universities, with the exception of theology.

The buildings, the chief feature of which is the Corinthian portico at the main entrance, surmounted by a dome, were enlarged by a wing in 1881, and contain a large library, and the Flaxman Gallery, with original models by Flaxman.

ST. PANCRAS VOLUNTEERS.

The following account of this corps is taken from the *Loyal Volunteers of London and Environs,* published in 1799:—

"St. Pancras Volunteers.

"Major Commandant, James Miller.

"This Volunteer Corps was formed in April, 1798, for the preservation of Public Tranquility, to assist the Civil Magistrates, and for the protection of Property; but not to march without consent beyond their own District. The corps consists of three Companies, Battalion and Light Infantry, of about 340 Privates; and every man has the care of his own Arms, &c. They were originally joined to the Kentish Town Association, but are now unconnected with any Body. The St. Pancras Volunteers received their colours from the hand of Mrs. Dixon, as Proxy for Lady Camden, in the Cricket Ground belonging to Mr. Lord, and they were reviewed by His Majesty in Hyde Park, on the 4th of June, 1799, and inspected by him on the 21st of the same month, at the Foundling Hospital. Their Committee consists of all the Officers, 18 Privates, and a Serjeant-major; and each Company chooses its own Privates.

"Officers' Names.

Major Commandant and *Captain*, John Dixon.
First Company.— *Captain*, Phillip Lejeune;
Lieutenant, John Crompton;
Ensign, — Robinson.
Second Company.— *Captain*, John Dixon;
Lieutenant, John Downman;
Ensign, — Adolphus.

Light Company.—	*Captain*, vacant; *First Lieutenant*, John Pepys; *Second Lieutenant*, John Cooper; *Adjutant*, William Elliott.

"DRESS.

Helmets: on a Label, ST. PANCRAS VOLUNTEERS; ornament on ditto, G. R.

Breast-plate, oval: S. P. V. and Crown at top.

Cartouch: a Star, S. P. V. in centre.

Buttons: S. P. V.; Light Infantry, a Bugle Horn.

First Company, *Gaiters* or *Boots;* Second Company and Light Infantry, *Half Boots.*"

The dress of the St. Pancras Volunteers was a blue coat and pantaloons, red lappet, collar and cuffs, and white waistcoat.

On stated days the corps marched to Chalk Farm to fire with ball at a target, for a silver cup subscribed for by the corps.

THE ROYAL PANARMONION GARDENS.

From a prospectus issued in the year 1829, it appears that a spacious and desirable spot of ground was selected very near Battle Bridge, a site which in the year 1790 was occupied by some nursery grounds belonging to, or in the occupation of, a Mr. Collins. To assist in the erection of the various buildings projected, which included concert rooms, hotel, etc., the lessees proposed to raise a sum not exceeding £20,000 by shares of £100 each, to be paid by instalments, as the undertaking proceeded. The prospectus sets forth that, "In addition to the extensively ornamented Gardens, which will be judiciously planted and pleasingly interspersed with Fountains, Cascades, Temples, etc., it is proposed to erect an Hotel replete with every comfort and accommodation, and which the contiguity of the Gardens, together with Reading Rooms, and Reflectories, for the purposes of refreshment, which will be supplied with the daily Newspapers, Periodical Publications, etc.

"The amusements in the Gardens, independently of the ingenious Rail-way already constructed, will comprehend Concerts, Reading Rooms, and a variety of novelties too numerous to detail, to which will be added a Botanical Bazaar, unique and useful in character, also, Bathing Rooms of a peculiar and convenient construction.

"A neat and elegant Theatre for Evening Entertainments has been fitted up, in which Opera and Ballet performances will be produced, with appropriate Decorations, Scenery, Dresses, etc., to which Shareholders will be admitted at stated periods.

"In short, no pains nor expense will be reasonably spared in rendering the general amusements of the Panarmonion Gardens and Theatre effective and interesting, and it is confidently presumed they will present a novelty at once chaste and classical. Every care and attention to individual comfort will be observed. The price of tickets for the Season, for admission to the Theatre and Gardens, will be regulated by the Committee of Management."

The Grand Panarmonion Theatre was situated on the north side of the Gardens, and was probably approached from Chesterfield Street and Belgrave Street. There were entrances to the Gardens themselves in Manchester Street, Liverpool Street, and Argyle Street. From a contemporary plan of the establishment it appears that there were boxes and covered walks all around the Gardens, and there were a fountain and cascades in the Gardens. The Concert room was on the south side, and the Theatre, Billiard Rooms, Reading and Refreshment Rooms, etc., occupied the entire width of the north side of the Gardens.

The "ingenious Rail-way" referred to in the prospectus was doubtless the "suspension railway" invented by Mr. H. Thorrington, two or three illustrations of which appeared at the time. The invention seems to have consisted in suspending a boat-shaped car from a substantial level bar, along which it travelled upon small wheels. The motive power was supplied from the car by means of a wheel which was worked by hand, and by which means the rate of progression was regulated. "No one can believe," says a contemporary account, "that this Car travels with such ease and rapidity without being a witness of the fact. The idea is a very ingenious one, and does great credit to Mr. H. Thorrington, who is the inventor. The admittance to the Gardens is One Shilling each Person, entitling the parties to ride round the gardens in the Car, or on the Hobby Horse. On Sunday, 6*d*. each person to walk in the Gardens."

A further prospectus sets forth in detail the various objects of the institution. It was established "for the encouragement and promotion of the arts, in their connection with dramatic exhibition, and for the cultivation and development of native British musical talent." It comprised an academic theatre for young professors and pupils of the stage; a subscription theatre for opera and ballet performances, admission to which was limited to subscribers, no money being taken at the doors; a grand panorama; ornamental gardens; assembly and concert room; exhibition gallery for paintings and works of art; reading room, etc. Signor Gemaldo Lanza seems to have been intimately associated with the promotion of the institution.

THE TOTTENHAM THEATRE.

Francis Pasqualis, in the year 1780, at the suggestion of the Earl of Sandwich, built this house originally, which was known at first as "The King's Ancient Concert Rooms." In an early period of its history it received royal patronage, as may be seen from the following notice in a newspaper of 1792:—

> "Ancient Concert in Tottenham Street.
>
> "This place was honoured last night by their Majesties and the elder princesses. The selection was made by Lord Exeter, and consisted, as usual, of compositions by Handel and others. Master Walch was added to the vocal corps. Kelly, Niell, Miss Pool and Miss Pache were the other vocal performers, and they all acquitted themselves with their accustomed ability. The whole was as usual forcible and earnest, particularly the choruses."

In 1808 the celebrated Master Saunders took the house as an equestrian theatre, and it was then denominated "The Amphitheatre." At one time it was called "The Regency Theatre." It was afterwards called "The Tottenham Street Theatre," and in 1823, when French plays were performed there, "The West London Theatre." This is said to have been the first house in London at which French plays were put on the stage. It has frequently changed its name, having been, at various times, known as "The New Royal West London Theatre," "The Queen's Theatre" in 1835, "The Royalty," and "The Prince of Wales's Royal Theatre."

The latter part of its career was, to say the least, chequered, and before it was finally closed it was popularly known by the significant but uncomplimentary name of "The Dust-hole." The building is now occupied by the Salvation Army.

Most of the celebrated actors of the day have occasionally performed at this house. The first appearance of C. M. Young was at a private performance there. The Royal Life Guards engaged the house for a private performance in 1804, when Captains Noel, Hardy, Chad, Thompson, and others took parts, and after the entertainment concluded, a ball and supper were provided at the expense of Captain Chad. Madame Catalini had a benefit there, when ten guineas were offered for a seat in the boxes. M. Piozzi, Mr. Jones, Mr. Lidel, and others, had benefits at various times. It once was known as "Hyde's Rooms" when Mr. Griesbach held his annual concert there.

CABINET THEATRE, KING'S CROSS.

This little theatre in Liverpool Street, like its fellow in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, passed under various names. Each new management sought out some fresh name. From Palmer's History of St. Pancras we learn that it was originally known as "The Philharmonic," then as "The Royal King's Cross Theatre," afterwards as "The Royal Clarence Theatre." After that it was known as "The Cabinet Theatre," and now as "The King's Cross Theatre." At the time it was known as "The North London Athenæum" Mr. George Bennett, of Sadler's Wells, read lectures there on the "Morality of Shakespeare's Plays." During the more recent part of its career the theatre has been principally engaged as an amateur establishment.

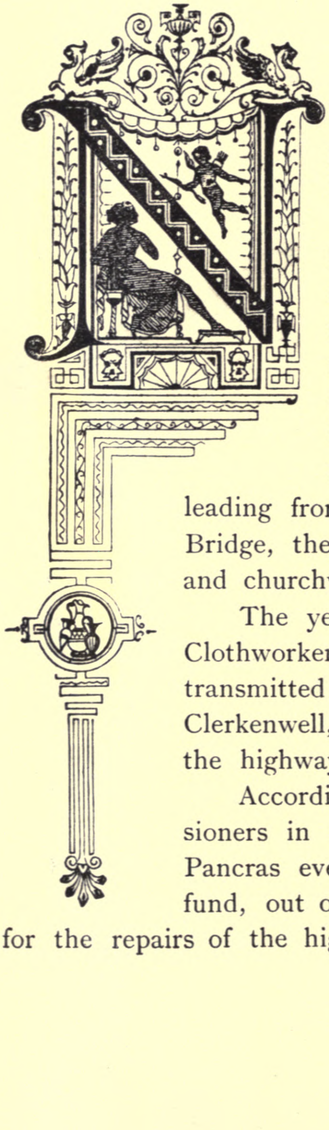
CHAPTER XIII.

CHARITIES, HOSPITALS, &c.

Charities: Heron's Charity; Miller's Gift; Stanhope's Gift; Charles's Gift; Cleeve's Gift; Coventry's Gift; Platt's Gift; Church Lands; Donor unknown.—Ancient Bequests.—Charity School.—The Foundling Hospital.—Thomas Coram.—Hatton Garden Premises.—William Hogarth's Pictures.—Raphael's Cartoon.—G. F. Handel.—"The Messiah."—Benjamin West, R.A.—The Small Pox Hospital.—The Royal Free Hospital.—North London, or University College Hospital.

CHARITIES.

Heron's Charity.



NUMEROUS ancient charities belonging to the parish of St. Pancras are mentioned in the Charity Commissioners' Reports.

William Heron, citizen and woodmonger, by his will, dated 12th July, 1580, after giving certain annuities to his wife and others for life, and after making various bequests, gave £8 towards the repairing of the highways from time to time in most needful places, between Spital House at Highgate, and the corner of St. James's Wall, and the common highway leading from Highgate through Kentish Town to Battle Bridge, the same to be yearly bestowed by the constable and churchwardens of the said places for the time being.

The yearly sum of £8 is paid by the Company of Clothworkers in London in respect of this gift; and it is transmitted in rotation to the officers of the parishes of Clerkenwell, Islington, and St. Pancras, in which parishes the highways mentioned by the testator lie.

According to the Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1826, the £8 received by the parish of St. Pancras every third year was carried to the general parish fund, out of which the necessary disbursements were made for the repairs of the highway lying within the parish.

MILLER'S GIFT.

In a list of the benefactions to the parish of St. Pancras, printed in 1766, but purporting to have been collected in the year 1696, it is stated that John Miller, by his will, dated the 18th day of July, 1583, gave two closes in Green Street, in the manor of Totten-hall Court, in this parish, containing about nine acres, to Simon Frenchbourne, of Islington, his heirs and assigns, upon the condition that he and they should yearly pay 26*s*. 8*d*. to such one poor impotent man as the vicar and churchwardens of this parish, and four of the tenants of the said manor, should appoint from time to time to receive the same.

The Charity Commissioners, in 1826, could find no trace of this payment, neither could they ascertain what were the lands charged therewith.

STANHOPE'S GIFT.

It is also stated in the printed list above referred to that Edward Stanhope, knight and doctor of laws, by his will, dated the last day of February, 1602, gave to this parish £20, to be paid to the Bishop of London for the time being, and to the two Justices of the Peace next inhabiting to Kentish Town, for a present stock for employing the poor of the said parish that dwell in the manor of Cantelows, and the profits thereof to be to their relief. The stock to be always kept whole.

In 1826 nothing further could be learned respecting this gift.

CHARLES'S GIFT.

Thomas Charles, by will, bearing date 23rd December, 1617, gave 24*s*. in bread yearly to the poor of this parish for ever, out of four messuages in Fetter Lane, London, three of them adjoining towards the north side of the passage leading into King's Head Court, the fourth behind the three said messuages; and by decree in Chancery, dated the 3d day of April, in the 2d year of King William and Queen Mary, the annuity is payable yearly at every Christmas for ever.

The property charged with this payment in 1826 belonged to Mrs. Ann Hooper, of Stockwell (or of Prospect Place, Walworth), in the county of Surrey.

A similar donation was made by the same benefactor to the parish of Hampstead.

CLEEVE'S GIFT.

In the printed table it is stated that Thomas Cleeve, on the 10th of October, 1634, gave the sum of £50, with which was purchased by the parishioners, according to his directions, an annuity of £2 16*s.* a year, payable out of two acres of free land of Mr. Richard Balthorp (and in the year 1696 the fee of Mr. Francis Stanton) to the churchwardens of this parish yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas-day for ever, to be laid out for 13 penny loaves of bread, and to be bestowed on 13 poor people of the said parish (except the poor people of Highgate only) every Sunday, and to such only that come in due time to church or to chapel to morning prayer, unless hindered by sickness or otherwise, as the vicar and churchwardens shall allow to be reasonable.

The premises charged with this annuity are the Boot public-house, Greenland Place, Somers Town, not far from Battle Bridge, the property of Mr. Lucas.

The charity was given away by the parish clerk after morning service at the church, in penny loaves, to poor women of the parish who attended at the service.

COVENTRY'S GIFT.

Thomas Coventry, Esq., by deed bearing date the 10th of July, 1636, settled upon certain feoffees for the Company of Merchant Tailors, London, the fee-farm rents of £10 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, issuing out of the rectory and church of East Mouldsey in Surrey, and that of £14 per annum issuing out of the rectory and church of Winslow in Buckinghamshire, and that of £7 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum issuing out of the rectory and church of Kempton in Hertfordshire, for ever, upon the condition that the master and wardens of the said company should yearly for ever, upon the Feast of All Saints, pay out of the same rents, unto the overseers of the poor of this parish, the sum of £5 to be bestowed in fuel and clothes upon the poor people dwelling in the said parish at or near Highgate.

PLATT'S GIFT.

It is stated in the printed list of charities that William Platt, of Highgate, in this parish, Esq., by a codicil to his will, dated 4th

November, 1637, gave out of the yearly revenues of the lands and tenements given by him to St. John's College, Cambridge, the sum of £14 yearly for ever, to be paid to the overseers of the poor every New Year's Day; £10 thereof to be given to ten poor people of Highgate in the said parish, and the other £4 to four poor people in Kentish Town.

CHURCH LANDS.

In the printed list it is stated that certain lands, copyhold of inheritance, held of the manors of Toten Hall Court and of Cantelows, in the names of eight trustees, and let in the year 1696 to four several tenants at the rents of £6, £3, £19 10s., and £8, were given by a person or persons unknown, for the use and benefit of this parish, for the needful and necessary repairs of the parish church and the chapel.

DONOR UNKNOWN.

The Report of the Charity Commissioners, in 1826, states that there is a parcel of land, containing about three acres, lying at Kentish Town, in the parish of St. Pancras, called the Fortress Field, being copyhold of inheritance, held of the manor of Cantelow, of the rents of which the parish of St. Pancras is entitled to one third, and the parish of Chipping Barnet to the other two thirds. In the printed list of benefactions to which reference has already several times been made it is stated that this land was given by some person unknown, and was then (1696) let for £7 10s. per annum; £2 10s. thereof for the relief of the poor of this parish, as the said parish shall in vestry direct and appoint.

It appears, however, from returns of charitable donations made to Parliament, that among the returns for the parish of Chipping Barnet this land was the gift of John Brisco, by will dated in 1666. The will of John Brisco was searched for, but could not be found.

Upon an application made some years since to the court of Chancery, the parish documents and the court rolls of the manor were searched, in order to state as fully as possible the circumstances belonging to this property, but nothing further was discovered respecting its origin, or the trusts on which it is held, than what appears in the printed list.

The Charity Commissioners' Report of 1826, says: "The one third of the rents belonging to this parish, (to which is generally added by the churchwardens a small sum from the sacrament money,) has been usually distributed on the 1st of January, by a committee of the directors of the poor appointed for the purpose, by ticket for 3s. each; these tickets are delivered to the members of the committee previously to that day, and they give them at their discretion to such persons as they think deserving of them; the distribution is made at the female charity school."

ANCIENT BEQUESTS.

The following list of ancient bequests to the parish of St. Pancras embraces a number of charities which are not mentioned in the *Report of the Charity Commissioners.*

BAKER'S GIFT.—William Baker, of Coombe Bassett, bequeathed the sum of £50 to the poor, to be distributed on New Year's Day in bread and money.

BLUNT'S GIFT.—This was the grant of William Blunt, who, in 1678, left to the poor of this parish, £10 to be distributed by his executors.

CRAVEN'S GIFT.—John Craven, Esq., of Gray's Inn, left the sum of £2,000 to be distributed amongst one hundred poor householders of this parish. The distribution was made at Bagnigge Wells, March 14, 1786.

DENIS'S GIFT.—Sir Peter Denis, of Maize Hill, Greenwich, bequeathed £200 to the poor of the parish, which donation was presented by the parish to the Female Charity School, in 1793.

DESTRODE'S GIFT.—Charles Destrode, of Lambeth, in 1823, left £25 to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish.

EDWARDS'S GIFT.—Mrs. Grace Edwards, of Pratt Street, left £20 for the poor, to be distributed in money and bread, in 1820.

FITZROY'S GIFT.—In the year 1788, the Right Hon. Gen. Fitzroy left a plot of ground, known as the Mother Red Cap tavern, for the use of the parish. It was sold in 1817, and the proceeds applied towards the expenses of the new workhouse,

Gould's Gift.—This lady left by will property yielding £70 per year, to be distributed amongst the poor of Highgate, whether in Hornsey or St. Pancras, to those poor who are not recipients of parochial relief.

Hamey's Gift.—Baldwin Hamey, Esq., M.D., left by will, in 1674, the sum of £30, towards the building of a wall to the vicarage house.

Jackson's Charity.—John Jackson, of Tottenham Court Road, bequeathed in 1843, £20 per annum to be distributed in coal amongst the poor of the parish; also £6,000 to be divided amongst several institutions.

Jones's Gift.—John Jones, Esq., of Hampton-upon-Thames, left by will, in 1691, the rent of the Rainbow Coffee-House, Fleet Street, for the good of the parish, one-fourth to go to the vicar.

Mills's Gift.—Mr. J. N. Mills, of Bayham Street, Camden Town, in 1847, bequeathed a sum of money towards the expense of repairing his family grave, the remainder of which sum was to be distributed amongst the poor widows and orphans of Camden Town.

Morrant's Gift.—In 1547 John Morrant gave to the parson and churchwardens of St. Pancras four acres of meadow land, called Kilborne Croft, valued in 1547 at sixteen shillings per annum, twelve shillings to the priest to keep an obit, and four shillings to the poor in recreation.

Nicoll's Gift.—Isabel Nicoll, of Kentish Town, left, in 1682, a fair silver flagon for the use of the altar of the parish church.

Palmer's Gift.—Mrs. Eleanor Palmer, wife of John Palmer, of Kentish Town, bequeathed a third part of the profits of three acres of land, situated near the Fortress Field, to the poor. In 1696, it produced £2 10s.; and in 1810, £14.

Perry's Bequest.—Henry Perry, of St. Ann's, London, bequeathed to the poor of this parish the residue of his estate after the payment of several legacies, Pitt's Gift.—This was a grant from James Pitt, a churchwarden of this parish in 1668, who left by his will £20, to the poor of the parish.

The foregoing list is given upon the authority of Palmer's *History of St. Pancras.*

CHARITY SCHOOL.

The St. Pancras Female Charity School was instituted in the year 1776, for the purpose of maintaining, clothing, instructing, and putting out to service the female children of the industrious poor of the parish. In the first instance, a house was taken and six children were elected, and a matron was appointed for the purpose of instructing and taking care of them, and such other children as might afterwards be admitted into the school. These children were taken entirely from their parents, and wholly maintained by the charity, so as to be kept from bad society and made useful members of society.

The old Charity School being greatly out of repair and obscurely situated, and also too small to accommodate the increasing number of children, a new house was erected, by voluntary contributions, about the year 1790, upon a piece of ground generously offered for the purpose by the Right Hon. Lord Southampton, on the east side of the Hampstead Road, near Tottenham Court, in a public and healthy situation. The number of inmates, about the same date, was increased from six to thirty.

"*A Brief Account of the Charity School of St. Pancras,*" published in 1791, states:—

"The Children are instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, in true Humility and Obedience to their Superiors, and such necessary Qualifications as may make them of Benefit to the Community, and honest and useful servants.

"They are Annually cloathed; and when of proper Age, placed out to domestic Service, in such creditable Families as are approved by the Trustees.

"Every Person subscribing Two Guineas *per Ann:* is a Trustee during the Time such Subscription shall be continued."

The conditions under which children were admitted to the benefits of this institution required that they should be free from any infectious disorder or falling fits; that they should be not under eight years or above eleven years of age; that they should not remain in the school after having attained the age of fourteen years; and "that no child be admitted into the School, unless legally settled in this Parish, for the full Space of Two Years previous to such Admission; and the Parents of such Child have not received any pension or Subsistence from the Parish (otherwise than from Public Gifts) within the same Period."

Collections at St. Pancras Church, in the year 1790, in behalf of this institution, produced the sums of £16 15*s.* 6*d.* and £17. Three collections at Percy Chapel in the same year and for the same worthy object produced the total sum of nearly £90.

The board-room belonging to the school is a handsome apartment, and contains a list of the benefactors, written in gold, and over the fireplace, a portrait of Thomas Russell, Esq., one of the trustees, painted by J. P. Knight, R.A.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The founder of this excellent institution was Thomas Coram, the son of John Coram, the captain of a ship, who was born at Lyme Regis in 1667 or 1668. In process of time Thomas Coram adopted a maritime career, and, like his father, he became captain of a ship. In 1719 his ship was stranded off Cuxhaven, and after that he settled down to business near London. His residence was at Rotherhithe, and in the journeys, early in the morning and late at night, to and from the City, which his business compelled him to take, he frequently saw infants exposed and deserted in the streets. His kind heart was touched at the pitiable sight, and he immediately set about improving their condition.

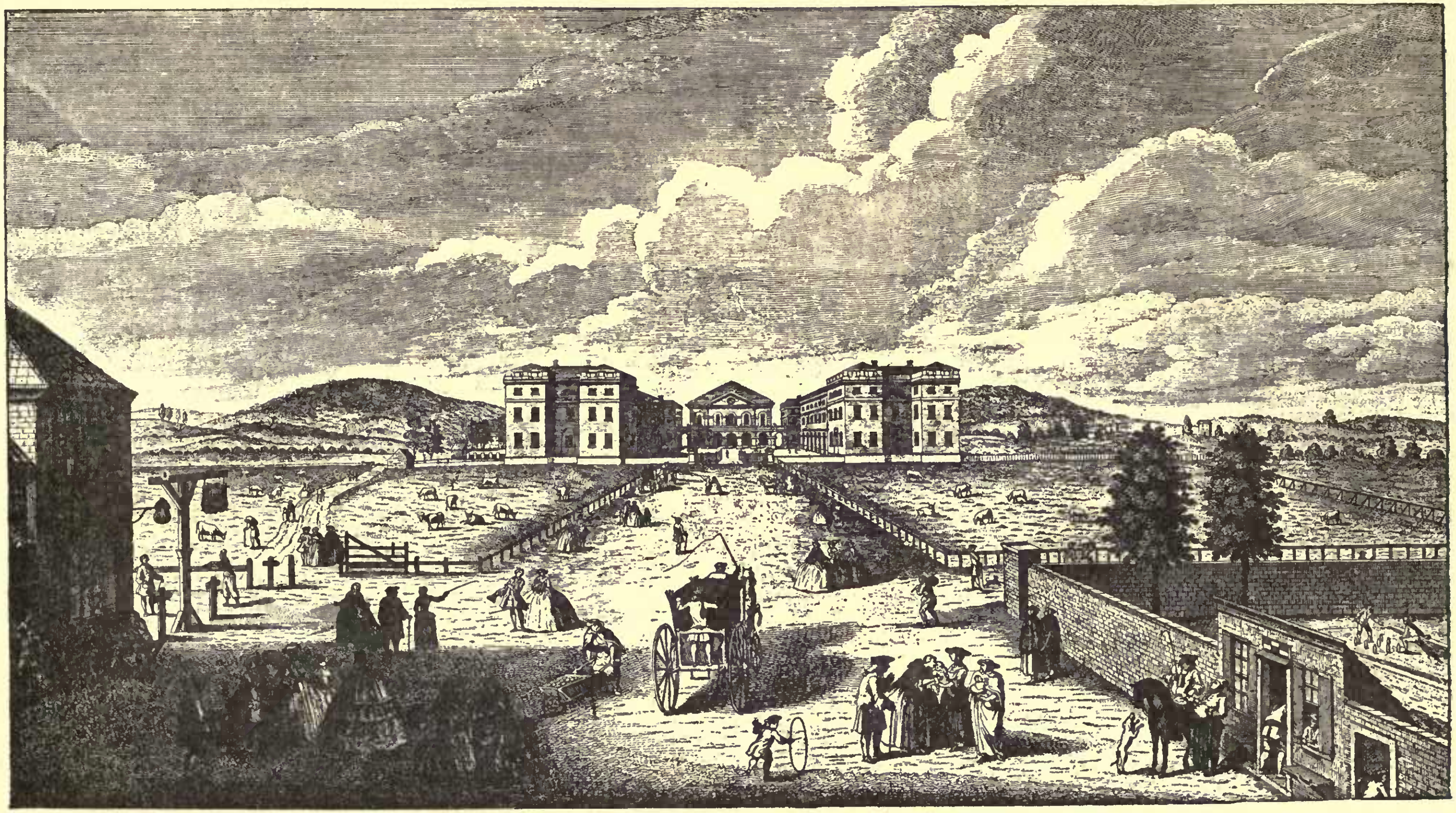
For seventeen years he laboured hard for the establishment of a foundling hospital, and at length a charter was obtained, funds were provided, and the Board of Guardians which had been appointed met for the first time in 1739. The body of Governors and Guardians comprised John Duke of Bedford and 350 other persons, including several Peers, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justices and Chief Baron, the Speaker, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Captain Coram.

A house in Hatton Garden was first taken, and in 1741 children were first admitted to its benefits, but only twenty children could be received, and the large number of applications for admission soon proved that the limits of the house must be greatly extended. It was required of all who brought children that they should "fix on each child some particular writing, or other distinguishing mark or token," so that the children might be identified if it were subsequently found necessary to do so. This wise condition removed the danger of a woman being punished for the supposed murder of her child, when she had really placed it in this excellent asylum. The number of applicants was so great that sometimes a hundred women would crowd round the door with children when only a very few of them could possibly be admitted, and a kind of ballot was taken, those who chanced to draw a white ball being admitted subject to the approval of the Board, those who drew a black ball being excluded, and those who drew a red ball being allowed to wait and draw among themselves to fill up any vacancy which might chance to arise where a candidate was found to be ineligible.

The necessity of more extended premises led to the purchase of a magnificent site, fifty-six acres in size, at the top of Lamb's Conduit Street. The foundation was laid in September, 1742, and the western wing of the present hospital was opened in 1745, and the house in Hatton Garden was given up. The other two portions of the edifice soon followed, and in 1747 the Chapel was commenced.

The Governors of the hospital having appealed for assistance in 1756, the House of Commons promised and gave substantial support, and the hospital was thereupon thrown open for the general admission of foundlings. A basket was hung outside the gates of the hospital, and an advertisement publicly announced that all children under the age of two years, tendered for admission, would be received. On June 2nd, 1756, the first day when this regulation came into force, 117 children were tendered and received within the hospital walls.

Children were sent up from all parts of the country in baskets and bags, and so little care was taken that many of them perished by the way. One man is said to have made a regular trade of bringing up from Yorkshire two children in each of his panniers, for which he received the sum of eight guineas.



THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, 1750.

In the first year of this indiscriminate admission 3,296 infants were received; in the second, 4,085; and in the third, 4,229. Of course it was found quite impossible to attend properly to the wants of this enormous number of young and often delicate children. Only a comparatively small proportion of the children lived to be apprenticed. To remedy this evil to some extent, it was resolved that some children should be received upon the payment of £100 each; but of course this unpopular resolution, so out of harmony with the plan and intent of the venerable and kind-hearted founder, was soon abolished. Since January, 1801, no child has been received into the hospital with any sum of money, large or small. Children are now admitted solely upon the committee being satisfied that the case is genuine and deserving of consideration. The chief requirements are that the child be illegitimate (except in the case of the father being a soldier or sailor killed in service), that it be under twelve months old, that the father be not forthcoming, and that the mother shall have borne a good character.

In 1745, upon the completion of the western wing of the hospital, Hogarth contemplated the adorment of its walls with works of art, with which view he solicited and obtained the co-operation of some of his professional brethren. On November 5th in each year, the most prominent of the artists and the Governors of the Hospital dined together at the Foundling Hospital. One good result of these meetings was to bring a large number of valuable paintings together for the beautifying of the walls, and a visit to the Foundling Hospital to see the pictures became the most fashionable morning lounge in the reign of George II.

Hogarth was not only the principal contributor, but the leader of his brethren in all that related to ornamenting the hospital. One of the richest treasures of art which is comprised in the Foundling Collection is Hogarth's celebrated "March to Finchley." Hogarth disposed of this picture by lottery, and as 167 chances remained unappropriated when the subscription list was closed, the artist generously gave them to the hospital. The lucky number is said to have been amongst that remainder; but another account says that a lady was the possessor of it, and intended to present it to the Foundling Hospital, but that some person having suggested what a door would be open to scandal, were any of her sex to make such a present, it was given to Hogarth, on the express condition that it should be presented in his own name.

The next work which Hogarth presented was "Moses before Pharaoh's Daughter." It was painted expressly for the hospital, and was designed by the artist to assist in ornamenting the Board-room, where it now hangs. In the year 1740, Hogarth presented to the hospital a whole-length picture of Captain Coram; so that there were now in the possession of the Foundling Hospital three of Hogarth's pictures, each of which was an excellent example of the genius of that celebrated artist.

It has been remarked by Charles Lamb, in one of his critical essays, that Hogarth seemed to take particular delight in introducing children into his works. There can be little doubt that he was passionately fond of children. His sympathy with the work of the Foundling Hospital was so great and so practical that he had some of the young children sent down to Chiswick, where he at that time resided, in order that he and his wife might more effectually see after their welfare.

The pictures at the Foundling Hospital are arranged chiefly upon the walls of three of the apartments there; viz., the Secretary's office, the Board-room, and the Picture-gallery. The following are chiefly worth notice :—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

"The March to Finchley." *Hogarth.*

Portrait of Handel (in oil colours). *Kneller.*

A view of London from Highgate (in oil colours). *Lambert.* This is reckoned to be one of Lambert's finest works. The foliage is especially good.

A sea-piece, representing ships employed in the British Navy (in oil colours). *Brooking.* A very fine example of this artist's work. It was given to the hospital by the painter.

Two oil paintings upon wooden panels, representing portraits of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. These paintings are known to be of considerable antiquity, and they are certainly possessed of some merit. It is to be regretted, however, that nothing whatever is known as to their history, or of the person who gave them. They have been in the possession of the hospital since the beginning of this century, if not longer.

There are some prints, too, in this room, which deserve notice:—
Prints of Hogarth's portrait of himself, and also of Captain Coram.
Mezzotint portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.

BOARD-ROOM.

"Fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is" (Gen. xxi. 17). (Hagar and Ishmael.) *Highmore.* This is one of the artist's most famous pictures.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not" (St. Mark x. 14). *Rev. James Wills*, Chaplain to the Society of Artists. This is Wills's principal performance, and was presented to the hospital by the painter.

"And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages" (Exod. ii. 9). *Hayman.*

"And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses" (Exod. ii. 10). *Hogarth.* Presented by the artist.

The four pictures just mentioned are of large size, and occupy the principal parts of the wall, but there is a series of eight circular oil paintings of hospitals, etc., which, although of much smaller proportions, are works of great merit. The following is a list of them, with the names of the artists:—

Christ's Hospital.	*Samuel Wale, R.A.*
Greenwich Hospital.	,, ,,
St. Thomas's Hospital.	,, ,,
Bethlem Hospital.	*Haytley.*
Chelsea Hospital.	,,
The Charterhouse.	*Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.*
The Foundling Hospital.	*Richard Wilson, R.A.*
St. George's Hospital.	,, ,,

Before leaving the Board-room there are one or two other works of art worthy of mention. The handsome marble mantelpiece has a fine basso-relievo, by Rysbrack, representing children engaged in navigation and husbandry, being the employments to which the children of the hospital were supposed to be destined.

The side table, of Grecian marble, is supported by carved figures in wood, representing children playing with a goat. It was presented by Mr. John Sanderson.

The ornamental ceiling was done by Mr. Wilton, the father of the eminent sculptor.

STONE HALL, OR VESTIBULE.

Among the pictures exhibited in the Stone Hall are portraits of Archdeacon Pott, Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, Dr. Heathcote, etc. There is also an oil painting by Casali, representing "The Offerings of the Wise Men."

PICTURE GALLERY.

This gallery contains a large collection of paintings and other valuable works of art and objects of interest. The cartoon of Raphael representing "The Murder of the Innocents," of course, deserves first mention. This very valuable work of art was bequeathed to the Foundling Hospital by Prince Hoare, Esq., in 1835. By the will of that gentleman it was directed that it should be offered first to the Royal Academy of Arts for £2,000; or, if declined, to the Directors of the National Gallery for the sum of £4,000; and if that offer was not accepted, it was then to be presented to the Foundling Hospital or to a public hall or college. The Royal Academy and the National Gallery both declined the offer, and the picture was accordingly presented to the Foundling Hospital.

This cartoon belonged to a set of ten cartoons executed by Raphael by the order of Pope Leo X. They were afterwards sent to Flanders, to be copied in tapestry, for which purpose the Flemish weavers cut them into strips for their working machinery. When the tapestry was completed and sent to Rome, the original cartoons were carelessly thrown into a box and left mingled together. When Rubens was in England he told Charles I. the condition they were in, and the King desired him to procure them. Seven perfect ones were purchased and sent to his Majesty; the remainder appear to have been scattered in fragments, here and there, in different parts of Europe. When the royal collections were dispersed, these cartoons are said to have been bought in for £300 by Cromwell's express orders.

This portion of "The Murder of the Innocents" was sold at Westminster as disputed property, and Prince Hoare's father purchased it for £26. The artistic merits of this superb composition are beyond all praise, and some of the heads represented in it are considered to be unequalled by any of the great works of art in the world. Seven of Raphael's cartoons are now in the South Kensington Museum.

In this picture-gallery hangs the portrait of Captain Coram by Hogarth, of which the artist wrote, some time after—

"The portrait which I painted with most pleasure, and in which I particularly wished to excel, was that of Captain Coram, for the Foundling Hospital; and," he adds, in allusion to his detractors as a portrait-painter, "if I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert, it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition, and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it."

Among other pictures are the following portraits:—

Duke of Cambridge. *G. P. Green.*
Earl of Macclesfield. *Wilson.*
Theodore Jacobsen, Esq. *Hudson.*
King George the Second. *Shakleton.*
Dr. Mead. *Ramsay.*
John Milner, Esq. *Hudson.*

In some glass show-cases there are exhibited various documents connected with the hospital, autographs of various celebrated personages, the pocket-book of Captain Coram, and the original draught in pen and ink of the arms of the Foundling Hospital. It is thought probable that this was executed by Hogarth.

The connection of Handel with the Foundling Hospital forms one of the most pleasing features in the hospital's history, and the following notice is very properly preserved and exhibited in one of the glass cases:—

"At the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted Young Children in Lamb's Conduit Fields, on Tuesday y^e first day of May, 1750, at 12 o'clock at Noon, there will be performed, in the Chapel of the said Hospital, a Sacred Oratorio called 'The Messiah,' Composed by George Frederick Handel, Esq.

"The Gentlemen are desired to come without Swords, and the Ladies without Hoops. . . ."

In the same show-case are preserved the MS. scores of "the Messiah" which Handel generously bequeathed to the hospital. "The Messiah" was performed for the first time in London on March 23rd, 1749.

Upon several occasions Handel shewed his personal sympathy with the objects of this charitable institution, by conducting musical performances in aid of its funds. In 1749, he gave a performance in aid of the funds for completing the chapel, upon which occasion he gave the "music of the late Fire Works, the anthem on the Peace, selections from the oratorio of Samson, and several pieces composed for the occasion." The tickets were sold for half a guinea each, and the audience numbered above a thousand persons.

When the Hospital chapel was completed, Handel presented the Governors with an organ for it, and his amanuensis and assistant, Mr. John Christopher Smith, was appointed the first regular organist.

One of the Governors of the hospital presented the communion plate; the king's upholsterer gave the velvet for the pulpit; and many other valuable gifts were presented.

In the year 1750, upon the completion of the hospital chapel, Chevalier Casali presented an altar-piece painted in oil colours, entitled "The Offering of the Wise Men." In 1801, however, the Governors removed that picture, and replaced it by West's masterpiece of harmony and colouring, "Christ Presenting a little Child." The artist, speaking of this work, says—

"The care with which I have passed that picture, I flatter myself, has now placed it in the first class of pictures from my pencil; at least, I have the satisfaction to find that to be the sentiment of the judges of painting who have seen it."

In order to make the picture as nearly perfect as possible, West almost entirely repainted it, and the Governors, in acknowledgment, and to show their high appreciation of West's talents and generosity, resolved to elect him one of their corporate body. It was West's intention to fill two panels in the chapel with oil paintings, but unluckily his professional engagements were too numerous to permit him to carry out his excellent intention.

Coram, the venerable founder, died in 1751, and was buried in the catacombs beneath the chapel. Many of the Governors of the hospital have subsequently been buried there.

Among the objects which everyone who visits the hospital should see are the miscellaneous contents of two glass show-cases. One cannot look upon these objects without feelings of deep and pathetic interest. These cases are filled with small articles of personal ornament and old and rare coins, which have been attached by a mother's loving hands to the infants as a token whereby, if necessary, it might be possible to identify them, after their names were changed and many other circumstances of their history forgotten.

When the Governors of the Foundling Hospital were negotiating for the purchase of the site in Lamb's Conduit Fields, the owner of the land, the Earl of Salisbury, declined to sell them so small a plot as they desired, and they were, therefore, forced to buy a large area, fifty-six acres in extent. Fortunately, this has turned out a very good investment. The Governors could hardly have done a wiser thing, for as the neighbourhood has grown and the value of land has increased so enormously, the rents from the surplus ground have proved a very substantial source of income to the hospital.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

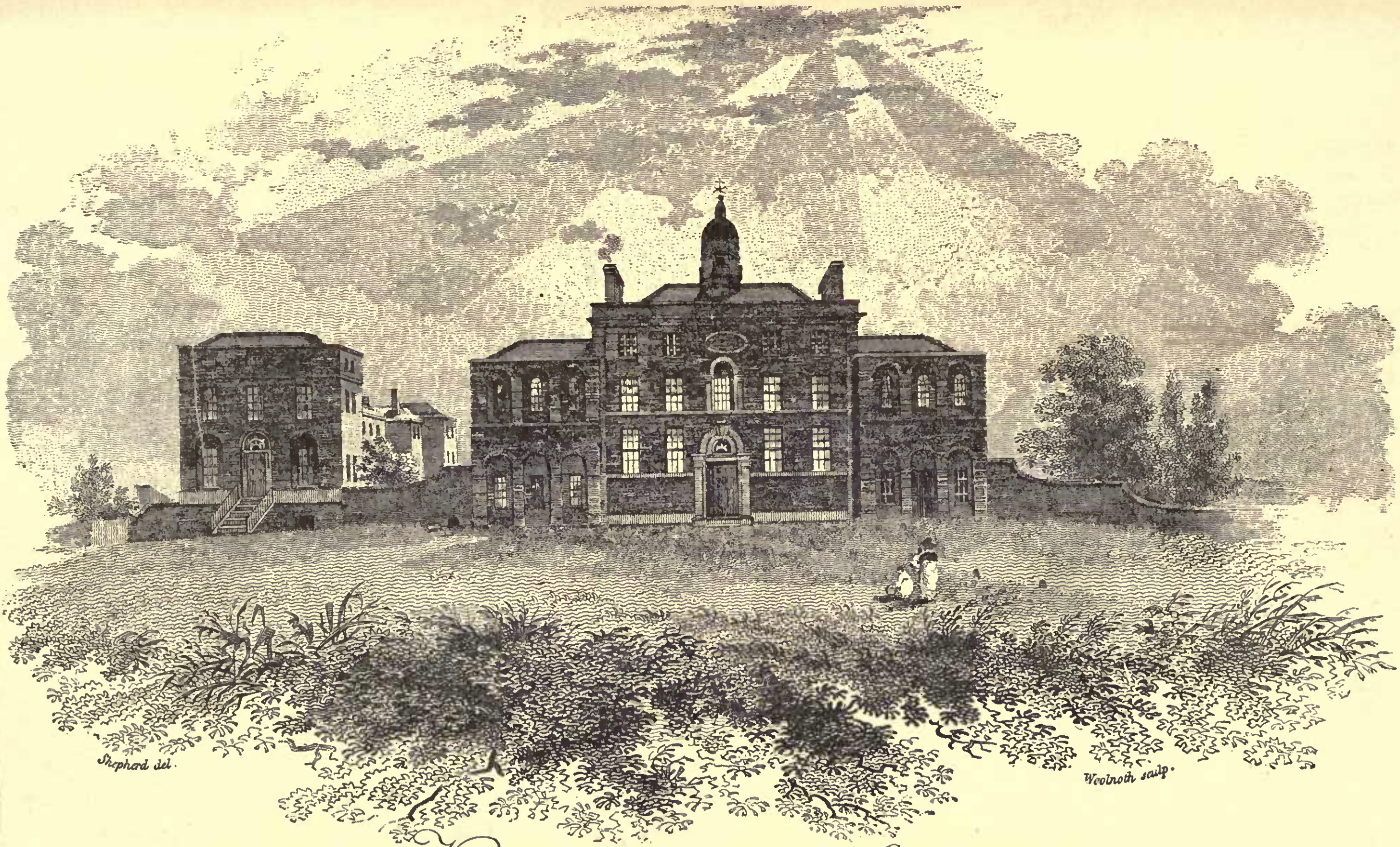
This institution was first erected on the 23rd of September, 1746, at Battle Bridge, but the accommodation being insufficient, it was decided to erect a new and larger building. An old paper of 1793 contains the following notice:—"New Building, Small-Pox Hospital. The president, vice-presidents, and committee will meet at the hospital, in Pancras, on Thursday next, the 2nd of May, at 2 o'clock precisely, in order to assist at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building, by his grace the Duke of Leeds; after which they will dine together at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. Gentlemen who design to favour them with their company are requested to send to the tavern on before the preceding day, where tickets will be delivered at 7*s.* 6*d.* each. There will be no collection.—A. HIGHMORE, Secretary."

In 1798, Dr. Jenner having made the discovery of vaccination, Dr. Woodville, the then physician to the hospital, cordially united with him in its working, which led to the result of its acceptance by the principal physicians and surgeons in London. Thus a new branch was added to this establishment, and it thereupon received the name of the Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital. For upwards of fifty years it continued thus, when upon the alterations occasioned by the construction of the Great Northern Railway, the establishment was removed to its present situation on Highgate Hill.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

Previously to the founding of this hospital, there was no medical establishment in the Metropolis where destitute strangers, when overtaken by sickness or disease, could find an asylum for their immediate reception.

In the winter of 1827, a poor, destitute girl, under eighteen years of age, was seen lying on the steps of St. Andrew's Churchyard, Holborn Hill, after midnight, actually perishing through disease and famine. She was a total stranger in London, without a friend, and died two days afterwards, unrecognized by any human being. This distressing event being witnessed by the late Mr. William Marsden, Surgeon, who had repeatedly been struck with the difficulty and danger arising to the sick poor from the system of requiring letters of recommendation before admission to the Public Hospitals, and of having only appointed days for admission, he at once determined to set about founding a medical charity in which destitution and disease should alone be the passport for obtaining free and instant relief. On this principle the Free Hospital was established in Greville Street, Hatton Garden, and opened to the public on the 28th of February, 1828. Through the influence of Sir Robert Peel, the patronage of George IV. was conceded to it; and the following year the Duke of Gloucester became its President. Under the countenance and support of many noblemen and distinguished personages, as well as private individuals, of the Corporation of London and other public bodies, its means and utility went on increasing in



Shepherd del.

Woolnoth sculp.

View of the inoculating Hospital at Pancras

a corresponding degree, till 1832, when that alarming and destructive scourge, malignant cholera, appeared in London; and in order to carry out the great principle of the charity, the Governors at once threw open the doors of the hospital to all persons afflicted with that dreadful malady, notwithstanding the other hospitals had closed theirs against them. Upwards of seven hundred cholera patients were consequently admitted. In the years 1849 and 1854, when that awful epidemic again visited the metropolis, more than three thousand in the former year, and upwards of six thousand in the latter, were, upon the same principle, relieved by the Royal Free Hospital.

At the death of George IV., William IV. honoured the charity by becoming its Patron. In the course of the same year their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria became Patronesses, and other ladies of high rank followed their good example. On the demise of the late Duke of Gloucester, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury was elected President. On the death of William IV., the Hospital still retained the Royal sanction; for our young and munificent Queen, through Lord John Russell, expressed her approbation of the Charity, and most graciously condescended to become its Patron. Her Majesty further evinced her regard for the welfare of the Hospital by commanding that in future it should be called THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL. In 1863, the Prince of Wales became its Vice-Patron.

A favourable opportunity of extending the usefulness of the Hospital presented itself in the autumn of 1842, in the circumstance of premises in the Gray's Inn Road, formerly known as the barracks of the Light Horse Volunteers, being then vacant and adapted to the purposes of the Charity. In order not to lose so valuable an opportunity, the Governors determined on purchasing the lease of those premises, which they accordingly did on the 31st August, 1842, when the Hospital was established in Gray's Inn Road.

After the decease of the Duke of Sussex, a subscription was entered into for the erection of a monument to his memory. After several meetings of the subscribers, and much deliberation, it was decided that the most suitable mode of carrying out the object would be the erection of a Wing to the Royal Free Hospital, to be called the "Sussex Wing," with a Statue of His Royal Highness in front. The important work was commenced in the year 1855, and completed and opened in June, 1856.

In the year 1863, mainly through the zealous exertion and personal influence of the late George Moore, Esq. (then Chairman of the Committee), the Freehold of the Hospital was purchased from the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, at a cost, inclusive of incidental charges, of £5,265 10*s.* 7*d.*, the whole of which sum having been raised by a special appeal, the property of the Hospital, disencumbered of interest on mortgage and of annual rental, was vested in Trustees. Henry Hoare, Esq., Alexander E. Marsden, Esq., M.D., and William Tarn Pritchard, Esq., are the Trustees at the present time.

In the year 1876, in consequence of the munificent bequest of the late Rev. John Gautier Milne, the committee resolved to pull down the old buildings which had formed part of the barracks of the Light Horse Volunteers, and erect a new wing and other necessary buildings for the accommodation of the nurses, and the increasing requirements of the hospital. As the amount derived from Mr. Milne's legacy was only sufficient to enable the Committee to carry out a part of this scheme, they resolved in the first instance to proceed with the erection of the new wing, containing fifty additional beds; a large out-patient department, including waiting rooms for men and women; the dispensary; and a covered way for communicating with the other portions of the building. This wing was completed and opened in the spring of 1878, and has been named the Victoria Wing, in honour of Her Majesty the Queen.

In the year 1878, in consequence of the munificent legacies bequeathed by the late Mr. Wynn-Ellis, Miss Usborne, Mr. George Moore, Mr. James Graham, Mr. Thornhill Gell, and Mr. Walter Cave, the Committee were enabled to carry out the rest of the works comprised in the scheme for the reconstruction of the Hospital. These buildings contain the nurses' quarters; isolated wards for patients; a large room for meetings; private rooms for the medical staff and students; museum, post-mortem theatre; mortuary; and a number of store-rooms and other necessary conveniences; and were completed and opened at the close of 1879. The Governors are now in possession of a hospital containing 150 beds, constructed on the most approved modern principles, and replete with every convenience for the comfort of the patients and nurses.

This hospital was founded on the principle of free and unrestricted admission of the sick poor; poverty and suffering being the only passports required. Having no endowment, it is entirely dependent for support on the subscriptions of its Governors and the voluntary donations and bequests of its friends.

The hospital has afforded relief to over two million poor sick persons, and admits into its wards about 2,000 in-patients annually, besides administering advice and medicine to more than 25,000 out-patients, who resort to it, not only from the crowded courts and alleys in its immediate neighbourhood, but from all parts of London and the suburban districts. The relief thus afforded is effected at a cost of about £11,500 per annum, while the reliable income of the Charity from annual subscriptions and other sources does not exceed £2,500, so that the large balance of £9,000 has to be raised by means of constant appeals to the public benevolence.

NORTH LONDON, OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

A beginning of this institution was practically made on the 8th September, 1828, when the "University Dispensary" was established at No. 4, George Street, Euston Square. It was the medical school of the University of London, and the "objects of the Institution" covered a large, comprehensive, and benevolent area for work. The specified objects were "To give medical and surgical advice and administer medicines gratuitously, to poor persons suffering under disease of any description. To visit at their own abodes those who from the severity of the case may be incapable of attending at the Dispensary. To provide poor lying-in at their own homes with professional attendance and medicines."

The management of the Dispensary was at this early stage of its career in the hands of a Committee of Proprietors of the University of London.

In 1833, a large and influential committee having been appointed, and the Council, with the consent of the Proprietors, having set apart an eligible plot of ground facing the College, valued at £7000, on which to build an hospital, public subscriptions towards that object were solicited, and the result was so satisfactory that in May, 1833, a sufficient sum had been raised to justify the Committee in at once proceeding with the erection of the building.

The selected design by Mr. Ainger provided for the accommodation of 230 patients, but the funds would only enable the Committee to start with the erection of the entire block, to contain 130 beds. On the 22nd of May, 1833, the first stone of the North London Hospital, as it was then called, was laid by his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

It is a noteworthy fact that such of the medical professors as were to be appointed physicians or surgeons to the hospital agreed to devote their fees exclusively to the support of the institution.

The President of the hospital, from its foundation until the year 1866, was the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of November, 1834, and after twelve months had elapsed it became evident that there was absolute necessity for extending the accommodation already provided.

During the years 1838-40, the work of building the south wing was carried on, and in November, 1840, was completed.

The foundation of the north wing was laid on the 20th May, 1846, by Lord Brougham and Vaux.

In 1854, Dr. William Jenner was appointed physician, and, in 1856, Mr. Henry Thompson (afterwards Sir Henry Thompson) assistant-surgeon to the hospital.

In 1867, Mr. Edward Yates, a member of the hospital committee, bequeathed £46,000 to University College as trustee for the hospital—the income of one half to be appropriated for the purpose of a "Samaritan Fund" for the relief of poor patients, and that of the remainder to the general purposes of the hospital.

* * *

CHAPTER XIV.

CELEBRITIES AND MISCELLANEA.

St. Pancras Celebrities: Frank Buckland, John Leech, Barry Cornwall, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin, Thackeray, Shelley, Charles Kean, Samuel Warren, Dr. Dodd, George Smith.—Anecdote of Toplady.—Miscellanea: Capper's Farm, Pugilism, Items from Old Newspapers.—Index.

ST. PANCRAS CELEBRITIES.

AN EXTENDED search would doubtless tend to show that St. Pancras in its association with celebrated men and women of the past is equally rich with its sister parish of St. Marylebone. A very few of its celebrities are here set down, without any attempt to exhaust the list.

Albany Street.

Frank Trevelyan Buckland lived for some years at No. 37 (formerly No. 34), Albany Street.

Brunswick Square.

The well-known caricaturist, John Leech, resided at No. 32 in this square for about ten years.

Barry Cornwall (W. B. Procter) in 1816 was living in a house in Brunswick Square.

Doughty Street.

Among the many residences of Charles Dickens in London, No. 48, Doughty Street, was one. Dickens resided with his family in that house from March, 1837, until late in the year 1839, and while living there he wrote *Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby*.

GOWER STREET.

Charles Darwin lived in furnished apartments, in the year 1839, at No. 110, Gower Street.

Charles Dickens and his parents used at one time to reside at No. 4, North Gower Street.

GREAT CORAM STREET.

William Makepeace Thackeray was, in 1840, living at No. 13, Great Coram Street. It was whilst residing at this house that he wrote *The Paris Sketch Book.*

ST. PANCRAS CHURCHYARD.

In the churchyard attached to the old church of St. Pancras, Percy Bysshe Shelley wooed and won his bride, Mary Godwin.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE.

Tavistock House, on the north-east side of Tavistock Square, was from 1850 to 1860 the home of Charles Dickens. *Bleak House* and *Little Dorrit* were produced during this period.

TORRINGTON SQUARE.

During the period of his management of the Princess's Theatre, viz., from 1853 to 1856, Charles Kean resided at No. 3, Torrington Square.

WOBURN PLACE.

Samuel Warren lived at No. 35, Woburn Place, from 1840 to 1857. His novel, *Ten Thousand a Year,* by which he is best known, was published in 1841, and was probably partially, if not entirely, written at that house.

DR. DODD.

Dr. Dodd's execution has been referred to in an earlier part of this volume (see pp. 74-5). After the melancholy scene at Tyburn was over, the body was conveyed by the undertaker to a house in George Street, Tottenham Court Road, with the hope that by some means life might be resuscitated; and, indeed, it was afterwards reported that the efforts used were successful, and that he had retired to France. But such was not the case. Death had too effectually accomplished his work, and no means which could be used by the several eminent surgeons and members of the medical profession who were present, could avail to bring back life to the lifeless body, which they resigned to the persons appointed to see his remains interred.

It was the wish of Dr. Dodd to be buried in his own churchyard, and the place was crowded the whole day with people in carriages and on horseback who came to witness the ceremony. But the sexton informed them he had been carried to a village near Uxbridge for interment. This false report gaining ground, the spectators departed for that place. In the afternoon, however, a vault was opened in West Ham Churchyard, which belonged to a very ancient family, and a few minutes past twelve the body of the unfortunate clergyman was interred therein, in the presence of a great number of spectators, who flocked to the churchyard on the report of the vault being opened.

GEORGE SMITH.

This famous bass singer resided for many years in Union Street, Somers Town. The deep tone of his voice is said to have been surprising, and to have had a wonderful effect upon every person who heard it. The following anecdote is told of him:—

One day Mr. James, of the *Bedford Arms*, Camden Town, having a party of friends about to dine with him, invited Smith to join them, which he did, and they dined in the club-room, which was over the smoking parlour. An elderly gentleman was quietly smoking his pipe below, when Smith sang "The Wolf," which had such an extraordinary effect upon him, that he rang the bell and told the waiter that he wished to speak to Mr. James. Upon his coming into the room, he requested to know the name of the gentleman who had just been singing; and when told it was Mr. George Smith, of Drury Lane Theatre, he remarked, "Well, although I am quite aware that he was over my head, yet I declare that his voice lifted up my chair, and made my glass dance upon the table."

ANECDOTE OF TOPLADY.

In 1775, Toplady was compelled through ill-health to come to London, and he became preacher at Orange Street Chapel, Leicester

Square, for a short time. On Sunday, June 14, in the last stage of consumption, and only two months before he died, he ascended his pulpit in Orange Street Chapel, after his assistant had preached, to the astonishment of his people, and gave a short but affecting exhortation, at the close of which he made the following declaration:—"It having been industriously circulated by some malicious and unprincipled persons, that during my present long and severe illness, I expressed a strong desire of seeing Mr. John Wesley, before I die, and revoking some particulars relative to him, which occur in my writings,—Now I do publicly and most solemnly aver that I have not nor never had any such intention or desire; and that I most sincerely hope that my last hours will be much better employed than in communing *with such a man*. So certain and satisfied am I of the truth of all that I have ever written, that were I now sitting up in my dying bed, with a pen and ink in my hand, and all the religious and controversial writings I ever published, especially those relating to Mr. John Wesley, and the Armenian controversy, whether respecting fact or doctrine, could be at once displayed to my view, I should not strike out a single line relative to him or them."

MISCELLANEA.

CAPPER'S FARM.

Two maiden ladies, sisters, of the name of Capper, occupied a farm situated behind the north-west end of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. They wore riding-habits and men's hats. One rode an old grey mare, and took a spiteful delight in cutting kite-strings attached to kites whenever she came across boys indulging in that pastime. For that purpose she provided herself with a large pair of shears. The other sister's business was to seize the clothes of the lads who trespassed upon their premises. About a hundred years ago there were only a few straggling houses between Capper's Farm and the "Adam and Eve" public house.

There is some reason to think that a portion, at least, of the farm-house still remains. Messrs. Heale and Son's extensive premises at No. 195-198, Tottenham Court Road, stand upon the boundary-line which separates the parishes of St. Pancras and St. Giles-in-the-Fields. There are two tablets, attached to the walls of an old building in the rear of those premises, which mark the boundary-line, and both bear last-century dates. An old lease of the property contains a clause binding the tenant to keep up stabling for forty head of cattle. That old stable, constructed entirely of wood, was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and the ground it occupied is now covered by the show-rooms attached to Messrs. Heale's extensive premises. This may have been Capper's Farm, but the evidence is not conclusive. It is known, however, that the premises were once used for the purposes of a large livery-stable.

PUGILISM.

The *Morning Herald* of August 22nd, 1805, gives the following curious account of a female pugilist:—

"A singular case of pugilism was seen yesterday, August 21, 1805. Two porters, of the names of Johnson and Wigmore, having had a quarrel in Tottenham Court Road, on the next day agreed to meet in the fields to have a fight. The contest afforded but little diversion, as neither parties possessed any skill, and Johnson was declared the victor in the space of fifteen minutes. The wife of Wigmore who seconded her husband, was so enraged at this, that she challenged the second of her husband's opponent, a fellow of the name of Leverett, and a fight took place, in which sally she made such forcible straitforward hits that her opponent reluctantly yielded to her superior strength and science. After a fight of ten minutes, the Amazonian pugilist then challenged her husband's conqueror."

The London newspapers of the last century contain a great deal of information about the various events which took place in this district. Cases of highway robbery appear to have been of frequent occurrence close by the old church of St. Pancras, and the following few extracts are given without further comment:—

"Yesterday evening a prodigious concourse of people were assembled in St. Pancras Churchyard to see a Free Mason's funeral. Many people having got on the tiles belonging to the Adam and Eve, some of the waiters imprudently threw water at them, which enraged them so much that they stripped the whole row of arbors of the tiling, threw them into the gardens and did much mischief. The pickpockets took advantage of the confusion and uproar, and eased many people of their pocket handkerchiefs, snuff-boxes, etc.

"Last night one of the Hampstead stages was stopped at Pancras by two Footpads, armed with cutlasses, who robbed the passengers of between four and five pounds, and, after threatening to murder every person that attempted to apprehend them, made off through the churchyard."—*13th September*, 1772.

"On Thursday morning a duel was fought near Pancras by Capt. E—, formerly of Burgoine's Light Horse, and a Surgeon in the army; they fired each a case of pistols, in the course of which the former received a shot in the arm, and another in the side, when he fell to the ground, and was directly dressed by his antagonist, who assisted to place him in a coach, and attended him to his apartments in Bond Street, where he lies dangerously ill."—*24th January*, 1774.

"Early on Thursday morning two modern men of honour (a Parish-clerk and a Barber) met in a field near Pancras, in order to settle a dispute which had arisen from the former gentleman's having accused the latter of writing a paragraph which appeared in a morning paper, tending to ridicule him (the said clerk) for dancing at a public ball; but just as they were proceeding to action, they were interrupted by the arrival of a lady (wife of the psalm-singing hero) who very soon ended this important business in a ludicrous manner, by wresting the pistols out of their hands, and then seizing the poor tonsor by the foretop, giving him a most severe and terrible scratching, for his insolent attempt to injure her dear man in the eyes of the Public. Having completed her revenge on him, she instantly commanded her husband to quit the field, on pain of sharing the fate of his bleeding antagonist. The hen-pecked combatant had too often experienced the fatal effects of non-compliance to her will, to show the least reluctance on the present occasion, and immediately departed, to the great diversion of the bystanders, who were called to the scene of action by the cries of the vanquished periwig-maker."—*27th June,* 1776.

"On Thursday last, according to an immemorial octennial custom, the Minister and Parish-officers of Pancras, attended by a numerous train of children and other parishioners, made the Lustration of that parish, when they found no less than three terminal boundaries had been removed, which they ordered to be fixed up again in their proper places. The procession forced their way through Lord Mansfield's Park, which, they said, ought not to have been enclosed: his Lordship was all the while at his house at Canewood, and was a spectator of their marching triumphant through his fields, by an ancient common foot-path, which, in law, ought always to be left free and uninclosed.

"By this lustration of the parish of St. Pancras, made last Thursday, it appears that two thousand new houses have been built in the parish within the space of these last eight years."—*Newspaper,* 1776.

A newspaper, dated 29th April, 1810, says:—"Another large field, beyond Somers Town is about to be covered with houses, for the purpose of assisting London in its progress towards York."

"The Pond by the Brill near Pancras is the most dangerous piece of water near London. The holes are deep, and the declivities to them very sudden. More lives have been lost there within seven years than in any land of equal size; and it ought to be immediately filled up or enclosed."
—*Newspaper,* 1780.

"Sunday morning Pancras Church was broken into, and a large brass chandelier and a surplice were stolen thereout. 'Tis imagined that the sacrilegious villans were in expectation of meeting with the Communion Plate, as it was the first Sunday in the month, but they were disappointed of their expected booty."—*7th April,* 1779.

"Sunday morning, about seven o'clock, a hare was discovered in the fields near Kentish Town, and was immediately pursued. At Pancras it swam across a pond, and was almost surrounded by its followers. It then continued its route to the turnpike by the New Road near Battlebridge, when a man was very near knocking it down with his hat; and a greyhound, who happened to be there, with too much eagerness to catch it, leaped over its back and missed it. It then crept between the narrow rails, and ran across the lawn before the Inoculating Hospital. This inclosure for some time obstructed the pursuit. It afterwards fled across the fields to Maiden Lane, and up towards Copenhagen House. Here poor puss had the good fortune to hide itself, and to remain concealed somewhere about the brick-fields, though it was followed by a great number of people with bull-dogs, fox-dogs, terriers, pugs, and curs in abundance."—*September*, 1801.

INDEX.

Note.—In several cases where surnames are mentioned in the index, it has been found impossible to give the christian names of the persons referred to; but, as a general rule these cases are limited to the immediate districts of Marylebone and St. Pancras, and, as a further means of identification, the profession, or trade, has been specified.—G.C.

PAGE
Absalom, — 169
Adam and Eve, The, Pancras ... 157
—— Gardens, Pancras 157
—— Tottenham Court Road 121-125, 138, 161
Adolphus, Ensign — 181
Africa 175
Agrippa 134
Ainsworth, W. H. 70
Albany Street 53, 207
Albemarle, Duke of 6
Alford, — 155
All Souls' Church, Langham Place 27-28
Allcock, —, organist 155
Allen, George 25
—— John 23
Allington 82-83
Alpha Road 101
Amelia, Princess 61, 73
"Amphitheatre," The 184
Anne, Queen... 160
Apollonicon 170
Apple Village 65
Archers' Hall 85
Argyle Rooms 98

PAGE
Argyle Street 183
Arlington, Henry Earl of 6
Arne, T. A. 98
Arlington, Isabella, Countess of ... 119
Armstrong, Sir Thomas 70
Arnold, Lieut. 80
——, —, grocer 111
Artillery Ground 82
—— Lane 81
—— Street 81
Arundel, Richard Earl of 3
Augustus Street 53
Austen, Family of 4
—— John 110
—— Sir John, Bart. 4
—— Austen, Thomas 4
Austin, John 75
Athens, Temple of the Winds ... 54
Axtell, —, a regicide 70

Bachoffner, Dr. 171
Bacon, Elizabeth 141
—— Francis... 25
—— John, R.A. 140-141
Bagnigge, Family of 148
—— House 125, 148, 149

PAGE

Bagnigge River 147

—— Wash 147

—— Wells 122, 148-155, 190

Baker, William 190

Bale, Bishop... 69

Balthorp, Richard 188

Bampfylde, Sir C. W., Bart. ... 111

Bank of England, The 167

Bardwell, William 168-170

Baretti, Giuseppe 23, 111

Barking Abbey 3

Barkstead, —, a regicide 70

Barn Field 56

Barnet Races 72

Barrow Hill 75-78

Barry, James... 103-104

Basset, Fulke, Bishop of London 173

Bassompierre, The Marshal de ... 69

Battle Bridge 125, 126, 146, 149,
150, 158, 182, 186, 188, 201, 213

Bayham Street 191

Baynes, Walter 147

Bayswater 84

Beattie, James 62

Beck, Rev. — 139

Bedford, Duke of 59, 84

—— John, Duke of... 193

—— Arms, Camden Town ... 209

—— House 59

—— Square 85, 179

Bedloe, Capt. William 76

Behnes, The sculptor 29

Belgrave Street 183

Bell Field 51, 52

Bell, Dr. William 73

Bennett, George 185

Bentinck, Lord George, Statue of 62

PAGE

Bentinck Street 101-102

Beresford, John 135

Beresford, Mary 134

Bergavenny, Lord 4

Berkeley, William, Marquis of ... 4

Berners, Charles 90

—— Street 47, 102-103

—— Street Hoax 102-103

Berridge, Rev. — 139

Berry, Henry 76

Bertie, Charles 6

Bethlem Hospital 197

Bethnal Green 160

Bevington's Apollonicon 170

Bevis, Dr. John 149-152

Bibbins, Jos.... 80

Bilson's Farm 47

Birchin Lane 127

Birnie, — 109

Bishopsgate 81

Black Mary's Hole... ...147-148, 150

Blackfriars Bridge 83, 146

Blair, Capt. 80

Blandford Square 64-65

—— Street 103

Blessed Mary's Well ... 148, 150

Blewhouse Field 56

Bloomsbury 146

—— Street 84

"Blue Bottles" 80

"—— Posts," The 123

"—— Stocking Club," The ... 62

Blunt, William 190

Boadicea, Queen 126

"Boarded House," The 40-41

Boleyn, Queen Anne 177

Bolsover Street 103

PAGE
Bolton & Sparrow, Messrs. ... 111
Bond Street ... 212
Bononi, Joseph ... 64
Booth, — ... 155
Boscowen, Lieut. ... 80
Boston, New England ... 141
Boswell, James ... 132
Bow Church, Cheapside ... 167
—— Middlesex ... 167
—— Street ... 109, 140
Bower Theatre, The ... 155
Box, — ... 155
Boydell, Alderman ... 136
Bradshaw, John ... 69
Braham and Yates, Messrs. ... 171
Brampton Bryan ... 9
—— —— Castle ... 9
Brandon, Gregory ... 75
——, R. ... 143
Braughing, Manor of ... 173
Bray, Sir Reginald ... 4
Braybrooke, Robert, Bishop of London ... 11, 15
Breadalbane, Earl of ... 142
Brick Field ... 56
Brill, The ... 115, 117, 150, 213
Bringhurst, — (constable) ... 122
Brisco, John ... 189
Britannia Theatre, The ... 155
British Museum ... 9, 139
Broad Street ... 138
—— Street, St. Giles's ... 44
Brocklesby, Dr. R. ... 132
Brooking, Charles ... 196
Brougham and Vaux, Lord ... 206
Broughton, — (prize-fighter) ... 42
Broughton's Amphitheatre ... 123

PAGE
Brown, John ... 8
Browning, E. B. ... 106
Brunt, — (a shoemaker) ... 107
Brunswick, The Duke of ... 155
—— House of ... 126
—— Square ... 145, 207
Bryanston Square ... 65-66
Buckingham, Duke of ... 42, 70
Buckingham Street ... 103
Buckland, F. T. ... 207
"Bumble-puppy," a game ... 124
Bunhill Fields ... 82
Burke, Edmund ... 62, 103
Burn, J. S. ... 30
Burton, Decimus ... 53, 54, 89, 164
Burton-way (Field) ... 56
Butcher's Field ... 51
Bute, Earl of ... 72
Byron, Lord ... 25

CABBELL, GEORGE ... 61
"Cabinet Theatre," The ... 185
Cæsar, Julius ... 115, 126
—— Sir Julius ... 177
Caledonian Church, Hatton Garden 142
Calthorpe, Lord ... 204
Cambridge, Duke of ... 199
Camden, Earl ... 118
—— Lady ... 181
—— Town ... 117, 146, 191, 209
Campbell, Thomas ... 105
Canewood ... 213
Cannon Street ... 167
Cansick, F. T. ... 134
Cantelows ... 111, 187, 189
Canterbury Cathedral ... 172
Capper's Farm ... 210-211

PAGE
Carey, John ... 6
Carleton, John de ... 119
Carlton House ... 53
Carnaby Market ... 138
"Carpenter's Arms" The ... 68
Cartwright, Richard ... 91
Cary, George Saville ... 36
Casali, The Chevalier ... 198, 200
Casley, Mr., Keeper of the Cottonian Library ... 10
Castle Street East ... 103, 104
Castlereagh, Lord ... 108
Casvelhan, King ... 116
Catalini, Madame ... 185
Catherine, Queen, of Braganza ... 84
Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square ... 142-143
Catley, Anne ... 35
Cato, Street ... 106-109
Cave, Walter ... 204
Cavendish Square ... 61-62, 104, 127
Chad, Capt. ... 185
Chaldfleet ... 174
Chalk Farm ... 77, 167
Chambers, Sir William ... 25
Chambre, Sir Allen ... 161
Chancery Lane ... 160
Chandos, John Duke of ... 61
Chantrey, the sculptor ... 29
Chapman, Rev. Mr. ... 18
Charles I. ... 5, 69, 70, 119, 198
—— II. ... 5, 55, 84, 148
Charles Thomas ... 187
Charity School, St. Pancras 192-193
Charlotte Street ... 84, 104
Charlotte's, Queen, Lying-in Hospital 57
Charterhouse, The ... 167, 197

PAGE
Chartley ... 119
Chatterton, Thomas .. 136-137
Cheapside ... 167
Chelsea Hospital ... 197
Chesterfield, Philip Earl of ... 55
—— Philip Dormer, Earl of ... 55
—— Street ... 183
Chilham Castle, Kent ... 163
Chingford ... 88
Chipping Barnet ... 189
Chiswell Street ... 82
Christ Church, Stafford Street ... 28
Christ's Hospital ... 197
Church, John ... 83
Clare Market ... 44
Clarence, Duke of ... 142
Clarke, G. S. ... 28
Clarke, Sir William ... 6
Claxton, Mr. ... 37
Clayton, William ... 72
Cleeve, Thomas ... 188
Clerkenwell ... 146, 149, 155, 167, 186
Clinch, George ... 68
Clinch, Tom ... 69
Clipstone Steeet ... 99
Cloudesley, Richard ... 132
College, James ... 72
Collier, William ... 73
Collins, —, a nurseryman ... 182
Colosseum, The ... 164-171
Connaught Place ... 68
Constable, John ... 104
Coombe Bassett ... 190
Cooper, Lieut. John ... 182
Copenhagen House ... 213
Coppice Row ... 149
Coram, John ... 193

PAGE
Coram, Thomas 193, 196, 197, 199-201
Corbet, —, a regicide 70
Cornhill 167
Cornwall, Barry 104, 207
—— Terrace 53, 97
Corpus Christi College, Oxford 83
Cosmorama, The 172-173
Cotes, Francis, R.A. 104
Coutts & Co. 127
Covent Garden Theatre 44, 169
Coventry, Thomas 188
Cowley, Abraham 97
Cowper, William 54, 62
Crace Collection, British Museum 32, 54, 156
Cramer, William 25
Crassus, M. 115
Craven, John 190
—— Chapel 139
Crompton, Lieut. John 181
Cromwell, Oliver 5, 69, 82, 121, 126, 199
Crosby Square 139
Crown Street 139
Crozet, —, carver 111
Cruickshank, George 70
Cumberland, William Duke of 61
—— Square 53
Cupid 35
Cutler, Gray 37
Cyclops, The 35
Cyclorama, The, of Lisbon 170

DALLING, JAMES 38
Danson, — 170
Dare, Lieut. 80
Dark, — 86
Darwin, Charles 208

PAGE
Davey, Sir Humphrey 89
Davidson, — (a man of colour) 107
Davis, Miss, a vocalist 33
Dawson, Nancy 43-44
Day, Charles 60
"Deadly Never Green" 67
De Courcy, Rev. — 139
De Kaunteloe 118
Dekker, Thomas 75
Delamain, Lieut. 80
De la Place, Mr. 7
Denis, Sir Peter 190
Derby, Earl of 4
Derrick, —, a hangman 75
Deschamps, John 19
Despair, Giant 158
Destrode, Charles 190
Devonshire Terrace 105
Dickens, Charles 105, 207, 208
Dickie, — 155
Dimmock, —, a coachmaster 72
Diocletian, Emperor 131
Diorama, The 171, 172
Dissenting Chapels in Marylebone 29-30
Dixon, Capt. John 181
Dixon, Mrs. 181
Dodd, Dr. 74, 75, 208-209
Domesday Book, The 118-119
Dorset Square 64, 86
Douce, Mr. 10
—— Sir Edmund 21
Doughty Street 207
Downing, Edward 57
Downman, Lieut. John 181
Drury Lane Theatre 44, 99
Dryden John 75, 97, 153
Dudley, Sir Robert 119

PAGE
Dun, "Esquire" 75
Duncannon, Viscount 80
Duncomb, George 118
Dupper Field 52
"Dust-hole, The" 185
Dutch Barn Field 56
Dyer, H. M.... 60

EALING 73
East India House, The 167
East Mouldsey, Surrey 188
Eastbourne 92
Edgware Road 68, 106
Edmondson's Barn 45
Edmonton 174
Edward the Confessor 57
—— II. 175
—— III. 176
Edwards, — (a spy) ... 108-109
—— Grace 190
"Eight String Jame" 72
Eldon, Lord Chancellor 177
Eldeva 57
Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. .. 174
Elgin Marbles 169
Eliot, George 65
Elizabeth, Queen ... 4, 69, 119, 120
Elliott, Adjutant William 182
Elm Tree Road 104
Elonore, Alexander 134
—— Mary 134
Epping Forest 88, 167
Erechtheium, The 137
Erldesby, William de 176
Essex 167
Etna, Mount... 35
Euston Road 58

PAGE
Evans, Marian 65
Eve, Francis... 132
—— Laurentia 132
—— Robert 131-132
—— Thomas 132
Exeter... 93
—— John Holland, Duke of ... 177
—— Lord 184
Exhibition, The Great, of 1851 164, 170
Eyre, Samuel 55
"—— Arms, The" 56

FAGS-WELL 146
Fairlop Oak, The 137
Faraday, Michael 103
Farringdon Road 146
—— Street 146
Felton, John... 70
Female Charity School ...190, 192-193
Ferguson, James 25
Ferrand, — (performer upon the bariton) 33-34
Ferrers, Joan, Lady 119
—— Lord 70-71
—— Robert, Lord 119
Fetter Lane 187
Fielding, Sir John 72
Figg, James 24, 40-42
Finsbury 45
—— Street 82
Fitzalan, Joan 4
Fitzclarence, Capt.... 109
Fitzroy, Hon. Charles 119
—— Rt. Hon. Gen. ... 139, 190
—— Square 109
Five Acres, The 51
Flanders, Mr. 37

PAGE
Flaxman, John ... 103
Fleet-Ditch ... 150
Fleet, River ... 131, 146, 150
—— Street ... 167, 191
Flower, Prof. W. H. ... 89
Foley, Lord ... 28
—— Street ... 104
Forbes, Mr. ... 32
—— George ... 38
Fordyce, John ... 50, 51, 53
Forset Family Vault ... 18
Forset, Arabella ... 4
—— Edward ... 4, 5
Fort Street ... 81
Fortress Field ... 189, 191
Foundling Hospital, The
44, 117, 145, 149, 193-201
Fountayne, Rev. John ... 7, 98-99
Four Acre Field ... 56
Foyster, Samuel ... 141
Franklin, Benjamin ... 197
"Fraternitye of St. George" ... 81
French Chapel ... 30, 37
—— Refugees ... 132
—— Revolution ... 91, 132
Frenchbourne, Simon ... 187
Fuller, Thomas ... 68
Fuseli, Henry ... 102, 104

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS ... 197
Gardiner, Messrs. ... 155
—— Charlotte ... 177
Garnerin, A. J. ... 87, 88
Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill 161
Garrick, Mrs. ... 98
Gaunt, Elizabeth ... 75
Gay, John, the poet ... 42

PAGE
Geary, Stephen ... 128
Gell, Thornhill ... 204
George II. ... 195, 199
—— III., Jubilee of ... 65
—— IV. 84, 91, 126, 128, 202, 203
"George and Blue Boar, The" ... 69
George Street ... 80, 104, 205, 208
Gibbs, — a vocalist ... 155
—— James ... 22
Gibbon, Edward ... 101-102
Gibbons, Grinling ... 134
—— Rev. Thomas ... 139
Gibson, Thomas ... 6
Giffard, Dr. Andrew ... 139
Gilpin, William ... 137
Gloucester, Duke of ... 202
Gloucester Gate ... 173
Glyptotheca, The ... 168, 169
Goddard, — ... 96
Godfrey, Sir E. B. ... 76-77
Godwin, Mary ... 208
—— M. W. ... 135
Goldington Street ... 117
Goldsmith, Oliver ... 62
Gordon, Lord George ... 138
—— House Academy ... 161
—— Riots ... 177
—— Square ... 142
Goswell Street ... 167
Gothic Aviary ... 170
Gough, Mr., proprietor of Marylebone Gardens ... 32
—— A. D. ... 131
—— Daniel ... 37
Gould's Gift ... 191
Gower Street ... 84, 179, 208
Grafton, Charles, Duke of ... 119

PAGE
Graham, James 204
—— Sir James, Bart. 25
Grand Junction Road 84
Gray, Family of 131
Gray's Inn Lane 107, 123, 158, 190
—— Inn Road 147, 203
Gravel Pit Field 51
Great Coram Street 208
—— Field 56
—— Garden Field 56
—— Hill Field 56
—— Robin's Field 56
—— Titchfield Street 111
Grecian Theatre, The 155
Green, G. P. 199
—— Robert 76
—— Berry Hill 75-76
—— Lane, The 47
—— Street 187
Greenland Place, Somerstown ... 188
Greenwich 190
—— Hospital 167, 197
Gregory the Great 131
Greville Street 202
Grey, Samuel 6
Griffin, Mr., Showman 44
Griffith, Charles 153
Grosvenor, Rev. Benjamin ... 139
—— Square 71, 72, 108
Gwynne, Eleanor ... 148-149, 155

HACKER, — a regicide 70
Hainault Forest, Essex 137
Hallam, Henry 106
Hamey, Baldwin, M.D. 191
Hamilton, Major 79
—— Emma, Lady 99-100

PAGE
Hamilton, Sir William ... 99-100
—— Place 127
Hammond, Thomas 51
Hampstead, 44, 45, 97, 146, 149, 167, 187
—— Churchyard 140
—— Road 138, 192
Hampton-upon-Thames 191
Handel, G. F. .. 98, 99, 184, 199, 200
Hanging Field 56
Harcourt, Lieut. 80
—— John, M.P. 57
—— House 57, 61
—— Street 56
Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor ... 106
—— Philip, R.A. 25, 28
—— Thomas 25, 29
Hardy, Capt. 185
Harleian Manuscripts ... 8, 10
Harley, Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer 4
—— Lady Margaret Cavendish ... 4
—— Sir Robert 9
—— Street 104
Harrington, Earl of 71
Harris's Field 51
Harrison, Col. Thomas 5
—— Wilmot 103
Harrowby, Lord 108, 109
Hatton Garden ... 142, 194, 202
—— Street 140
Hayley, W. 24
Hayman, Francis 197
Haymarket, The 125, 127
Haytley, — artist 197
Hawkins, — 154
Heale & Son, Messrs. ... 210, 211
Heathcote, Dr. 198

PAGE
Heneage, Thomas 57
Henning, — Junr. 169
Henrietta Maria, Queen 69
Henry III. 170, 173
—— VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey 69
—— VIII. 81, 120, 177
Hensey, Dr. 71
Heron, William 186
Hertford, Marquis 54, 64
Hertfordshire 167
Heslop, Rev. Archdeacon ... 25
Heyfield, Joanna 41
Hidon, — 109
High Street, St. Giles's 68
Highgate, 125, 146, 149, 161, 167, 186, 188, 189, 191, 196
—— Archway 167
—— Hill 202
Highmore, A. 202
—— Joseph 197
Highway Robbery at St. Pancras 212
Hill, Lawrence 76
—— Richard 118
—— Sir Richard 52
—— Rev. Rowland 139
—— Field 51
Hinde, Jacob 6
—— Peter 6
Hoare, Henry 204
—— Prince 198
Hobson, Thomas 4
Hocher, Mr., Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower ... 10
Hodgkinson, Sampson ... 22, 36
Hogarth, William 42, 123, 195, 196, 197, 199

PAGE
Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" ... 16-18
Holborn 68, 117, 125, 140, 144, 145, 158, 162, 167
"Holborn Bars, The" 123
Holcroft, Thomas 99
Holdbrook, Richard 52
Holebourne, The River ... 146-148
Holland, John, Duke of Exeter ... 177
Holles, John, Duke of Newcastle 4
Holt & Scheffer, Messrs. 111
Holy Maid of Kent 69
—— Trinity, Priory of, Aldgate, 173-174
Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone 28
Home Field 52
—— Seven Acres Field 51
Hone, William 123, 124
Honorable Artillery Company, The 81, 82
Hone, William 161
Hood, Lord 77, 106
—— Thomas 104
Hook, Theodore 102, 103
Hooper, Ann 187
Hoppner, John 138
Horn, Thomas 17
Horn Castle 56
—— Rev. Thomas Hartwell ... 10
Horner, — (of Rathbone Place) ... 170
Hornor, Thomas .. 164, 165, 170
Hornsey 191
Hotham, Lord 77
Hoxton 81, 167
Hoyle, Edmund 24
Hudson 199
Hughes, —, proprietor of Bagnigge Wells 151, 152
Hunt, —, card-maker 111

PAGE
Hunt, Leigh... 104
Hunting in Marylebone Park ... 5
Huntingdon, Countess of 141
—— Mr. 30
Hyatt, Rev. John 139
—— Miss, a vocalist 34
Hyde Park 77, 84, 167, 181

INGS, — (a butcher) 107
Inner Circle 89
Innoculating Hospital 213
"Inns of Court Hotel, The" ... 69
Insula, William de, Earl Warren, &c. 3
Inwood, William 137
Ipsley, Sir John 5
Ireton, Henry 69
Irving, Rev. Edward ... 105, 142
Islington ... 58, 81, 120, 147, 149, 167, 186, 187
Ive, Family of 132
—— Richard 132
—— Thomas 132

"JACK PUDDING" 44, 162
"Jack Spaniard" 162
Jackson, John 191
Jacob, John 6
Jacobson, Theodore... 199
Jacomb, Lucy 6
—— Robert 6
Jacombe, William 6
James I. 4, 120
Jameson, Anna 105
Jeffrey, Nicholas 118
Jeffreys, Sir Jeffery... 118
—— John 118

PAGE
Jenkins's Nursery 60
Jenner, Dr. William ... 202, 206
"Jew's Harp, The" 45, 47, 49, 125
—— Harp, Islington 49
John, King 120, 121
Johnson, —, pugilist 211
—— Lieut. 80
—— Dr. Samuel 62, 104, 132
Jones, Humphry 136
—— Inigo 61
—— John 191
—— Nathan 72
Jonson, Ben 196
Joss, Rev. Torial 139

KAUNTELOE 118
Kean, Charles 208
Kempton 188
Kendall, Richard 51, 52, 120
Kenrich, Dr. William 36
Kensett, —, cabinet-maker ... 111
Kensington Gardens ... 84, 167
Kent, Duchess of 203
Kent, Holy Maid of... 69
Kentessetonne 132
Kentish Town 118, 133, 139, 146, 161, 186, 187, 189, 213
Kentish Town Volunteer Association 181
Ketch, Jack 75
Kilbornecroft... ... ... 133, 191
Kilburn Bridge 110
King, Philip 118
"King's Ancient Concert Rooms, The" 184
—— Cross 117, 125-128
"—— Cross Theatre, The" ... 185
—— Head Court 187

PAGE
King John's Palace... 120
Kingsthorp 175
Kinsman, Rev. — 139
Kneller, Sir Godfrey 196
Knerler, —, a violinist 33
Knight, Charles 65
—— Rev. Joel 139
—— J.P., R.A. 193
Knightly, Rose 133

LAFFAN, SIR J. DE C. 90
"Lamb," the public-house ... 146
Lamb, Charles 101, 196
—— Mary 101
—— William 144
Lamb's Conduit ... 144, 145, 146
—— Conduit Fields ... 200, 201
—— Conduit Street ... 149, 194
Lambert, George 196
—— Sir Henry 80
Lambeth 190
Lampe, Mrs., Jun., a vocalist ... 34
Landseer, Sir Edwin, R.A. ... 104
Lanza, Gemaldo 184
La Roache, Eleanor 72-73
Leadenhall Street 167
Lebartz, John 177
Lee, Walter 19
Lee & Sons, Messrs. Henry ... 179
Leech, John 207
Leeds, Duke of 6, 201
Leicester House 83, 84
—— Square 83, 209
Lejeune, Capt. Phillip 181
Lely, Sir Peter 149
Leo X., Pope 198
Lever, Sir D'Arcy 82

PAGE
Lever, Sir Ashton 82, 85
Leverett, — 211
Leverton & Chawner, Messrs. ... 53
Leyton, Essex 176
Lichfield 158
Light Horse Volunteers ... 203, 204
Lilestone, Manor of 57
Lisbon, Cyclorama of 170
Lisson Fields 57
—— Green 57-58
—— Grove 46, 57-58
Little Blewhouse Field 56
—— Hay Field 56
—— Robin's Field 56
—— Titchfield Street 99
—— Welbeck Street 65
Liverpool Street 127, 183
Lloyd, William 57
—— Dr. Williams 77
Locker, E. H. 87-88
Lockhart, Mrs. 106
—— J. G. 106
Loders-well 146
Lodge Field 52
Lollards, The 68
Lombard Street 127
London Association, The 177
—— Defences of, 1643 117
—— Grand Panorama 169
—— Skating Club 85
—— Tower of ... 167, 173, 176
Long's Bowling Green, Marylebone 43
Long, Robert 37, 38
—— Forty Acres 51
—— Mead, The 51
Lord, Thomas 86
Lord's Cricket Ground ... 64, 181

PAGE
"Lousy Jack" 140
Lover, Samuel 105
Lowe, Thomas ... 33, 35, 36, 37, 38
Ludgate Hill... 167
Lully, Raymond, a Jew of Terragona 176
——, ——, of Palma 175
Lyell, Sir Charles 104
Lysons, Daniel ... 115, 116, 118, 130
Lyttelton, Lord 62, 63

MARYLEBONE, ANCIENT NAME ... 3
—— Domesday Account of ... 3
—— Old Church of 100
—— Bowling Green ... 42, 43
—— Celebrities 93, 101-106
—— Cricket Club 86-87
—— Farm 53, 90, 120
—— Gardens 30-39, 98
—— Lane 80
—— Manor House... 6-8
—— Park ... 48, 50-53, 55, 123-124
—— Road ... 39, 40, 46, 58, 104
—— Volunteers, The 79
Macbeth, Lady 98
Macclesfield, Earl of 199
Macdonald, William 177
Macnamara, Captain 77
Macready, W. C. 105
Maiden Lane 213
Maize Hill, Greenwich 190
Manby, — 82
Manchester, Duke of 64
—— Square 64, 96, 101, 183
Mandubrace, King of London 115, 116
Mansfield, Lord 213
Mansion House 64, 167
Marsden, A. E., M.D. 204

PAGE
Marsden, William 202
Mapother, E. D., M.D. 104
Margaret Street 111
Margate 92
Mark Antony 126
Marryat, Frederick 106
Martin, John... 54
Matilda, Queen of King Stephen ... 173
Mays, Miss, a vocalist 34
Mead, Dr. 199
Mecklenberg Square 145
Medley, Rev. — 139
Mensall, Alexander 161
Mer de Glace 170
Messer, —, a coach-builder ... 111
Methodists 93
Middle Field... 56
—— Temple, The 104
Middlesex 167
—— Hospital, The... ... 89-92, 110
Midland Railway Company ... 134
Middleton, Thomas... 75
Miller, John 187
—— Major Commandant James .. 181
Mills, J. N. 191
Milne, Rev. J. G. 204
Milner, John 57, 199
Milton, John... 97
Minto, Lord 77
Mitchie, Andrew 38
Montague, Hon. Edward 62
—— Elizabeth 62-63
—— House 62-63
—— Lady Mary Wortley... ... 42
—— Matthew 63
—— Square 65, 66, 104, 111
Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. 77

PAGE
Moore, George ... 204
—— Thomas ... 104
Moorfields ... 138
Mont Blanc ... 170
Morgan, James ... 6, 53, 55
—— & Pugin, Messrs. ... 171
Morland, — ... 111
—— George ... 138
More, —, a grocer ... 33
Morrant, John ... 133, 191
Morris, Sir Christopher ... 81
Mortimer, Richard ... 52
—— Street ... 105, 111
Moscow ... 158
"Mother Redcap, The" ... 117
Munden, Joseph ... 161
Murray, Lady ... 92
Muswell Hill... 167

NAPLES ... 100, 125
Napoleon I. ... 89, 158
Nares, Rev. Robt. ... 10
Nash, John ... 6, 53, 55
National Gallery ... 198
Neale, Lieut. ... 80
"Nelson," Horatia ... 99-101
—— Lord ... 77, 99-100
Nether Paddock ... 52
New London Tavern, Cheapside ... 201
—— Oxford Street ... 84
—— River Company ... 144
—— —— Head ... 149
—— Road, The ... 57, 58-61, 213
"—— Royal West London Theatre, The" ... 184
Newbury Port ... 141
Newcastle, Duke of... 4

PAGE
Newgate ... 68, 73, 74, 167
—— Market ... 166
Newman Street ... 105
Nichol, Isabel ... 191
Nine Acres, The ... 56
Noel, Capt. ... 185
Nollekens, Joseph ... 73, 74, 105
Nollet, Michel Eloy ... 30
Norden, John ... 129-130, 131
North Bank ... 65, 86
"—— London Athenæum, The" 185
—— —— or University College Hospital ... 205-206
North Road, The ... 167
Northumberland, Duke of ... 90
Nottingham Street ... 80

OAK TREE FIELD ... 56
Oates, Titus ... 76
Okey, —, a regicide ... 70
Old Bailey ... 73
—— Farthing Pie House, The 46, 47, 59
—— Street ... 149
Oldcastle, Sir John ... 149
Oldenshaw, Phillis ... 133
—— William ... 133
Oliver, Mr. ... 100
Onslow, Mr. Speaker ... 48-49
Orange Street Chapel ... 209
O'Rourke, Paddy ... 155
Osnaburgh Street ... 53
Ossultone Hundred ... 57
Otto, M., French Ambassador ... 63
Overbury, Sir Thomas ... 69
Oxford, Edward, Earl of ... 10
—— Earl of ... 4, 9, 106
—— Lord ... 62

PAGE
Oxford House ... 8-10
—— Road ... 72-84
—— Street ... 96, 110, 167
Ozealey, — ... 155

Pache, Miss ... 184
Paddington 45, 58, 98, 123-124, 139, 149
"—— Drag, The" ... 123
Paine, J. ... 90
Paley, William ... 130
Palma, Majorca ... 175
Palmer, Eleanor ... 191
—— John ... 191
—— Samuel ... 136, 185, 192
Pancras, Manor of ... 119-20
—— Road ... 131
—— Wash ... 148
—— Wells ... 156-157
Pancratius, Saint ... 131
Panizzi, Sir Anthony ... 180
Park Crescent ... 53
—— Lane ... 67
—— Square ... 53, 171
—— Village East ... 53
—— —— West ... 53
Parkes, John ... 41
Parkinson, James ... 83
Parsons, Rev. Edward ... 139
Parris, E. T. ... 166, 169
Parrot, An old, at Marylebone Manor House ... 8
Pasqualis, Francis ... 184
Peake, John ... 140
Pearce, Matthew ... 140
Pears, —, perfumer ... 111
Peckwell, Dr. ... 139
Pennant, Thomas ... 42

PAGE
Pentonville ... 58, 147, 167
Pepys, Lieut. John ... 182
—— Samuel ... 31
Percy Chapel ... 193
Pericles ... 137
Perny, Bernard ... 30
—— Henry ... 191
Peto & Grissell, Messrs. ... 164
Peto, Sir Morton, Bart. ... 172
Piccadilly ... 167
Piercy, Rev. — ... 139
Pightle (Field) ... 51
Pinder of Wakefield, The ... 125, 148
Piozzi, M. ... 185
Pitt, James ... 192
—— William ... 106
—— Street ... 140
Platt, William ... 188
Plowden, Lieut. ... 80
Plunket, Oliver ... 70
Pool, Miss ... 184
Pope, Alexander ... 62
Porter, David ... 65
Portland, Duke of ... 25, 28
—— William, 2nd Duke of ... 4
—— William H. C. B., Duke of 24
—— Margaret Cavendish ... 9
—— Family Vault ... 18, 24
—— Place ... 48, 53
—— Road ... 44
Portman Square ... 62-64
—— Family ... 62
Portsmouth ... 70
Post Office, The New (General) ... 167
Pott, Archdeacon ... 198
Pound Field ... 52
Pownall, Lieut. ... 80

PAGE
"Philharmonic, The" 185
Philippa, Queen of Edward III.... 176
Phillips, T. 80
Phipps, Lieut.-Col.... 79
Phœnix Street 117
Physicians, Old College of ... 166
Prance, —, a conspirator 76
Pratt Street 190
Price, — (a smith) 121
Primrose Hill ...47, 75-78, 149, 167
Prince Consort, The 84
"Prince of Wales' Royal Theatre, The" 184
Prince Regent ... 6, 53, 91, 97
Pritchard, W. T. 204
Procter, B. W. 104, 207
Prospect Place, Walworth ... 187
"Providence Chapel" 29-30
Prynn, — 155
Pugin, A. W. N. 128
Pulteney, William 62
"Pyed Bull, The," Islington ... 120

QUAIN, SIR JONES 104
——, Richard 104
Queen Anne's Square 64
—— Anne Street 105
—— Square 117
Queen's Head and Artichoke 44-45, 124
"—— Theatre, The" 184
Queenhithe 173

RAD-WELL 146
Raffles, Sir Stamford 89
Rainbow Coffee House 191
Raleigh, Sir Walter 120
Ramsay, — 199

PAGE
Ramsay, Allen 25
Rann, John 71-73
Raphael's cartoons 170, 198-199
Rathbone Place 170
Raworth, —, a vocalist 33
Red Lion Inn, Holborn 69
—— —— Street 144-149
"Regency Theatre, The" 184
Regent's Canal 55
Regent's Park 48, 50-54, 78, 81, 84-88, 89, 97, 168, 172, 173, 177
—— —— Basin 53
—— Square Presbyterian Church 142
—— Street 53, 172
Reid, —, chair-maker 111
Relham, Anthony 25
Reynolds, Sir Joshua ... 61, 62-104
Rhodes, A. C. 140
—— Christopher 140
Richardson, G. 51
Ritchie, — 143
River of Wells, The 146
Robarts, Curtis, & Co. 127
Robert Street 139
Roberts, Mary 177
Robinson, Ensign 181
—— P. F. 168
Robson, John 127
Rocque's map of London ... 46-47, 150
Roehampton 118
Rome 116
Romney, George 104
Rose of Normandy, The 43-44
—— Tavern, Marylebone 37-42
Rotherhithe 193
Roumieu, — 131
Rowley, Dr. 138

PAGE
Royal Academy 198
—— Botanic Society 84-89
" Royal Clarence Theatre, The"... 185
—— Exchange, The 167
—— Free Hospital, The ... 202-206
" Royal King's Cross Theatre, The" 185
—— Panarmonion Gardens 182-184
—— Toxophilite Society, The ... 81-86
" Royalty, The " ... ...
Rubens, P. P. 198
Rugg Moor 52, 120
Ruggemere, Manor of 120
Rushworth & Co. 127
Russell, Lord John 203
—— John 25
Rye House Plot 70, 75
Rysbrach, J. M. 24, 38, 197

SADLER, THOMAS 70
Sadler's Wells 44, 185
St. Andrew 128
St. Andrew's, Holborn 146
—— Churchyard, Holborn ... 202
—— Hall 105
St. Anne's, London... 191
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ... 167
St. Botolph, Aldgate 174
St. David 128
St. Dunstan's Church 54
—— Villa 54-55
St. Chad 158
—— Portrait of 160
St. Chad's Row 161
—— Well 158-161
St. Ethelburg, Bishopgate... . . 167
St. George 128
St. George's, Bloomsbury 146

PAGE
St. George's Hospital 197
—— Row, Bayswater 57
St. Giles's 146
—— Bowl 68-69
—— Pound 110
St. Helena 89
St. James's Church 138
—— Palace 53
—— Street 127
St. John of Jerusalem, Hospital of 55, 57
St. John's Street 155, 167
—— Wood 55, 86, 111
—— —— Great 55
—— —— Chapel 29, 96, 111
—— —— Lane 56
—— —— Little, at Highbury ... 55
St. Katharine's Lane 177
St. Katharine, Royal Hospital of 173-178
St. Martin-in-the-Fields 161
St. Mary's Church, Wyndham Place 26
St. Mary Woolnoth, Church of ... 167
St. Marylebone Church (Old) ... 15-25
St. Marylebone Church (New) 25-26
—— Volunteers 87
St. Michael's, Cornhill 167
St. Pancras 115-214
—— Old Church of 121, 129-137, 150, 193
—— Church (New)... 137
—— Charities 186-192
—— Churchyard 208, 211
—— Volunteers 181, 182
St. Patrick 128
St. Paul 134
St. Paul's Cathedral 125, 131, 149, 165, 167, 168

PAGE
St. Paul's, Canons of 118
—— Church, Great Portland Street 29
—— Cross 69
—— Dean and Chapter of 119-120, 129
—— School 167
St. Peter 134
St. Peter's Church, Northampton 175
—— Church, Vere Street... ... 28-29
St. Sepulchre's Church 74
St. Thomas's Hospital 197
Salisbury, Earl of 201
Saltpetre Field 51
Salvation Army, The 185
Sam's Royal Library 127
Sanderson, — 93
Sanderson, John 198
Sandhills 117
Sarnen, Valley of 172
Scott, Sir Claude, & Co. 127
—— Rev. Edward 60
—— Sir Walter 106
Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice ... 76
Seaford 92
Selwyn, George 74
Seymour, Lord Robert 91
—— Street 107
Shakespeare, William 63, 97, 98, 196
—— School of 36
Sharp, William 95-97
Shaw, George, M.D., &c.... ... 83
—— Rev. Stebbing 10
Shea, Capt. 89
Shee, Sir M. A., P.R.A. 104
Shelley, P. B. 208
Shepherd, Robert 72
Shepherd's Market 139
Sheppard, Jack 68, 70

PAGE
Sherlock, William 130
Shillibeer, J. 46
Shirley, James 68
—— Rev. Walter 139
Shoreditch 81
Short Forty Acres 51
Sice, Thomas 17
Siddons, Mrs. Sarah 97-98
Sidmouth, Lord 108
Six Acre Field 56
Six Closes, The 51
"Sixteen String Jack" 71
Skinners, Company of 117
—— Well 146
Slipe, The (meadow) 56
Sloman 155
Small-Pox Hospital... ... 201-202
Smiles, Samuel 30
Smirke, Sir Robert... 26
Smith, George 209
—— J. C. 200
—— J. T. 7, 8, 73
—— John 70
—— Sydney 106
—— Thomas ... 18, 22, 36, 59
Smithers, — (Bow Street Officer) 109
Smithfield Market 58, 167
Smock Race 163
Snow Hill 144
Soane, Sir John, R.A. 28
Soho 76
Somers, William 72
—— Town 119, 146, 147, 213
Somerset, Duke of 206
—— Edward, Duke of 57
—— House 76
South Kensington Museum ... 199

PAGE

Southampton, Lord... 119
—— House, Bloomsbury 117
—— Row 149
Southcott, Joanna 93-97
Southwell, Robert 69
Spanish Armada 81
Spanish Place 64, 106
Spital House, Highgate 186
Spital Square 81
Spenser, Edmund 97
Spring Field... 56
Squibb, —, a vocalist 35
Stacye, Mrs.... 122
Stafford, A. M. 90
Staines, R. 60
Stamford Hill 167
Stanhope, Charles 55
—— Edward... 187
—— Lady H. L. 106
Stanton, Francis 188
Stephen, King 173
Stewart, George 51
Stockwell 187
Stoddart, —, a pianoforte maker... 111
Stokes, Mrs., the City Championess 40, 41
Storace, Stephen 23
Storer, Miss 111
Stothard, Thomas 105
Stout, —, Timber Merchant ... 111
Stow, John 5
Strand, The 127, 167
Stratford 167
—— Place 106
Strode, Sir George 5
—— William, Lieut.-Gen. ... 61
Stubbs, George 25

PAGE

Stukeley, William, Dr. ... 115-116
Surrey, Earl of 3-4
Sussex, Duke of 179, 203-204
—— Gardens 84
—— Place 106
Swain, Edward, Son of 57
Sykes, A. B.... ... ... vi.

Tarlton's Jests 67
Tavistock Square 208
Tayler, Thomas 24
Taylor, —, a vocalist 33
—— John 67
Telbin, — 170
Temple Bar, London 70
Terrywest, John 41
Thackeray, W. M. 208
Thames, River 167
Theseus, Temple of... 170
Thirty Acres, The 52
Thistlewood, Arthur ... 106-109
Thompson, Capt. 80
—— Sir Henry 206
—— Horatia "Nelson" 101
Thorney Island 13-14
Thoroughgood, — 155
Thorrington, H. 183
Tidd, — (a shoemaker) 107
"Tieburne" 68
Tilbury 81
—— & Co., Messrs. 60
Titus, Arch of 170
Tode-well 146
Tonbridge Chapel 139
Tornick, Matthias 138
Toole, William 92
Toplady, Rev. A. M. 140, 209-210

PAGE
Toppesfield, Manor of 132
Torrington Square 84, 208
Totenhall, William de 121
—— Manor of 118-119
—— Court 120, 121, 122, 187, 189, 192
Tottenham Court Road 90, 138-141, 146, 149, 157, 185, 191
—— —— Fair 161-163
—— Street 185
"—— Street Theatre, The" ... 184
"—— Theatre, The" ... 184-185
Tottingham, Mrs. 102-103
Tower Hill 177
—— Street 167
Toxophilite Ground... 85
—— Society 85-86
Trollope, Anthony 65
Triumphal Arch across the New Road 54
Trusler, Dr. 16
—— John 34
Tunbridge 117
Turner, Mrs.... 69
—— J. M. W. 105
Turnmill Brook, The 146
Twenty Acres (meadow) 56
—— Acre Field 56
Twenty-nine Acres, The 52
Twenty-two Acre Field 56
Tybourne, The River 10-14
Tyburn, Couduits at 5
—— Manor of 3, 4, 5
—— Lane 67
—— Road 67
"—— Tippet, A" 75
—— Tree 67-75

PAGE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON 179-181
Upchurch, Kent 176
Upton 175
Upper Baker Street 97-98
—— Bryanston Street 68
Usborne, Miss 204
Utber, Richard 118

VANE, SIR HARRY 119
Vandrebrank, John 24
Vatican, The 168
Vennes, Miss 111
Venus, Temple of 35, 116
Vere, Aubrey de, Earl of Oxford 28
—— Joan de 3
—— Robert de 3
Verley, Thomas 109
Vesta, Temple of 170
Voltaire, F. M. A. de 63
Victoria, Queen 91, 203, 204
Vincent, Mrs., a vocalist 33-34
Vulcan, Forge of, at Marylebone Gardens 35-36

WALCH, MASTER — 184
Wale, Samuel, R.A. 197
Wales, —, cabinet-maker 111
—— Prince of 84, 203
Walker, John 136
Wall, Alexander 51
Waller, J. G. 11, 13, 146
Walpole, Horace 59
Walsingham, Francis 38
Walter, Canon of St. Paul's ... 119
Walton 92
Walworth 187
Wandesford, John 5

PAGE
Wanley, Humphrey ... 10, 24
Ward, — 86
—— Lieut. 80
Ward's Field 65
Waring, Thomas 84, 86
Warren, Earl, and of Surrey ... 3
—— Samuel 208
Warton, Thomas 63
Warwick Street, Golden Square ... 45
Washington, George ... 139, 197
Wast, Roger 176
Waterloo, The Battle of 155
Watling Street 167
Watson, Caroline 24
Weever, John 131
Welch, Mr. Justice 74
Welderen, Count de 138
Welford, Capt. 80
Wells Street 111
Wengham, Henry de, Bishop of
London 174
Wesket, John 71
Wesley, Rev. Charles ... 25, 139-141
—— Rev. John ... 138-141, 210
West, Rev. — 139
—— Benjamin, P.R.A. 26, 29, 105,
136, 142, 200
West Ham Churchyard 209
"—— London Theatre, The" ... 184
—— Middlesex Waterworks ... 77
Westbourne Street 84
Westminster 167
—— Abbey 135-136
—— Bridge 155
—— Hall 69
Wheatley, Francis, R.A. 25
Whitbread, Samuel 90

PAGE
White, John 50, 51, 52, 60
—— Conduit Club 86
—— —— House 122
—— Hall Field 52
—— House Field 51, 52
Whitechapel 167
Whitefield, Rev. George ... 138-141
Wigmore, —, a pugilist 211
—— Street 80
Willan, Thomas 51, 52
William III. 160
—— IV. 84, 91, 126, 203
Williams & Co. 127
—— Gilly 74
Wilkie, David 103
Wilkins, William, R.A. 179
Wilks, Rev. Matthew 139
Willis, Thomas 125
Willoughby, Lord 57
Willow Tree Field 56
Wills, Rev. James 197
Wilmot, John Eardley 24
—— Lord Chief Justice 198
Wilson, Richard, R.A. 110, 197, 199
Wimpole, Cambridgeshire 106
—— Street 106
Windmill Street 90
Windsor 167
Winslow 188
Winstanley, Messrs. 170
Wither, George 124
Woburn Place 208
Woodville, Dr. 202
Woolaston, Mary 150
Woollett, Elizabeth 135
—— William 135
Woolley, —, a stable-keeper ... 111

PAGE
Wooton, Charles Henry, Lord ... 55
Wright, Robert 38
Wyatt, Capt.... 80
—— the sculptor 29
Wycherley, William 146
Wynn-Ellis, — 204

YATES, EDWARD 206
York, The Duke of... ... 80, 137

PAGE.
York Gate 105
—— Place 106
—— Square 53
"Yorkshire Stingo, The" ... 46, 60
Young, C. M. 185
Ypres, William de 173

Zoological Gardens, The 88-89
—— Society, The 88-89

BINDING SECT. FEB 28 1979

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

DA Clinch, George
685 Marylebone and St.Pancras
M2C5

18